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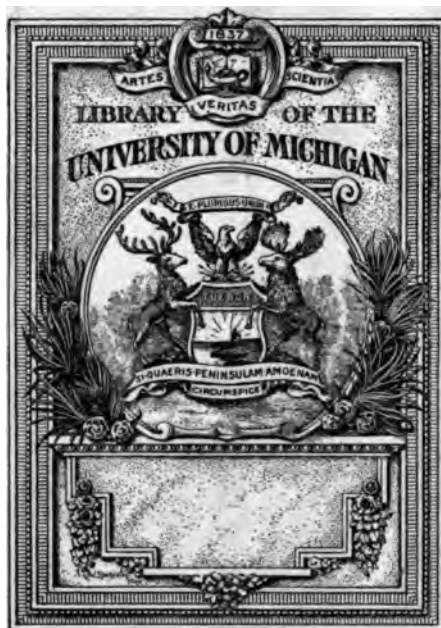
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INDEX TO VOLUME V.

	PAGE
ALEXANDER THE GREAT, HISTORY OF	<i>Charles Mills Gayley</i> 80
AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS	<i>Alexander Winchell</i> 260
AMERICA, DISCOVERIES OF	<i>W. F. Poole</i> 97
AMERICAN PATRIOT, AN	<i>Wm. Henry Smith</i> 296
ANDERSEN, HANS CHRISTIAN	<i>Hjalmar H. Boyesen</i> 159
AURELIUS, MARCUS	<i>David Swing</i> 32
BACON, FRANCIS	<i>Melville B. Anderson</i> 77
BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA	<i>Sara A. Hubbard</i> 58
BISMARCK, CHANCELLOR	<i>N. M. Wheeler</i> 315
BUBBLE REPUTATION, THE	<i>Alexander C. McClurg</i> 201
CARLYLE'S MEMOIRS, MORE OF	<i>Sara A. Hubbard</i> 172
COLD-BLOODED REFORMER, A	<i>George Batchelor</i> 135
CONSTITUTION, OUR WORKING	<i>Albert Shaw</i> 291
COSMOS, CO-ORDINATION OF MIND WITH THE	<i>Alexander Winchell</i> 1
DICKENS'S READING TOURS	 299
DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH HISTORY, A	<i>Herbert B. Adams</i> 323
EDUCATION, COMMON-SCHOOL	<i>J. B. Roberts</i> 102
ELIOT, GEORGE, LIFE OF	<i>Rossiter Johnson</i> 289
EMERSON, HOLMES'S LIFE OF	<i>George P. Upton</i> 257
FICTION, A NOVELIST'S THEORY OF THE ART OF	<i>Melville B. Anderson</i> 132
FICTION, RECENT	<i>Wm. Morton Payne</i> 63, 203, 318, 326
FRENCH NOVELS, SOME RECENT	<i>James B. Runnion</i> 170
FRY, MRS., AND ENGLISH PRISON REFORM	<i>Sara A. Hubbard</i> 106
GINDELY'S THIRTY YEARS' WAR	<i>Charles Kendall Adams</i> 60
GORDON, CHINESE, THE STORY OF	 13
GOVERNMENT, RUDIMENTARY, ...	<i>James O. Pierce</i> 325
HAMERTON, PHILIP GILBERT	<i>Horatio N. Powers</i> 199
HAMERTON'S LANDSCAPE	<i>Horatio N. Powers</i> 331
HARTMANN'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNCONSCIOUS	<i>Paul Shorey</i> 237
HUTCHINSON, THOMAS	<i>W. F. Poole</i> 54
JAPAN	<i>Selim H. Peabody</i> 9
JEVONS'S STUDIES IN CURRENCY AND FINANCE	<i>A. L. Chapin</i> 104
LANIER, SIDNEY	<i>Francis F. Browne</i> 244
LIFE AND DEATH OF WORLDS	<i>Augusta Tovell</i> 81
LINCOLN, ARNOLD'S LIFE OF	<i>W. F. Poole</i> 261
MADISON, JAMES, MR. GAY'S BIOGRAPHY OF	<i>Wm. Henry Smith</i> 162
MALLOCK ON SOCIALISM	<i>M. L. Scudder, Jr.</i> 56
MARLOWE, KIT	<i>Richard Henry Stoddard</i> 197
MAURICE, FREDERICK DENISON	<i>Horatio N. Powers</i> 29
MELVILLE'S STORY OF THE LENA DELTA	<i>Sara A. Hubbard</i> 240
MONTCALM AND WOLFE	<i>Edward G. Mason</i> 235
MOQUIS INDIANS, CAPTAIN BOURKE'S NARRATIVE OF THE	<i>W. F. Allen</i> 242
MORAL SCIENCE, PRESIDENT PORTER'S	<i>John Bascom</i> 294
MOTT, LUCRETIA, AND HER HUSBAND	 38

NORTHERN HISTORY, THE HEROES AND ROMANCES OF	<i>George P. Upton</i>	35
NOTES, UNITED STATES, HISTORY OF	<i>Frank Gilbert</i>	101
ODYSSEY, THE, IN RHYTHMIC ENGLISH PROSE	<i>Paul Shorey</i>	129
PEPYS, SAMUEL	<i>Richard Henry Stoddard</i>	269
PICTURES FROM THE ETERNAL CITY	<i>Horatio N. Powers</i>	79
PIONEER HISTORIAN, A	<i>Wm. Henry Smith</i>	133
POCAHONTAS STORY, THE	<i>W. F. Poole</i>	318
POEM OF LOVE AND FAITH, A	<i>James S. Norton</i>	207
POETRY, RECENT	<i>Wm. Morton Payne</i>	83, 265
PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION	<i>J. B. Roberts</i>	168
RECLUSE, A FAMOUS	<i>Wm. Morton Payne</i>	8
RELIGIONS OF THE ORIENT, THE	<i>Simeon Gilbert</i>	264
RUSSIAN TSARS, GREATEST OF THE	<i>Sara A. Hubbard</i>	4
SHAKESPEARE AS A JURIST	<i>James O. Pierce</i>	57
SHAKESPEARE'S PREDECESSORS	<i>Melville B. Anderson</i>	262
SOCIALISM OF TO-DAY, THE	<i>W. F. Allen</i>	166
SPENCER, HERBERT, AS A PROPHET OF SOCIETY	<i>J. A. Jameson</i>	127
SWINBURNE'S POEMS	<i>Wm. Morton Payne</i>	136
TAYLOR, BAYARD	<i>Horatio N. Powers</i>	125
TRAVELLER, RECORDS OF A FAMOUS		85
WORK AND WAGES, SIX CENTURIES OF	<i>W. F. Allen</i>	33

BRIEFER NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Abbott's A Naturalist's Rambles About Home	176	Calcott's (Lady) Little Arthur's History of England	110
Adams's (H. B.) Influence of Maryland upon the Land Cessions to the United States	301	Calcott's (Lady) Little Arthur's History of France	304
Adams's (O. F.) Brief Hand-Book of American Authors	43	Calendars for 1885	219
Allen's (Grant) Flowers and their Pedigrees	16	Carnegie's Round the World	69
Allen's (W. F.) History Topics for High Schools and Colleges	19	Cassell's Magazine of Art for 1884	218
Aldridge's Life on a Ranch	141	Century Magazine for 1884	218
Atkinson's (Edward) The Distribution of Products	272	Champney's (Miss) Three Vassar Girls in South America	220
Atkinson's (W. P.) Lectures on History	110	Clarke's Chemistry	88
Bacon's Essays and Wisdom of the Ancients	212	Clarkson's (Miss) Violets Among the Lilies	218
Bain's Practical Essays	86	Clover's Leaves from a Diary	70
Baldwin's The Book-Lover	210	Comstock's Civil Service in the United States	303
Ballard's Handbook of the Agassiz Association	89	Cooke's (Mrs.) Game of Mythology	221
Bancroft's History of the United States, Revised Edition	19, 274, 303	Corning's Brain Exhaustion	87
Barnard's Character-Sketches from Dickens	215	Cowper's Letters	90
Barneby's Life and Labor in the Far, Far West	140	Cox's (Mrs.) The Baby's Kingdom	217
Bates's (Mrs.) Selections from Æsop's Fables	219	Cox's (Mrs.) The Guest Book	217
Bianciardi's (Mrs.) At Home in Italy	69	Craddock's In the Tennessee Mountains	43
Bonner's Suwanee River Tales	212	Craik's (Mrs. Muloch) Unsentimental Journey through Cornwall	216
Boughton's Sketching Rambles in Holland	216	Crane's and Brun's Tableaux de la Revolution Française	140
Boy's Workshop, The	141	Crane's and Moses's Politics	17
Brassey's (Lady) In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties	247	Croker's Correspondence and Diaries	271
Browne's Maryland	175	Crowell's Standard English Poets	212
Bunce's My House, an Ideal	17	Daryl's Public Life in England	69
Burrroughs's Fresh Fields	246	Davidson's The New Book of Kings	304
Cable's The Creoles of Louisiana	273	De Candolle's The Origin of Cultivated Plants	301
Caird's India	41	Déliée's Franco-American Cook-Book	42
		Discriminate	336
		Domett's History of the Bank of New York	109

INDEX.

Dorr's (Mrs.) Bermuda, an Idyl of the Summer Islands	247	Lang's (Mrs.) Dissolving Views	91
Drake's Indian History for Young Folks	220	Laughlin's Abridgment of Mill's Political Economy	275
Drake's Our Great Benefactors	218	Le Conte's Geology	273
Duval's Artistic Anatomy	304	Lee's (Vernon) Euphorion	209
E. J. L.'s Ten Days in the Jungle	109	Lee's (Vernon) The Countess of Albany	176
Elbon's (Barbara) Bethesda	15	Leland's The Algonquin Legends of New England	175
Eliot's (George) Complete Poems	212	Leonowen's (Mrs.) Life and Travel in India	335
Eliot's (George) Essays and Leaves from a Note-book	42	Lincoln's (Mrs.) Boston Cook Book	70
Ely's French and German Socialism in Modern Times	210	Long's The Three Prophets	175
English Illustrated Magazine for 1884	218	Loring's A Confederate Soldier in Egypt	40
Ewing's (Mrs.) Daddy Darwin's Dovecot	336	Lynch-Botta's (Mrs.) Handbook of Universal Literature	304
Farren's Cathedral Cities, Ely and Norwich	213	MacArthur's Education in its Relation to Manual Industry	272
Farren's The Battle-Ground of the Eights	214	Mackenzie's Day-Dawn in Dark Places	70
Fiske's (John) The Destiny of Man	177	Maryland Historical Society's Publications	108
Fiske's (Stephen) Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers	43	Mason's Personal Traits of British Authors	335
Fortune's Black and White	211	Masson's Richelieu	303
Frost's Stuff and Nonsense	220	Maupas's Story of the Coup d'Etat	89
Gildersleeve's The Olympian and Pythian Odes of Pindar	336	McCarthy's History of the Four Georges	212
Gower's Reminiscences	41	Merriam's Herodotus	336
Grove's Nine Symphonies of Beethoven	88	Miller's (Mrs. F. Fenwick) Life of Harriet Martineau	334
Hamerton's Human Intercourse	211	Milton's Prose Writings, Selections from	176
Hamerton's Paris in Old and Present Time	215	Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie	90
Hammond's Lal	88	Morley's Emerson	70
Hare's Florence	109	Müller's Biographical Essays	247
Hare's Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia	336	Munger's Lamps and Paths	275
Hare's Venice	109	Obiter Dicta	333
Harland's (Marion) Eve's Daughters	302	Oliver's (Mrs.) Biography of Dean Stanley	333
Harper's Young People for 1884	221	Paice's Energy and Motion	304
Harrison's Old-Fashioned Fairy-Book	221	Parlor Muse, The	43
Harte's On the Frontier	110	Parton's The Captains of Industry	139
Hawthorne's Wonder-Book for Boys and Girls	219	Payn's Literary Recollections	209
Heber's From Greenland's Icy Mountains	218	Pennell's (Mrs.) Mary Wollstonecraft	246
Heilprin's Historical Reference Book	274	Pierrepoint's Fifth Avenue to Alaska	90
Hepworth's Photography for Amateurs	141	Ploetz's Epitome of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern History	18
Herrick's Some Heretics of Yesterday	178	Porter's Protection and Free Trade To-Day	176
Higginson's Biography of Margaret Fuller	40	Probyn's Italy	335
Hitchcock's Some Modern Etchings	214	Queen Victoria's More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands	40
Holder's Zoölogy	273	Ranke's Universal History	139
Holmes (Oliver Wendell), Illustrated Poems of	216	Rawlinson's Egypt and Babylon	274
Hoppin's Two Compton Boys	219	Reid's Life and Times of Sydney Smith	248
Household Conveniences	17	Réville's Native Religions of Mexico and Peru	139
Howland's Æneid in the Original Metres	140	Rich's (Mrs.) A Dream of the Adirondacks, and Other Poems	140
Hudson's Studies in Wordsworth	208	Riordon's French Etchers	214
Hugo's (Victor) Book of Gold, Selected Pictures from	215	Rod and Line in Colorado Waters	18
Ingersoll's Country Cousins	212	Roe's Nature's Serial Story	216
Jackson's (Mrs.) The Hunter Cats of Connorsloa	221	Romanes's Mental Evolution in Animals	18
James's French Poets and Novelists	16	Roosevelt's Florida and Game Water Birds	17
Jerome's (Miss) One Year's Sketch-Book	217	Roosevelt's Superior Fishing	70
Johnson's (Miss) The Fainalls of Tipton	110	Roosevelt's The Game Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces	18
Karr's (Mrs.) The American Horsewoman	70	Ruskin Birthday Book, The	218
Kellerman's Plant Analysis	42	Savage's Man, Woman, and Child	89
Knortz's Representative German Poets	302	Sayce's The Ancient Empires of the East	177
Knox's The Voyage of the Vivian to the North Pole and Beyond	219	Scudder's The Viking Bodleys	220
Laboulaye's Last Fairy Tales	220	Shakespeare's The Seven Ages of Man	217
Lang's Custom and Myth	275	Shaler's First Book of Geology	110
Lang's The Princess Nobody	221		

Shaler's Kentucky	273	Timayenis's Greece in the Times of Homer	334
Shaw's Icaria, a Chapter in the History of Communism	177	Touree's Appeal to Caesar	211
Shepard's Young Folks' Josephus	220	Townsend's The Entailed Hat	87
Sheppard's Darwinism as Stated by Himself	18	Tracy's Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene	88
Sherwood's (Mrs.) Manners and Social Usages	90	Traill's Life of Coleridge	210
Sinnett's Esoteric Buddhism	273	Trowbridge's The Principles of Perspective	141
Skelding's (Miss) Flowers from Garden and Glade	218	Trumbull's The American Lesson of the Free-Trade Struggle in England	212
Smiles's Men of Invention and Industry	248	Turgeneff's Annouchka, a Tale	109
Smith's Extempore Preaching	90	Vedder's Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám	213
Stanford's Play-Time	221	Walford's Greater London	334
Stanton's The Woman Question in Europe	68	Wallace's Amateur Photographer	43
Sterne's Sentimental Journey	214	Ward's Memoir of Humphry Sandwith	334
Stevens's History of Gustavus Adolphus	248	Washburn's Early Spanish Masters	42
Stevenson's Treasure Island	19	Weatherly's Out of Town	220
St. Nicholas Magazine for 1884	221	Wesley's Hark, the Herald Angels Sing	217
Straub's The Consolations of Science	275	White's Herodotus for Boys and Girls	220
Talbot's (Miss) My Lady's Casket	218	Winthrop's (Theodore) Life and Poems	41
Tapley's Manual of Amateur Photography	90	Wolf's Biography of Sir Moses Montefiore	248
Taylor's Studies in Animal Painting	304	Woodberry's Biography of Poe	303
Taylor's (Bayard) Poems, Selections from	142	Wordsworth's Ode on the Intimations of Immortality	217
Thayer's A Western Journey with Emerson	88	Working-Men Coöperators	177
Thomas's Captain Phil	141	Yates's Memoirs of a Man of the World	248
Thoreau's Journal, Extracts from	68	Young's History of the Netherlands	304

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Historical Association, The	338	Poole's Index, First Supplement to	20
Arnold's (Matthew) "Word More About America"	306	Lenox Library, The	71
Gordon (Poem)	306	Schopenhauer, Arthur, Proposed Monument to	44
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	19, 43, 71, 91, 110, 142, 178, 275, 304, 337	Wells, William H.	278
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS	178, 221, 249, 278, 307, 338		
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	20, 44, 72, 91, 113, 144, 179, 221, 249, 278, 307, 338		

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CONTENTS.

COORDINATION OF MIND WITH THE COSMOS. <i>Alexander Winchell</i>	1
THE GREATEST OF THE RUSSIAN TSARS. <i>Sir A. Hubbard</i>	4
A FAMOUS RECLUSE. <i>William Morton Payne</i>	8
JAPAN. <i>Selma H. Peabody</i>	9
THE STORY OF CHINESE GORDON	13
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS:	15
Barbara Elton's <i>Bethesda</i> .—James's <i>French Poets and Novelists</i> .—Grant Allen's <i>Flowers and their Pedigrees</i> .—Crane's and Moore's <i>Politics</i> , an Introduction to the Study of Comparative Constitutional Law.—Bunce's <i>My House, an Ideal</i> .—Household Conveniences.—Roosevelt's <i>Florida and Game Water Birds</i> .—Roosevelt's <i>The Game Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces</i> .—With Rod and Line in <i>Colorado Waters</i> .—Sheppard's <i>Darwinism as Stated by Himself</i> .—Romanes's <i>Mental Evolution in Animals</i> .—Ploetz's <i>Epitome of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern History</i> .—Bancroft's <i>History of the United States</i> , Volume IV., Revised Edition.—Allen's <i>History Topics for High Schools and Colleges</i> .—Stevenson's <i>Treasure Island</i> .	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	19
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	20
PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS	22

COORDINATION OF MIND WITH THE COSMOS.*

The noble author of "The Reign of Law" promised his readers a later exposition of the subject within the domain of Christian Theology. The present volume is a first installment of a fulfillment of the promise. "Nature" is conceived as the total system of material and intelligent existence. The "unity of nature" is not alone the conformity of the material universe to method and law, but also a consummate coördination between the method and law of the material universe and the method and law of mental life. Mind is responsive to the realities of the world. The world is the correlative, the fulfillment, and the sanction of the instincts, capacities and longings of psychic existence. Harmony and correspondence pervade the entire realm of being. In this reigns a principle of unity.

* THE UNITY OF NATURE. By the Duke of Argyll. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

More fully stated, the views of the author embrace the physical unity of the inorganic realm, as revealed in the phenomena of gravitation, light, the mechanism of the heavens, the laws of sound, chemical affinity, crystallization, atomic and molecular laws, and the correlation of the physical forces. They bring into account the structural elements of organic bodies and the fundamental processes of functional activity. The unity of man with the lower animals is considered, as also his psychic divergence; though in instincts and appetites, and in some of the sentiments and higher attributes, the author traces a degree of unity which may excite the alarm of some who are even more conservative than he. Some striking instances of the action of instinct are cited, in the gall-fly, the water-ousel, the dun-diver, the wild duck, and an Italian moth. These illustrate the intimate correlations established between the undeliberative instincts of animals and the circumstances by which they are surrounded, or are to be surrounded at some future period in the life of the individual. The author discusses the old problem of the limits of human knowledge, and shrewdly suggests that our consciousness of a reserve of power argues future opportunities for its adequate exercise. As to the knowability of the infinite, he enunciates the only common-sense view: that it certainly is apprehended but not comprehended by us. On the truthfulness of human knowledge and the anthropomorphic mould in which we apprehend it, the author's views seem entirely just, and rich in suggestiveness. All knowledge is necessarily anthropomorphic; not alone religious and theological, but quite as truly that which is denominated scientific and secular.

A couple of chapters are devoted to the elementary constitution of matter, both in its relation to the inorganic and the organic. He recognizes in organization the presence and agency of some force which is supramaterial. There is too much coördination, too many anticipations, too many new beginnings of existence or attributes of existence, to admit the inference that life and organic structure exist only under the same conditions as minerals and mechanical products. All the forces and

conditions which determine inorganic modes of existence are recognized as operative in organization; but here their actions are grouped, coördinated, and directed, by some power which leads to the production of quite a different order of results. For all this, the author does not deny that the method of organic history, as well as that of inorganic, is a method of evolution. He inclines to affirm that evolution is a conception realized in universal nature; but it is a scheme implying mind—mind to originate, mind to administer. Penetrating to the deeper significance of the being and consciousness of man, he stands as a revelation and representative of the supernatural. The manifestations of mind in nature urge themselves upon every attention, and cold science can give expression to its concepts only in the anthropomorphic phrase of teleology. Nature, being interpretable in terms of human intelligence, embodies the conceptions of human intelligence, and gives expression to a Mind. But before the human intellect rises to a logical interpretation of nature, it discovers in its own consciousness a testimony to the existence of superior being, and, coupled with this discovery, it feels a relation of dependence upon superior power, and of obligation toward it.

In discussing more particularly the moral nature of man, the Duke points out the fact that man's proclivity to evil is in conflict with the unities of nature. In other departments of knowledge and research, man possesses a sense of ignorance and limitation; but in respect to his own unworthiness, he feels complete assurance. Of the distinction of good and evil, he has perfect knowledge; and yet he inclines continually toward the evil. Here is a dissonance to be accounted for. "Man has been, and still is, a constant prey to appetites which are morbid, to opinions which are irrational, to imaginations which are horrible, to practices which are destructive." Among savages, these sometimes reach such a degree of enormity that we are accustomed to pronounce them "brutal" and "beastly." But this, our author pronounces a libel on the brutes. None of the brutes have such perverted dispositions. They live in harmony with nature, while man continually runs into all kinds of excesses and abuses. The corruption of human nature appears, then, to be a conclusion of inductive science, and not a mere dogma of theology.

This view of the downward bent of those powers which have the direction of all other human powers, opens the way to the doctrine of the downward evolution of humanity. The Duke of Argyll believes that barbarism and savagism are states of degradation from an original status. Evolution may lead by one

path toward civilization, and by another toward savagery. Modern savages do not typify primeval man any more truly than do the jurists and scholars of modern civilization. The earliest men were possessed of a high standard of intelligence and morality, but they were simply uneducated; not uneducated like the child, with parents and schools to supply deficiencies, but uneducated and destitute—unable to rise except through a long and slow accumulation of experiences. There are many inductive evidences of human degeneracy as well as of human improvement. The lowest tribes are peripherally located around the Asiatic region assigned by tradition as the birthplace of man. Fuegians, Bushmen, Australians, Eskimo,—these are among the lowest types of humanity, and these are crowded from all the preferred situations for human occupancy into the remotest and most inhospitable corners of the earth. While intellectual and social development are not caused by material forces, they are conditioning by material surroundings. This arises from the unity between man and nature. Adverse physical influences have been the conditional causes of savagery. The rise of civilized man, therefore, from his primeval state, has not been a rise from so low a condition that the being could barely be called a man. So far, there exists evidence of discontinuity in the evolution of organic beings.

The author traces the origin of religion to man's unity with nature. Its germs are planted in man's being, and they develop with his growth. The conception of religion as something superadded to man's constitution, is easily shown to be erroneous. Religion is not acquired, but connatural. As well inquire after the origin of memory and judgment. Its central principle is the cognition of superior being. This is first an intuition, then an impression from nature, then an inference of the judgment. The cognition is accompanied by awakened cognate sentiments. Prayer, thanksgiving, religious ceremonies, and a religious system more or less complicated,—these are the concomitants of a theistic cognition, and these characterize the lives of all grades of human beings. But the religious system and practice, like the civil cultus, are prone to degeneracy. The fetishism of savage tribes is not the type of the primitive religion, but the product of a downward evolution. All the great systems of religion have exemplified a degeneracy within the periods of history and tradition. The present condition of Brahminism, Buddhism, Confucianism, and Mohammedism, are admitted lapses from primitive purity and excellence. Cultured religions have degenerated only in the same ratio as the cultureless. The history of religion, like that of civilization, points,

therefore, to a state of primeval superiority. Fetishism, polytheism and idolatry have succeeded monotheism and a pure worship.

Finally, the author concludes : if the unity of nature is not a unity which consists in mere sameness of material, or in mere identity of composition, or in mere uniformity of structure, but a unity which the mind recognizes as the result of operations similar to its own ; if man, not in his body only, but in the highest as well as the lowest attributes of his spirit, is inside this unity and a part of it ; if all his mental powers are, like the instincts of the beasts, founded on an organic harmony between his faculties and the realities of creation ; if the limits of his knowledge do not affect its certainty ; if its accepted truthfulness in the lower fields of thought arises out of correspondence and adjustments which are applicable to all the energies of his intellect and all the aspirations of his spirit ; if the moral character of man as it exists now is the one great anomaly in nature — a state of perpetual rebellion against the authority on which all this order rests ; if all ignorance and error and misconception respecting the nature of that authority and of its commands has been and must be the cause of increasing deviation, disturbance, and perversion, and these consequences must accumulate by inheritance and increasing momentum, — then we have, by all the evidences adduced of the unity of nature, a firm assurance that the system of things involves a full explanation of the mystery of evil, and extrication from its consequences, as well as a body of instruction higher than any discoverable by our rational faculties, which may be suited to lead us back into harmony with the authority felt to be immanent around us and within us.

This digest of the author's views and method shows that the work is one of wide scope, ranging over the fields of science, psychology, and philosophy, and combining in one mind-illuminated system the whole body of knowable data. Though characterized by independence of opinion, the author is ecclesiastically orthodox, and shapes his evidences in defense of several of the disputed positions of orthodoxy — such as the assertion of some special creative work in man, the corruption of man through a moral lapse, primeval purity and excellence, the degeneracy of savagism and of savage and ethnic religions, and the truth and authority of inspired revelation. It is, in fact, the modern statement of the "Analogy of Revealed Religion," so well presented by Butler to the intelligence of a former generation. It is just to say, also, that the discussion is learned, logical, and lucid. The Duke's scientific knowledge is varied and adequate ; his philosophic perceptions are clear and correct ; his style is

easy and elegant, and occasionally rises to an elevation which stirs the emotions. The discussion abounds in terse and impressive, often beautiful passages. Speaking of the oak-gall, which grows around the egg of the gall-fly, he says :

"The oak has yielded up its juices to protect a stranger ; they overflow it without venturing to involve it — circling around it and bending over it — as if in awe before a life which is higher than its own. * * * For the nurture and protection of this poor maggot, the most secret of nature's living powers are held to labor. The forces of vegetable growth work for it as they never work even for their own natural organs. They secrete for it a peculiar substance ; they mould it into a peculiar form ; they hang it out in the light and air as if it were their own fruit ; they even exhaust themselves in the service, and their own flowers and leaves are often cankered in their support."

In reference to that philosophy which regards instinct as only experience organized in the race, he says : "To account for instinct by experience is nothing but an Irish bull." Speaking of instincts in the lower animals, he says : "Reason is, as it were, brooding over them and working through them, whilst at the same time it is wanting in them." Seeing that, under the Darwinian principle, some individuals must go down, the Duke gives us this aphorism : "Natural rejection is the inseparable correlative of natural selection." On another point he writes : "The purest monotheism has a pantheistic side. To see all things in God is very closely related to seeing God in all things." And again : "If there be one truth more certain than another, one conclusion more securely founded than another, not on reason only, but on every other faculty of our nature, it is this — that there is nothing but mind that we can respect, nothing but heart that we can love, nothing but a perfect combination of the two that we can adore." In one further passage the author is considering the significance of our sense of limitation :

"There are some remarkable features connected with our consciousness of limitation, pointing to the conclusion that we have faculties enabling us to recognize certain truths when they are presented to us, which we could never have discovered for ourselves. The sense of mystery which is sometimes so oppressive to us, and which is never more oppressive than when we try to fathom and understand some of the commonest questions affecting our own life and nature, suggests and confirms this representation of the facts. For this sense of oppression can only arise from some organs of mental vision watching for a light which they have been formed to see, but from which our own investigations cannot lift the veil. If that veil is to be lifted at all, the evidence is, that it must be lifted for us. Physical science does not even tend to solve any one of the ultimate questions which it concerns us most to know, and which it interests us most to ask. It is according to the analogy and course of nature that to these questions there should be some answering voice, and that it should tell things such as we are able in some measure to understand."

It will at once be apparent that the Duke's

conclusions lie within a field so earnestly contested that very diverse estimates will be formed of the cogency of his logic. A critical notice is not a very suitable place for the exposition of the critic's personal opinions; but it is certainly legitimate for a reviewer to point out the positions of his author which seem to be most open to assault. Some, probably, will object to the claim that man, in distinction from the brutes, is inherently more prone than they to depravity. Man, through the use of his superior intelligence, has certainly devised means unknown to the brutes for the gratification of animal appetites, and has thus increased the effectiveness of his search for gratifications. But as this happens through the exercise of his natural powers, even his more efficient practice of indulgences falls within the scope of nature's unity. Nor will the Duke's dictum settle the proposition that evil practices exist among men which are unknown among brutes. So far as these claims of the author are weakened, his argument for inbred corruption and for cultural and religious degeneracy is weakened. Furthermore, it is entirely conceivable, and by some deemed probable, that man's depravity, instead of being extra-brutal, is nothing but a strictly animal character inherited from a still more brutal ancestry; and in confirmation of this will be cited those nobler and purer aspirations and moral lives which ever look upward and away from the brutes, and signalize man as in the midst of a glorious progress rather than an ignoble descent. Assuredly, too, a whole school of thinkers will dissent from the Duke's frequent intimation that animal instinct is merely a mind not the animal's, brooding over it and acting through it. Nor will that suggestion pass without challenge, in which the author affirms the probability that many rudimentary organs, like the pelvis in the whale, are anticipatory of functional structures yet to be, rather than vestiges of structures disappearing through disuse. Certainly, if the Duke could entertain such a view of the rudimentary pelvis of a cetacean, he should not have forgotten his philosophy when he came to the case of the water-ousel practicing the art of diving before the development of the webbed feet so needful to a swimming bird. Other points are open to attack either from the scientific or the philosophic side—particularly some of his statements and implications of the necessary teaching of evolution, or especially of agnostic evolution; his assumption of the low ethnic stage of the Eskimo, with the inference based on it, and of the existence of any general correlation between tribal degradation and the natural advantages of the situation. But there is no ground for pronouncing this important work

"a dreary failure," as has been done by a recent scientific reviewer, who seems to enjoy his recognized reputation for saucy dogmatism.

In a work so voluminous as this, the author owes it to his readers to make his thought as accessible as possible. This book is not adapted to that end. It conforms, indeed, to that fashion, or affectation, which is horrified at subordinate and marginal headings, and divisions and subdivisions, and diversifications of type suited to show readily the order of subordination in the different branches of the discussion; and runs smoothly along from paragraph to paragraph, from subject to subject, and from chapter to chapter, without visible intimation of any joints in the structure. Just so far the reader requires watchful attention, frequent re-reading, and an enlightened judgment in constant exercise. The result is weariness, only relieved by good vigorous thought and an occasional flash in the style. But in spite of all possibility of adverse criticism, the Duke of Argyll's "Unity of Nature" is one of the great works of this generation, and will do good service toward the enlightenment of theology and the strengthening of fundamental truth.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL.

THE GREATEST OF THE RUSSIAN TSARS.*

Mr. Eugene Schuyler, the present representative of the United States at the court of Athens, has rendered a distinguished service to students of Russian history, which will be gratefully appreciated. Mr. Schuyler was attached for a number of years to the American Legation of St. Petersburg, and during his term of residence there acquired a command of the Russian language, and by travel and study turned to a valuable account the unusual opportunities afforded for an acquaintance with the genius and character of the great Slavic nation. In 1876 he published a work on Turkestan, the result of extended observation and inquiry, which was an important contribution to our knowledge of the vast region in Central Asia which the Tsars have added to their domain within the present century. He has now produced a still more noteworthy and acceptable book, comprising a study of the life and times of Peter the Great, the most renowned of the strong-minded and powerful rulers who have at intervals controlled the destinies of the Russian Empire.

This second work is memorable for the amount of fresh material it contains, for the

* PETER THE GREAT, EMPEROR OF RUSSIA. A Study in Historical Biography. By Eugene Schuyler, Ph.D., LL.D. In two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

diigent research it discloses, and for its trustworthy tone. Its statements differ widely in a multitude of instances from those given in former versions of the life of Peter, but they are as a rule so strongly fortified by well-sifted evidence that we cannot refuse them our confidence. In the preparation of the biography, Mr. Schuyler has consulted a mass of original documents preserved in the archives of Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Holland, and other countries, together with a long list of published writings in various tongues, the titles of which are in each case named at the close of the chapters drawing upon their stock of information. The products of this painstaking investigation are woven into a narrative which is as pleasing as it is instructive, and still is not entirely free from occasion for criticism.

In the beginning, a sense of disappointment arises from the lack of a proper prelude to the biography. There are few, even among our most intelligent readers, who are familiar with the early history of Russia. It follows, therefore, that in a book of the scope and aim of the present one, a summary of the chief events in the career of the country prior to the era under special consideration, is essential to its completeness. Above all, a review of the dynasty of the Romanofs was to be desired in the life of a sovereign who stood in the third remove only from the founder of that royal house. It is impossible to judge fairly of Peter's character and achievements without at least a tolerable understanding of the peculiarities of the Russian people, of the condition of their civilization at his advent, of the origin of the power enjoyed by their princes, of the use they had made of it, and especially of the records of Peter's immediate ancestors. This information could have been condensed into a few pages, and thereby afforded a background against which his colossal figure would have come out in clear relief. But this is not all we miss in Mr. Schuyler's essay in portraiture. He deprives us almost wholly of the help of his own convictions. Occasionally he lets fall a word which indicates the drift of his opinion, but otherwise his narrative is destitute of the force, the warmth, the magnetism of personal feeling. It is, as we have said, a conscientious, faithful study, but not a creation — scarcely an interpretation. When he has done, the reader is left to evoke from the recital, with whatever power of comprehension and of sympathy he may have within himself, the spirit of the living man whose traits and deeds have been related by Mr. Schuyler more accurately than by any previous historian.

Peter the First was the grandson of Michael Romanof, who at the age of sixteen, in a moment of dire peril to the nation, was elected

to the throne by delegates freely chosen by the people and representing all the cities and towns in Russia. Peter's father, the Tsar Alexis, had five sons by his first wife, all of whom were sickly and feeble, only two of them surviving him and successively wearing the crown. Peter himself, the offspring of a second marriage, was born June 9, 1672, and proved a remarkably sturdy and healthy child, walking when six months old, and exhibiting through boyhood extraordinary precocity in body and mind. His education began with picture-books placed in his hands at the end of his first year, and became a serious affair as soon as he had completed his third year. He learned to read, and committed portions of Scripture to memory, was taught to sing by note and to draw with considerable skill; but his hand-writing, as Mr. Schuyler relates, "was always extremely bad," for he did not begin to guide the pen until he "was already seven years old." He acquired a general knowledge of Russian history, some idea of the course of ancient and modern nations, a little geography and less arithmetic. This comprised the learning bestowed upon Russian youths of the upper class in his day, and all that was furnished the young prince by those in charge of his training.

Alexis died when the child was four years old, and was succeeded in power by his son Theodore, then a boy of fourteen. At the death of Theodore after a reign of six years, Peter was elected Tsar; and within a month, his half-brother, the blind, lame, half-imbecile Ivan, was elevated to the same rank, having, despite his infirmities, a claim to the crown as the senior of Peter by six years. The two brothers ever remained, notwithstanding the disparity in their condition, united by tender ties of affection. They sat side by side on a silver throne during state ceremonies, wearing duplicate insignia of royalty, and sharing equally the duties and burdens of their position. A German traveller who was given an audience in the first year of their accession, states that poor Ivan sat with his cap drawn down over his eyes and his looks cast on the floor, silent and immovable. But Peter

"had a frank and open face, and his young blood rose to his cheeks as often as anyone spoke to him. He constantly looked about, and his great beauty and his lively manner — which sometimes brought the Muscovite magnates into confusion — struck all of us so much that had he been an ordinary youth and no imperial personage we would gladly have laughed and talked with him."

A Saxon dignitary who saw Peter about the same time, testifies:

"He is a remarkably good-looking boy, in whom nature has shown her power. . . He has a beauty which gains the heart of all who see him, and a mind which, even in his early years, did not find its like."

In 1685, the Dutch minister at the Russian court wrote of him:

"The young Tsar has now entered his thirteenth year : nature develops herself with advantage and good fortunes in his whole personality ; his stature is great and his mien fine ; he grows visibly, and advances as much in intelligence and understanding as he gains the affection and love of all."

It was the custom at this period for Russian women to live in oriental seclusion. Wives were expected to be blindly obedient to their husbands, and for their faults were directed by the law to be "severely whipped, though not in anger." The princesses of the royal family were subjected to particular restraints, were seldom married, and, immured in their apartments, enjoyed little more liberty than cloistered nuns. A remarkable exception occurred in the case of Sophia, the half-sister of Peter, a woman of strong mind, masculine education, and not unnatural ambition. She had been appointed regent during the minority of the young Tsar, and, according to the evidence brought forward by Mr. Schuyler, administered the government on the whole wisely. It has been asserted by former historians that Sophia strove, for selfish purposes, to corrupt and debase the mind of Peter, that he might become unfit to rule and unpopular with the people ; but the present writer asserts that she treated the boy kindly and judiciously. He dwelt with his mother in the royal villa of Preobrazhensky, three miles from the heart of Moscow, while Ivan remained near his sister in the Kremlin. Peter early manifested that intense eagerness for knowledge which ever characterized him, and at the age when the average boy is absorbed in pastimes, was drilling his companions in military exercises, practicing at the lathe, hammering at the forge, hunting out foreign residents who could teach him arts and sciences unknown to his countrymen, and working under their instruction with a zeal and perseverance and aptitude which demonstrated his extraordinary endowments. Although a Tsar and the prospective autocrat of a great empire, he was a docile and affectionate son, asking permission of his mother for any unaccustomed liberty, and submitting to her commands even when they interfered with his fondest occupations.

At the age of sixteen, Peter was provided with a wife ; but she had no sympathy with his feelings or pursuits, and in a short time transformed his indifference into antipathy by an ignorant and narrow opposition to his plans. The year after his marriage, Peter deposed the regent Sophia because of her schemes to secure the crown, and thenceforth, although his infirm half-brother survived until 1696, was the sole ruler of the country. He had always courted the society of foreigners, from a just estimation of their superior attainments and an enjoyment of their more easy and cultivated

manners. He frequented the suburb at Moscow to which their residence was restricted, and sought friends and counsellors among the most agreeable and enlightened of those he encountered. He attached to his service General Gordon, an able Scotchman of noble descent ; General Lefort, a Swiss gentleman whose amiable and sterling qualities gained his friendship and trust ; with many others of high or low degree, whose abilities could be of use to him in the government and development of his subjects. It was integrity and intellect that commended men to Peter's favor. He cared not how humble might be their origin, provided they were honest, progressive, and efficient.

Mr. Schuyler declares that for five years after the deposition of Sophia, the Tsar left the affairs of state to the management of his ministers, while he gave himself wholly to the indulgence of boyish inclinations. If so, it is hard to reconcile the fact with the earnest, energetic, and far-sighted operations of both his earlier and later career. He was busy all these years building boats and training soldiers, with the consciousness, we may believe, that out of what seemed the simple toys of his leisure the future army and navy of Russia were to be constructed.

Peter obeyed the law of his nature by engaging as heartily in pleasure as in labor, and frequent illnesses were induced by his excessive toil followed by equally excessive dissipation. From a grave malady which attacked him in his twenty-first year, there resulted the fits of melancholy, the convulsive movements of the muscles, and sudden outbursts of passionate anger, which afflicted him during his after life.

In the summers of 1693 and 1694, Peter visited Archangel, the only seaport Russia owned, and there industriously pushed forward his studies in commerce and navigation. In 1695 he inaugurated a campaign against the fortress of Azov, situated on the river Don, ten miles above the Sea of Azov. This was the beginning of the great series of military enterprises by which he eventually opened a convenient pathway for Russian commerce to the ocean. During the centuries in which Russia had been enslaved by Mongol hordes from Asia, she had been despoiled of her border provinces on every side save the north. At the accession of Peter, the Tartars held a vast territory on her eastern frontier ; the Turks divided with fierce native tribes the region along the Black sea ; and the Swedes and Poles had possession of a broad strip on the west stretching north of the Baltic. In view of these facts, Peter has not been idly playing with ships and soldiers through his boyhood. His incessant and unstinted toil to make himself master of the science of military and naval warfare was

underlaid by a grand object. It meant the recovery of the lands which had been rent from his country in her hour of weakness and prostration. It meant, as we read by the after-interpretation, that Russia should regain her old outlets to the high seas, through which, intercommunication being again established with the outer world, her ancient equality with European nations might be restored.

After the capture of Azov in 1696, Peter began the creation of a fleet with unmistakable intentions. His extremest need was for skilled assistants and workmen. He despatched fifty nobles to the maritime states of Europe, Italy, Venice, Holland, and England, to learn the arts of ship-building and navigation. Spurred on by an eager desire, he followed soon after to acquire the same knowledge. The story of his apprenticeship to ship-builders and carpenters in Holland and England is familiar to everyone. Many gross errors in accredited accounts are corrected in Mr. Schuyler's narration of the Tsar's adventures during the eighteen months he now spent in Europe. He was unused to the refinements of western civilization, and was rude and uncouth in many respects; yet he was not the barbarian he has been represented. The Electress of Hanover has bequeathed to us the following sketch of his appearance at that time :

"The Tsar is very tall [he was nearly seven feet in height], his features are very fine, and his figure noble. He has great vivacity of mind, and a ready and just repartee. * * We regretted that we could not stay longer, so that we could see him again, for his society gave us much pleasure. He is a very extraordinary man. It is impossible to describe him, or even to give an idea of him, unless you have seen him. He has a good heart, and remarkably noble sentiments."

Cardinal Kollowitz, of Hungary, wrote after meeting him :

"The Tsar * * is tall, of an olive complexion, rather stout than thin, in aspect between proud and grave, and with a lively countenance."

Another witness adds these details to the picture :

"There is one circumstance which is unpleasant—he has convulsions, sometimes in his eyes, sometimes in his arms, and sometimes in his whole body. He at times turns his eyes so that one can see nothing but the whites. He is very well made, and goes about dressed as a sailor, in the highest degree simple, and wishing nothing else than to be on the water."

Mr. Schuyler remarks that

"Peter had a strange shyness, which seemed to grow upon him. He hated to be stared at as a curiosity, and the more he met people of refinement, versed in social arts, the more he felt his own deficiencies. Nothing but the excitement of a supper seemed to render general society possible to him. His visits of ceremony were brief and formal."

Serious business had induced Peter to engage in severe and protracted work and travel in foreign lands, and he desired to devote his attention exclusively to the accomplishment of

his purpose. On his return to Moscow in 1698, he proceeded by vigorous and despotic measures to introduce into his country the customs of dress and manners which had impressed him abroad as worthy of adoption. He had persuaded hundreds of foreign artists and artisans to take up their residence in the towns of Russia, and while there founding trades and industries, to teach the practice of them to his ignorant subjects. From this time forward, a great part of his energies was employed in the herculean task of awakening a spirit of progress among his people, in rousing them from their sloth and apathy, and imbuing them with an ambition to appropriate the civilization of western nations. It was a sublime endeavor, and to accomplish it there was one man pitted against millions. They were benighted, obstinate, prejudiced; he was passionate, headstrong, tyrannical, and but dimly enlightened. It was an unequal struggle, conducted with dreadful barbarity at times, but with unwavering persistence.

The Tsar was able to produce no direct impression on the masses. They were too ignorant and bigoted and far-removed, and the methods used in his deplorable unwisdom were too rash and violent. But he did institute many reforms among the nobles and higher classes; he improved various features of the administration; he founded many beneficent and educational institutions; he broke the bars which imprisoned women as in an eastern harem; he let in the light of European civilization upon a people long isolated by their situation, their language, and a religion as inflexible and fanatical as Mohammedanism. Though he failed to work the radical changes he hoped for, because success was impossible in the time and with the instruments at his command, he drew a sharp dividing line between the Russia of his ancestors and the Russia of his descendants. All who turn over the pages of its past history must acknowledge that Peter inaugurated a new and nobler era in the life of the nation. He hurried it forward at a tremendous pace, that it might retrieve the ages lost in cruel servitude to Asia; and the impetus he imparted is felt to the present hour.

The latter part of Peter's life, narrated in the second volume of Mr. Schuyler's biography, is less interesting than the portion of which we have drawn a meagre outline. It was largely occupied with wars against the Swedes under Charles XII; with conquests on the eastern boundary of the empire and in Asia; and with diplomatic negotiations with foreign courts. Before it was ended, Peter had made his name known and feared by all Europe; he had received from his people the title of "the Great"; and he had dragged by his sole powerful hand his beloved country out of the darkness of the

eastern into the daylight of the western world. His character was composed of conflicting elements, like an image made of gold and iron and clay; but much as there was in him to pity and condemn, there was more to honor and admire.

SARA A. HUBBARD.

A FAMOUS RECLUSE.

"Is it for this, because the sound
Is fraught too deep with pain,
That, Obermann! the world around
So little loves thy strain?"

"Some secrets may the poet tell,
For the world loves new ways;
To tell too deep ones is not well —
It knows not what he says

"Yet, of the spirits who have reign'd
In this our troubled day,
I know but two, who have attain'd,
Save thee, to see their way."

MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Popularity is rather an accident of greatness than essential to it. In almost every age there may be found, together with those voices that have compelled the ears of men to give heed to their utterance, others less robust, having about them little of the quality that forces men to listen; unheard, it may be, of most men, and yet finding some small but fit audience to which they come with an impressiveness more than that of those clamorous voices which, in the ears of the world at large, cause these to speak unnoticed; bearing to those who discern and give heed to them, a message of high import. Such a voice was that of Etienne Pivert de Senancour, the author of "Obermann," born in 1770, passed away in 1846.

The age in which he lived was out of joint. His early manhood was cast in the years of the most tremendous convulsion of modern history. So far from being the man to set the age right, he could not even help to do it. Existence itself, in the midst of such a world as that in which he was cast, was a thing intolerable; he would renounce it altogether, and seek what peace his soul might find in communion with nature. Rousseau had already given to the world his gospel of naturalism; but the world, although stirred to its utmost depths by the message, had not acted, could not act, upon it. Life had become a more fitful fever than ever before; an even more complex and theatrical thing than had been its wont. But the individual, at least, might do what the world could not. He might tear himself away from the strife, and, in austere solitude, indulge in that reverie for whose delights the world had no taste, and to which it could lend but a troubled ear. This was the part chosen by Senancour; and it made his life, viewed externally, uneventful even among the uneventful lives of

which the history of literature is full. He was far from being a voluminous writer, and yet "Obermann" is not the only book which bears his name; but it is the book in which he put well nigh all that he had to give the world, and that all embraces little beyond his own personality. For "Obermann" is the most subjective of books. To speak of "Obermann" is to speak of Senancour; it matters not which name we use. The book and the writer are essentially one. The title of the book is merely another name which he has given himself, and under its transparent disguise he speaks in his own person. It is only by a wide extension of the term that the work can be classed with the literature of romance. There is little enough of story in such works as "Werther" and "René," with which we instinctively associate it, yet either of these has a dramatic interest which is absorbing in comparison with what may be found in "Obermann," which is one uninterrupted monologue, relieved only by the ever-shifting background of mountain and forest, of French and Alpine scenery.

Obermann is not a strong man. George Sand says that "his reverie is that of impotence, the perpetuity of vaguely sketched desire." His head alone is clear; it is the heart that fails him. He is an atheist, but the atheism of the eighteenth century did not appeal to the heart, and in the storm and stress of his age he finds no object whose pursuit may satisfy his emotional longings. Others, less clear of intellect, found in the religious reaction which soon set in, the solution of the problem; but this solution was not for him. Mr. Matthew Arnold describes him as "too clear-headed and austere for any such sentimental Catholic reaction as that with which Chateaubriand cheated himself, and yet, from the very profoundness and meditateness of his nature, religious." He is characterized by the Danish critic, Georg Brandes, as "a passionate atheist, a profoundly emotional stoic, the forsaken of destiny." Comparing him with the René of Chateaubriand, the same writer goes on to say:

"His soul is as broad, his feeling no less deep, than that of René; but the angel who singles out the one passes by the other. In René may the dominant natures of the century see their own image; but the history of Obermann is that of the majority, not indeed of the vulgar crowd, but of the sensitive and gifted throng of those who, no less than the elect, add to the chorus in which the soul of the age finds voice. The book begins: 'On verra dans ces lettres l'expression d'un homme qui sent, et non d'un homme qui travaille.' It all lies here. Why does he not work? That is hard to make clear. It is easier to make answer: because he is unhappy. This book is written for the unhappy."

Sainte-Beuve speaks of the book in these words:

"In Obermann, Senancour individualized his doubts, his aversion to society, his fixed, obstinate, passionately sinister contemplation of nature; with a liberal hand

he filled the lucid spaces of his dreams with scenes natural and domestic, whence an inexpressible emotion is exhaled, and which are invested about with an icy philosophy."

No less clear-headed with regard to the illusions of the hopes of mankind than concerning his own, Senancour thus expresses himself:

"I inquired of myself for happiness, but with my eyes open; I saw that it was not made for the man who was isolated; I proposed it to those who stood around me; they had not leisure to concern themselves with it. I asked the multitude in its wear and tear of misery, and the great of earth under their load of *ennui*; they answered me: We are wretched today, but we shall enjoy ourselves tomorrow. For my part, I know that the day which is coming will only tread in the footsteps of the day which is gone before."

But if his attitude is one of despair, there is about it a certain defiance of fate which gives it dignity.

"It may well be," he says, "that man is mortal; but let us none the less struggle against our destiny; and if nothingness be all that is in store for us, let us at least be careful that we do not so shape our actions that it may seem to be their just reward."

Mr. Matthew Arnold sums up the main characteristics of Obermann as three in number: Constant inwardness, severe sincerity, and exquisite feeling for nature. He says elsewhere of its author:

"Senancour has a gravity and a severity which distinguish him from all other writers of the sentimental school. The world is with him in his solitude far less than it is with them; of all writers, he is the most perfectly isolated and the least attitudinising. His chief work, too, has a value and power of its own, apart from these merits of its author. The stir of all the main forces by which modern life is and has been impelled, lives in the letters of Obermann; the dissolving agencies of the eighteenth century, the fiery storm of the French Revolution, the first faint promise and dawn of that new world which our own time is but now fully bringing to light,—all these are to be felt, almost to be touched, there. To me, indeed, it will always seem that the impressiveness of this production can hardly be rated too high."

For the rest, this collection of letters which tell the life history of a human soul, and which are dated at irregular intervals, from the year One to the year Ten of the Republic, at first from Switzerland, then from Lyons and Fontainebleau, and afterwards from Switzerland again, have had a not unenviable fate. George Sand writes of them in these words:

"From the time of its publication onward, Obermann aroused sympathies all the more faithful and devoted for their rarity. In this, the law which condemns too liberal natures to gain but lukewarm friendships, was fulfilled. Justice was rendered in that strength of affection which compensates for lack of *eclat*. Obermann did not have the deceitful triumph of a popular success; it was preserved from the careless inflictions of vulgar admiration."

How much George Sand herself was influenced by this book may be seen in many of her earlier writings. The "Lettres d'un Voyageur" and "Lélia" bear abundant evidence of this. Some fifty years ago, and while Senancour was still living, Sainte-Beuve again attracted

public attention to it by a sympathetic criticism included in his "Portraits Contemporains." Later, George Sand wrote a preface to a new edition of the work, and this preface has accompanied all the subsequent ones. Mr. Matthew Arnold has written of it most appreciatively in prose, and has made it the subject of a poem, which with its sequel is one of the glories of English literature.

The tomb of Senancour is at Sèvres, and bears the inscription: "*Éternité, deviens mon asile!*" We can think of no more fitting close to give this brief characterization than the invocation contained in the noble poem just mentioned and already quoted from:

"For thou art gone away from earth,
And place with those dost claim,
The Children of the Second Birth,
Whom the world could not tame;

"And with that small, transfigured band,
Whom many a different way
Conducted to their common land,
Thou learn'st to think as they.

"They do not ask, who pined unseen,
Who was on action hurled,
Whose one bond is, that all have been
Unspotted by the world."

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

JAPAN.*

Japan is the land of the rising sun. Beyond every other land in western or in eastern hemisphere there lies another nearer to the sunrise, one farther east. Japan is in the extreme of the Orient. Sailing thence eastward thousands of leagues over the sea, the voyager comes only to the western shore of the Occident, the latest land where fall the lingering rays of the setting sun. Not unfitly does this figure the historic condition of this remotest land.

The general march of empire and of civilization has been toward the west. Tracing backward this march, our steps move ever eastward. Journeying from land to land, across Europe and Asia, the lesser and the greater, we touch in each successive country the relics of an older history and of a more ancient life, until in Japan to-day we find sitting on the throne of an empire a ruler whose uninterrupted dynasty has governed with varying substance of authority since 660 B.C., or more than 2,500 years. Beyond the Pacific the neighbors fronting this most ancient monarchy are the youngest of the republics.

The government in Japan previous to the remarkable revolution of 1868 was a feudal

* JAPAN: TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES UNDERTAKEN AT THE COST OF THE PRUSSIAN GOVERNMENT. By J. J. Rein, Professor of Geography in Marburg. Translated from the German. With twenty illustrations and two maps. New York: A. C. Armstrong & Son.

despotism of a very perfect type. There were many points of resemblance to that system which existed in Europe from the ninth to the thirteenth centuries. The differences were not as great as might have been expected from the great differences in such modifying causes as race, religion, and climate. Up to 1868, the history of Japan is the history of an ever-shifting sovereignty, always nominally in the Mikado, or emperor, but usually exercised in fact by the hereditary representative of some dominant faction. There was much truth in the statements once current concerning this government, that there were two co-existent autocrats, a spiritual emperor, who shone, and a military chieftain, who ruled.

The first period of Japanese history reaches nearly 1,400 years, from the advent of Jimmu-Tennō in 660 B.C., to 794 A.D. During most of this period there was no written language, and the history must be largely mythical or traditional. The word Tennō is compounded of *ten*, heaven, and *ō*, king; and the title "heaven's lord" has been worn by every Mikado. There is a myth of a predecessor of Jimmu-Tennō who received from heaven a sword, which suggests the sword Excalibur, taken by King Arthur from out the mere, and afterward returned thither; but the Japanese sword, a blade of very ancient and remarkable forgery, yet remains to convince the incredulous. There is another myth that Jimmu, like Æneas, ploughed for years the stormy billows of the Japanese Mediterranean before he established himself as a ruler, founding a city and the kingdom of Yamato, over which he reigned seventy-five years.

During this earliest and longest period, the event of most significance to Japan was the conquest of Corea in 202 A.D., by the empress Jingu-Kōgō, widow of the 14th Mikado, Chuai-Tennō. The Japanese annalists attribute the conquest of Corea to the warlike courage of her son Ojin-Tennō, who succeeded to the vacant throne at his father's death, although the inconsequential ceremony of his own birth occurred some months later, and after the surrender of Corea. Through Corea came to Japan the civilization, the culture, and the arts of China; her industries, medicine, law, letters, literature, the philosophy of Confucius, and the religion of the Buddhists. With the rest came also much of effeminacy and of debauchery that undermined the ancient military and manly vigor of the people, and afterward honeycombed the throne of the Mikado. In the seventh century, in the reign of the 38th sovereign, Tenji-Tennō, the Japanese were driven out from the Corea, but their claim to the country was never relinquished. This same ruler permitted a faithful minister to assume

the name Fujiwara. His family, next in rank to that of the Mikado himself, held the most important offices, and from it alone the emperors could take their wives. About the beginning of the tenth century two other families, the Taira and the Minamōto, gained power, and the influence of the Fujiwari waned. The Minamoto secured the high office of Sei-i-tai-shōgun, "The great-general-who-subdues-barbarians." The growing feudalism crystallized about the rival families. A feud followed, which in length and bitterness far surpassed the quarrels of the roses, or the conflicts between the Guelphs and the Ghibellines.

The prominent figure at the close of this the second period of Japanese history was Yoritōmo, son of Yoshitōmo, of the Minamoto, a vigorous leader and a wise governor. With great courage and sagacity, and equally great *finesse* and cruelty, he overthrew the Fujiwari and established himself. From his day the Shōguns became not simply the greatest vassals of the emperor, they were the real rulers of the empire. Yet he ruled well, enacted wise laws, and restored peace and plenty to his country, showing in all formalities the highest reverence for the Mikado, whose acquiescence he could always command. Yoritōmo died in 1199.

In Japan, as elsewhere, the power of great rulers usually perishes with them. There followed a time when the Mikados were children, and the hereditary Shōguns were children too. The real authority was exercised in their name by kinsmen, or by the members of the family Hōjō, ruling under the title Shikken, which in its turn came to be borne only by minor children. The great houses played for power, each against the other. Only one of the Hōjō could be a Shikken; only a Minamoto could be a Shōgun; only a descendant of Jimmu-Tennō could be a Mikado. Yet when either of these babes grew to man's estate he abdicated in favor of a younger relative, shaved his head, and retired to a Buddhist monastery. Such a state of affairs could end in but one way, when a general, Ashikaga Takaūji, more powerful than others, espoused the fortunes of the Mikado and deposed the Hōjō in 1334.

In 1542 the Portuguese discovered Japan. They landed on the southern coasts, and were kindly received, the feudal lords, daimios, or "great princes," finding in the new weapons which the strangers brought, valuable helps in their intestine quarrels. Following the traders came the Romish priests, and in 1549 the gospel was first preached in Japan.

Although Ashikaga, in deposing the Hōjō, had restored a semblance of power to the emperor, the feudal contests remained with ever-debilitating influence, so that the 102d Mikado

when dead lay unburied forty days for the want of means to perform the funereal obsequies with unmaimed ceremonies. At the time when the Portuguese were getting a foothold in Japan, a man appeared with the purpose and the power to overcome the existing anarchy, and restore order. This man was Ota Nobunaga (1573). At first he used the armed force under his command to assist the descendant and representative of Ashikaga, but the treachery of this man caused Nobunaga to wrest the shogunate from him. The office remained vacant for thirty years, until it was assumed by the great Iyeyasu for himself and his descendants. Nobunaga favored the Christians, and sorely persecuted the Buddhists. Under his protection, the Jesuits made rapid progress in the introduction of their religion. In 1581 they reported 150,000 converts and 200 churches. Some of the daimios professed the new faith. But their patron, Nobunaga, met a sudden and violent death while persecuting the Buddhists, and the tide turned. His successor, Hideyoshi, at first favored the Christians. Suddenly an edict warned all Jesuits to leave the country in twenty days; afterward the time was extended to six months. Failing to go as required, he ordered them to be crucified, and twenty-six suffered this death in 1597. Persecution followed with varied vigor until the advent of Iyeyasu, first Shogun of the family of the Tokugawa. The conflict, as in the preceding ages, was between the contending factions of rival families; but the Christians were on the losing side. The armies of Iyeyasu numbered 75,000 men; of his opponents, 130,000. The forces met at Sekigahara, and out of a bloody conflict Iyeyasu won an overwhelming victory in 1603. The fate of the Christians became more and more fearful, until in 1614 a proclamation appeared which meant the extermination of the new faith. The horrors of this persecution may not be rehearsed here. The enmity of the Japanese against the Jesuits grew partly out of the ancient feuds between families; partly from the hatred of the native priests; partly from the belief that they were plotting politically against the government and to introduce Portuguese rule; and partly from the representations of English and Dutch Protestants, who came to Japan fresh from the scenes that made memorable the fall of the Netherlands and the defeat of the Armada. In 1624 all foreigners were banished from the country. An edict was also issued ordering all large ships to be destroyed, that the Japanese might thus be more surely prevented from intercourse with foreigners.

There can be little doubt that the purposes of Iyeyasu were honest and patriotic, seeking the best interests of his country according to

his light, and that he desired to secure power to his own line of successors as the surest means of gaining lasting peace and prosperity for Japan. To this end he prepared a code of instructions, based on the doctrines of Confucius, in which the family is recognized as the foundation of the state. These instructions were not made public, but were left for the guidance of his descendants as rulers. In them the distinctions of classes were sharply defined. The divine ancestry and authority of the Mikado were clearly asserted; but under the pretense that this divine sanctity was too holy to be soiled by contact with meaner mortals, he, the Shogun, assumed to be the dispenser of all authority, acting as the responsible representative of royalty. The Kugi, or court nobility, were of the blood royal, high in rank as nobles, but insignificant in power or influence. The Mikado and the Kugi dwelt at Kioto.

The military class included the Shogun, the Daimios, or barons, and the Samurai, fighting men, or knights. Each Daimio was absolute lord in his own district, and received large revenues. He was bound to live half the year in Yedo, the capital of the Shogun; to furnish fighting men and tribute when they should be required, and in proportion to the revenues of his hereditary fief. These revenues were reckoned in rice, by the koku, in measure about five and one-third bushels, in value from two and one-half to five dollars.

The Samurai were the military retainers of the Shogun and the Daimios. Their most valued privilege was the right to wear a sword, and therefore each wore two, one a long two-handed weapon for use against his foes; the other, a knife for use against himself—for no Samurai knew at what hour honor might require him to end his own life by slashing his bowels with this murderous weapon. The Samurai never went out without his sword, and even the boys wore swords to school. The etiquette of the sword was curious, intricate, and replete with danger.

The Heimin were the second great rank of the people, in three classes; first, the Hiakusho, or farmers; second, the Shokunin, or mechanics; third, the Akindo, or merchants. It was one of the circumstances galling to the Samurai, that in meeting the foreigners who came to Japan, they were associating with members of the Akindo, far beneath them in dignity. Yet lower in the social scale were the Etas, who, as grave-diggers, butchers, and tanners, dealt with death and the dead. Then there were the Hinin, or beggars, and finally singers, dancers, actors, and lewd women. Every child belonged by birth-right to one of these classes. He could not rise to a higher grade by any effort of his own, but could be raised by an

adoption which made him the son of the person of higher rank adopting him. In this way it was possible that a youth might have two or three living fathers.

The Dutch came to Japan in 1610. Some years later, leave was given them, but under only the most humiliating restrictions, to live on a small island at Nagasaki. This bit of ground was only 600 feet long, 240 feet wide, and about six feet above high water. Here they dwelt in quasi imprisonment, required to show no sign of Christianity, not even to mention the name of Christ. Once a year the chief officer of the little colony, with a select retinue, watched and guarded like thieves, went up to the capital to pay respect and tribute to the Shōgun, and to make buffoons of themselves for the amusement of his court.

For two hundred and fifty years the only intercourse between Japan and the outer world was through the medium of the Dutch at Nagasaki. Yet in spite of all the efforts made by Iyeyasu and his successors to secure to Japan absolute exclusion from foreigners and their degrading influences, some daylight filtered through the crevices of the ceremonies, and knowledge entered of many of the arts and instruments of civilization and of science—as of barometers, clocks, steam-engines, blast-furnaces, and other things,—which acted on the Japanese thought like yeast.

In 1853, Commodore Perry, with four American ships, anchored before Uraga, and presented a letter from his government asking for a treaty of friendship and commerce. He sailed away, saying that in a year he would come back for an answer. The next year he came, with eight ships, and moored his fleet in the bay of Yedo, opposite Yokohama. Prayers in the temples, remonstrances to the Commodore, entreaty, bluster, alike failed to remove the ships, whose display of power was too significant to be treated with discourtesy. Moreover, the toy railways and the telegraphs which the visitors brought, with many other implements and objects curious to Japanese eyes, amused and bewildered them; so that after no long time Perry obtained his treaty, with the promise that two ports, afterwards six, should be opened to trade. Other nations speedily moved in the same direction. The wedge entered could not be withdrawn, and the nation that had been sealed hermetically was opened to intercourse with the world.

But the Bákufu, or government of the Shōgun—then called Tai-Kun, Tycoon, or great prince—had concluded the treaties without so much as reference to the authority of the Mikado. Other complications had been weakening the power of the Shōgun. Parties were soon formed to restore the ancient prestige of

the Mikado, and especially to drive out of the land the hated barbarians, foreign red-haired devils. Ill-blood was continually stirred. The imprudence of the foreigners provoked attacks. These were followed by demands for apology, enforced by fleets and bomb-shells. At Shimonoséki, the combined fleets of England, France, Holland, and America, for a fancied injury knocked the houses and forts of the Japanese about their ears, compelled them to beg for a cessation of punishment, and then made them pay an indemnity of three millions of dollars for the privilege of the whipping. America received \$785,000 of this blood-money. Nearly twenty years after, a glimmer of shame caused a return of the principal, but not, as in honor bound, with interest.

The heaven was still working. The then Mikado died in February, 1867, and his son Mutsuhito succeeded as the 121st ruler of Japan. In the autumn of the same year the new Mikado sent to the Shōgun a most remarkable letter, asking him to restore to the Emperor the authority which was rightly his; and the Shōgun, in a reply equally notable, indicated his readiness to comply with the request. So serious a change in public affairs, involving the overthrow of a form of government buttressed by class distinctions permeating the whole structure of society, dating backward more than a thousand years to the usurpation of the Fujiwara, and hallowed in Japanese hearts and history by the memories of Yoritomo, Ashikaga, Nobunaga, and Iyeyasu, could be nothing less than a revolution.

Shortly after, the resignation of the Shōgun was formally made and accepted. Events followed rapidly. The Mikado emerged from his sacred seclusion at Kioto, or Saikio, the western capital, and took up his residence at Yedo, the ancient citadel of the Shōguns, changing its name to Tokio, the eastern capital. There was a brief and fruitless rebellion. The feudal system was abolished. The social ranks were reorganized. The Daimios abdicated their authority, and surrendered their revenues to the treasury of the empire, saving but a tenth for their own support. The custom of wearing swords was forbidden. The Mikado and the Empress adopted European costumes, and showed themselves freely to the public. Prostration before the throne ceased. Newspapers were introduced. The prohibitions forbidding the “evil sect” of the Kirishitan (Christians) disappeared. The Christian Sunday was recognized at least as a holiday, and the religion of the Buddhists had no longer the sanction of the state.

One more conflict followed—the great Satsuma rebellion of 1877, a well-arranged revolt, led by Saigo, who had been the right-hand of

the Emperor in the movements for the restoration of his power. It was the last effort to drive the foreigners from the country. Saigo had over-estimated his power. Where he had counted on fifty thousand followers, he found but fifteen thousand. His forces were soon defeated, and he himself perished ignobly in a laborer's costume on the battle-field. The revolution was completed.

Japan has taken her place in the ranks of nations. She has "rung out the old — rung in the new." Viewed from any standpoint which permits an intelligent appreciation of the situation and a fair consideration of the rapidity and extent of the changes which have been made, the progress is simply marvellous. Yet is she confronted with difficulties and dangers within and without. Her territory, extending through more than thirty degrees of latitude, has but three times the area of Illinois. Her population numbers thirty-seven millions of people. Her insular position exposes her at all points to maritime attack. She is feeble as to all the usual elements of national power: in wealth, for her people are very poor, eking out scanty subsistence with all the nice economies practised by a densely crowded population; in the means of offense or defense, for she has neither army nor navy, nor the means of creating either; in intelligence, for only a few of the old princely families have any knowledge beyond that pertaining to daily toil in hereditary occupations. Her young and fresh life is grafted on the ancient and hoary imbecility which is the necessary sequence of the long seclusion of an oriental people densely conservative, for whom mental inertia is more potent than all other forces combined, mental, physical, or political.

Professor Rein's work on Japan, the full title of which appears in a foot-note at the beginning of this article, is admirably lucid and concise. Its account of the country is full as to its geography, physiography, fauna, flora, history, manners, language, religion, arts, trades, and resources. One could wish for fuller illustrations of the same excellent character shown by the few that are present. The material is inexhaustible, and much more might have been given of the quaint and florid art and architecture shown in shrines, temples, and tombs, at Shiba, at Asákasa, at Nikko, and at innumerable other places. All careful observers of Japanese movements, both in their individual and national life, must recognize the truthful picture drawn by the writer, when he says: "The Japanese nation is a race of children, harmless, confiding, gay, easily interested even to the point of enthusiasm in anything new, but when only half acquainted with it speedily becoming weary of it, *rerum novarum cupidi*,

but without steadfastness or perseverance. They are free, tractable, polite, curious, industrious, frugal, sober, cleanly, good-humored, candid, and at the same time suspicious, superstitious, sensual," and it must be added, like all Orientals, not given to the truth. A Japanese once characterized his countrymen as the Anglo-Saxons, and the Chinese as the Frenchmen, of the Orient.

SELIM H. PEABODY.

THE STORY OF CHINESE GORDON.*

The deepening interest felt in the fortunes of the heroic soldier who at the present moment is environed with desperate perils in the heart of the Soudan, has inspired the publication of successive biographies portraying the eventful epochs in his career. The able and authentic works by Dr. Andrew Wilson and Mr. Birbeck Hill, describing respectively the "Ever Victorious Army" in China, and the achievements of "Colonel Gordon in Central Africa," have been followed within a year or so by "The Story of Chinese Gordon," by A. Egmont Hake, and at a very recent date by Mr. Archibald Forbes's simply-named book, "Chinese Gordon." Of the two latest, now lying before us, the one produced by Mr. Forbes is avowedly nothing more than a compilation and abridgement of the previous works. It has the advantages of brevity, and of a continuation of its narrative down to the arrival of General Gordon at Khartoum a little more than two months ago. It contains a portrait of the General, from a photograph taken during his former sojourn in the Soudan, and is written in the concise, business-like style of the newspaper correspondent. The work of Mr. Hake, on the other hand, has been prepared with a larger aim, and although relying upon preceding biographies for much of its material, has taken from original sources interesting matter not before made public. The literary character of the work leaves nothing to be desired. It is that of a scholarly and practised writer.

We have to go to Mr. Forbes for the date and place of Charles George Gordon's birth — Woolwich, January 28, 1833, — statistics which Mr. Hake has strangely omitted. Neither author furnishes any information regarding his early years and home influences, but from their account of the stock from which he sprung we are enabled to infer the nature of the circumstances amid which he grew to manhood. He

* THE STORY OF CHINESE GORDON. By A. Egmont Hake, author of "Paris Originals," "Flattering Tales," etc. With two Portraits and two Maps. New York: R. Worthington.

CHINESE GORDON. A SUCCINCT RECORD OF HIS LIFE. By Archibald Forbes. New York: George Routledge & Sons, and S. W. Green's Sons.

descended from a race of soldiers on the Gordon side, men of striking individuality, of chivalrous and generous disposition, and a mingling of sunny humor with their sternness and canny Scottish traits. His mother was the daughter of Samuel Enderby, known widely in his day as a London merchant and the owner of many ships, two of which will ever be remembered in American history as those which in 1773 sailed into Boston harbor laden with tea and were relieved of their cargoes by having them summarily tossed into the sea. Mrs. Gordon, as Mr. Hake describes her, was a woman of remarkable character. "She possessed a perfect temper; she was always cheerful under the most trying circumstances, and she was always thoughtful of others; she contended with difficulties without the slightest display of effort; and she had a genius for making the best of everything." She was the mother of eleven children, and of her five sons three adopted their father's profession.

Charles was prepared at Taunton for the Royal Military Academy, which he entered before the completion of his fifteenth year, and left in 1852, at the age of nineteen, with the appointment of second-lieutenant of the Royal Engineers. For two years he did duty at Pembroke, but in 1854 was dispatched to the Crimea, where he engaged in active service in February 1855. How he bore himself during the following months of hard incessant work in the field, Colonel Chesney informs us in a paper written long afterward:

"Gordon had first seen war in the hard school of the 'black winter' of the Crimea. In his humble position as an English subaltern he attracted the notice of his superiors, not merely by his energy and activity, but by a special aptitude for war, developing itself amid the trench work before Sebastopol in a personal knowledge of the enemy's movements such as no other officer attained. We used to send him to find out what new move the Russians were making."

At the close of the Crimean war, Gordon took part in the survey of the new frontiers of Russia as adjusted by the treaty of Paris. In 1859 he was promoted to the rank of captain, at which date he was only twenty-six, and had been in the army a little less than seven years. A year later he was detailed for service in China, where the first notable action in which he engaged was the burning of the Summer Palace at Peking. This deed of vandalism could not receive his sanction, but he was still merely a subaltern. "It was wretchedly demoralizing work for an army," he grimly remarked. At the solicitation of the Chinese for English aid in suppressing the revolution of the Taipings, Gordon was appointed to the command of a body of from 3,000 to 5,000 soldiers, which had been organized by an American named Ward, and by its continuous successes had

received the title of the "ever victorious army." The death of Ward had left the band without a suitable leader, until, in March, 1863, Gordon accepted the position. It was his first command, but the applause he gained in it has rung through the world.

In fifteen months the Tai-ping rebellion was ended. Meantime, Gordon had led his army through thirty-three engagements, in nearly all of which it was victorious. He once received a wound in the leg, but his many marvellous escapes from death or injury gained him the reputation of having a charmed existence. This notion was strengthened among his men by his "constant habit, when the troops were under fire, of appearing suddenly, usually unattended, and calmly standing in the very hottest part of the fire. Besides his favorite cane, he carried nothing except field-glasses, never a sword or a revolver; or rather, if the latter, it was carried unostentatiously and out of sight." As a reward for the invaluable services which Gordon rendered the Imperialists, he was raised to the rank of Ti-tu, the highest ever conferred by the Chinese government upon a subject. He also received the rare decorations of the Yellow Jacket and the Peacock's Feather; but the large sums of money several times offered him, he peremptorily refused. "He had spent his pay of £1,200 a year," says Mr. Hake, "in comforts for his army and in the relief of the victims of the Heavenly King. To these ends he had even taxed his own private means. It was not likely, then, that he should now do anything to give a mercenary stamp to his services, or deprive him of the reflection that he had acted in the cause of humanity alone." His own government promoted him one step in the army in consideration of his valor, and somewhat later made him a Companion of the Bath.

When, toward the close of 1864, Colonel Gordon departed for England, it was universally felt by China that she was parting with her greatest hero and her best friend. "Even the rebels," states Mr. Hake, "to whom his name was a terror, admired and loved him." Arrived in his native land, he avoided all publicity, but, "by the fireside at Southampton, once more he told the strange and splendid romance of those fifteen months—a story teeming with the noblest and most lofty incidents of war, with singular encounters, disastrous chances, and moving accidents by flood and field. To listen to it was a new and unique experience; and as Gordon stood every evening for three or four hours descanting on the things he had seen, now pointing to the map before him to explain a position, now raising his voice in sudden anger at defeat, or dropping it with victory in mercy for the fallen, the company was

spell-bound and amazed." During the six subsequent years, "perhaps the happiest of his life," Colonel Gordon filled the position of Commanding Royal Engineer at Gravesend. Here, says one of his biographers :

"He lived wholly for others. His house was school, and hospital, and almshouse in turn—was more like the abode of a missionary than of a Colonel of Engineers. The troubles of all interested him alike. The poor, the sick, the unfortunate, were ever welcome, and never did suppliant knock vainly at his door. He always took a great delight in children, but especially in boys employed on the river or the sea. Many he rescued from the gutter, cleansed them and clothed them, and kept them for weeks in his home. For their benefit he established evening classes, over which he himself presided, reading to and teaching the lads with as much ardor as if he were leading them to victory. He called them his 'kings,' and for many of them he got berths on board ship. One day a friend asked him why there were so many pins stuck into the map of the world over his mantelpiece; he was told that they marked and followed the course of the boys on their voyages—that they were moved from point to point as his youngsters advanced, and that he prayed for them as they went, day by day."

The life of quiet beneficence at Gravesend closed in 1871, with Colonel Gordon's appointment to the European Commission of the Danube. In 1873 he entered the service of the Khedive, succeeding Sir Samuel Baker as Governor of the Tribes in Upper Egypt. The proffer of £10,000 a year for his services was declined, £2,000 being all he would accept. It is impossible, in the space at command, to specify the labors which Colonel Gordon performed in the ensuing three years. The spirit which animated him, here as elsewhere, is reflected in expressions such as these :

"I go up alone, with an infinite Almighty God to direct and guide me; and am glad to so trust Him as to fear nothing, and, indeed, to feel sure of success. * * Sometimes I wish I had never gone into this sort of Bedouin life, either in China or here. Is it my fault or my failing that I never have a respectable assistant with me to bear part of my labors? * * * I say sincerely that, though I prefer to be here sooner than anywhere, I would sooner be dead than live this life. * * Praying for the people ahead of me whom I am about to visit gives me much strength; and it is wonderful how something seems already to have passed between us when I meet a chief (for whom I have prayed) for the first time."

When congratulated upon the noble work accomplished by him in the Soudan, he replied :

"I am neither a Napoleon nor a Colbert; I do not profess either to have been a great ruler or a great financier; but I can say this—I have cut off the slave-dealers in their strongholds, and I made the people love me."

Immediately after leaving the service of the Khedive in 1877, General Gordon accepted the position of private secretary to Lord Ripon, the new viceroy to India; but the place was unsuited to him, and was resigned as soon as he had reached Bombay. War was then imminent between Russia and China, and he was

invited to the latter country, to give aid in the exigency by his presence and advice. He obeyed the summons, and as the results of his wise counsel, China secured a peace with her hostile neighbor on the western boundary, and laid the foundation for an efficient armed force. His assistance was next required by the Cape Government in South Africa, and some months of 1882 were occupied in the attempt to effect a solution of the difficulties with Basutoland. At last there came a time when the hard-worked soldier and administrator might seek much-needed rest. He retired to Palestine and settled outside of Jerusalem. The rest was, however, to be brief. As Mr. Forbes relates, on January 19, 1884, the English nation

"learned with a thrill of glad surprise that on the previous evening General Gordon had left England for the Soudan, having accepted the mission to report on the military situation there, to provide in the best manner for the safety of the European population of Khartoum and of the Egyptian garrisons of the country, as well as for the evacuation of the Soudan with the exception of the seaboard. * * * 'I go to cut the dog's tail off,' said Gordon, on the eve of his departure. 'I've got my orders, and I'll do it, coûte qu'il coûte.' At eight o'clock he started. The scene at the station was very interesting. Lord Wolseley carried the General's portmanteau, Lord Granville took his ticket for him, and the Duke of Cambridge held open the carriage door."

All that is known of his subsequent proceedings has been chronicled in the daily news journals. His present situation is full of danger, and the world watches anxiously for his escape from Khartoum. Mr. Forbes voices the general sentiment in the final sentences of his volume :

"No difficulties will abate his loyal courage; no stress of adversity will daunt his gallant heart. For him life has no ambitions, death no terror. He will do his duty."

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

A NEW American novel, by a lady who writes under the pseudonym of Barbara Elton, has lately been added to Macmillan's Dollar Series. Like so many recent American novels, it derives its inspiration largely from the suggestions of European life and travel. It may safely be asserted that the great American novel—that object of so much mysterious prophecy—will not have to go so far in search of its main inspiration; but as no one is likely to imagine the present work to be in any sense a fulfillment of such a prophecy, this consideration need not detain us. "Bethesda" is a novel of two figures, one being that of the apocryphal American girl whose name serves as the title, and the other that of an equally apocryphal Frenchman. Both of them are so devoid of flesh and blood that they can hardly be called characters. The fault with both seems to be that idealization has been carried so far as to make them insubstantial. Moreover, this idealization is rather emotional than intellectual. Very much of it is unrestrainedly so; and that which tries to avoid this, betrays by its confused expression the lack of

that objective grasp of life and its relations which is essential to the production of enduring art. That the writer of this book has a high ideal of character, is unmistakable; but the presentation of ideal character must, to be artistic, be freed from the language of emotion, or at least but tinged with it. It is for the reader to give to the objective portrayal of character its emotional investiture; it cannot be supplied by the writer except at the sacrifice of artistic worth. Bethesda is a beautiful and accomplished girl. Her accomplishments are not all specified, but we learn incidentally that she plays the violin, reads Arabic, and is an adept in several species of literary composition. She has resided for some time in Europe, in the companionship of an aunt, not much older than herself, and whose vulgarity is a striking contrast to her own refinement. René d'Isten is a Frenchman who has had an unfortunate marriage. His wife is living, but apart from him. He is attracted by Bethesda, and she no less by him; and there results a companionship of soul which turns out to be a very serious matter, for her at least. Bethesda returns to America, heart-broken at leaving the man whom she loves, and with a growing consciousness that she has done wrong and that she ought to banish him from her thoughts. She is bent upon doing her duty at whatever cost, and sets herself the task of effecting a reconciliation between René and his estranged wife. In this she succeeds, but almost at the sacrifice of her own life. In her American home, however, she finds certain consolations, and especially that afforded by the conversation of a young clergyman to whom Hegel is the fifth gospel. What this conversation is like, may be well enough inferred from the above fact. It is perhaps not surprising that "in spite of such conversations as these, intellectual perception was still weak and impotent." The book reveals a wide range of reading and thought on the part of the writer. Much of this reading has evidently been sympathetic, but the thought is imperfectly assimilated. This is betrayed by the frequent crudities of expression to be met with. On the other hand, there are felicitous phrases in sufficient number, and a display of talent of an order high enough to indicate that the writer might do valuable work on a less ambitious plane.

THE early edition of the collection of essays on "French Poets and Novelists," by Mr. Henry James, has been out of print for some time, and the Macmillans have now prepared a new and cheaper one. It is exceedingly fortunate that they have done so, for these essays form one of the most notable contributions thus far made to literary criticism in this country, and should be easily accessible to students and the general reader. It must be said of them at once that they are not profound. They are nearly everything else that literary criticism should be. They show in a high degree delicacy of touch and sympathetic appreciation of the works dealt with. They have about them a subtle quality which gives a keen delight to their perusal. The two essays on Balzac, and those on Gautier and Tourguénieff, are perhaps the most valuable. With these latter writers, Mr. James himself has certain affinities, and this enables him to treat of them with peculiar sympathy. At the same time, the limitations of his

own nature are seen in this treatment. Those excellences in the work of Tourguénieff, for example, which are noticed by Mr. James, do not constitute its real claim to greatness, but they are what appeal the most strongly to his imagination, and he gives them an undue prominence, so that the essay, while most delightful reading, leaves one with a sense of its insufficiency. What is here said applies also in a certain degree to his treatment of George Sand and others. As far as his appreciation goes, it leaves nothing to be desired; but still there is much which it does not embrace. One is hardly made to realize the genius of Gautier or of Baudelaire, of George Sand or of Tourguénieff, by a perusal of these pages; but to make up for what he thus feels to be wanting, he gets a good many side lights thrown upon them and their work.

MR. GRANT ALLEN has published another volume of his charming sketches of plant life. The collection is called "Flowers and their Pedigrees" (Appleton), and is "offered to the public as a first installment of a work which I hope some day more fully to carry out—a Functional Companion to the British Flora." The eight sketches which this volume contains are somewhat longer than most of those which make up his previously published volumes, but are otherwise of the same character. Each one of them takes up some plant or group of plants, and proceeds to account for the peculiarities of its structure, and to show how by natural selection it has become especially adapted to its surroundings. Thus the daisy is taken as a type of the Compositæ, and is made to show not only its own special adaptations, but the general line of development which has been pursued by the great order to which it belongs and of which it illustrates the extreme point thus far reached. The same sort of treatment is given to the strawberry, wheat, cleavers, and the common English arum, or cuckoo-pint. A rare lily and a stray euphorbia serve as texts for two deeply interesting discourses on distribution, and give some idea of the light which this study throws upon geologic and geographic conditions at times far antedating all written history. In reading these pages, one is much impressed with the vitality with which the study of the organic world is informed when done in the light of the all-embracing principle of natural selection. There could not well be a greater contrast than that between the old way of studying botany and the new way which Darwin made possible. In the light which he shed upon it, dry and hitherto meaningless facts become pregnant with interest and meaning as they take their fitting place in the body of botanical knowledge now for the first time truly in process of organization. Most popular science is a thing to be looked at with suspicion; but that of Mr. Grant Allen is both pleasing and sound. His wide and thorough knowledge of the facts of plant structure and distribution is indisputable, and he has in addition to this the literary faculty in a degree quite unusual with scientific investigators. He affects to write from the standpoint of the casual observer; but the reader should not be misled by this, nor is he likely to be, for even such work as these sketches affords unmistakable evidence of the close hold of the writer upon the best scientific knowledge

of his time, to say nothing of the witness of his more serious contributions to the literature of evolutionary biology.

"POLITICS: An Introduction to the Study of Comparative Constitutional Law," is the title of a well-written and valuable work by William W. Crane and Bernard Moses, Ph.D., published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is a treatise upon the theoretical principles of government, with special reference to those forms existing among modern civilized nations, and particularly that found in our own country. It is, as the title indicates, comparative, and the comparative element is a very large one. It is also historical, and points out the common Aryan origin of the diverse systems which are taken into consideration, and the causes which have led to the marked specialization now existing. The contradiction lying at the root of the theory of our own Constitution is clearly indicated, and the tendency of our government towards centralization fully discussed; dissolution being shown to be the only alternative. The subject is treated in a broadly philosophical spirit, as is well illustrated by the following passage concerning international relations:

"The innate propensity to destroy or subjugate is only turned in new directions by civilization. It does not always manifest itself as among rude people in common slaughter. On the contrary, there is a growing disposition to mitigate physical suffering. We read with horror of the wholesale murder and rapine of ancient war, of the sacking of cities, and the selling of men, women and children into slavery; but the Englishman of today learns with ill-disguised complacency from the *Times* that his fields of coal and his machinery have paralyzed the iron industries of France or Germany; and the American is rejoiced to think that competition with our acres and enterprise is undermining the agriculture of Great Britain, although misery is brought to the doors of thousands; and yet both think themselves peaceful, merciful men. The truth is, warfare is still the normal condition of humanity, and in the general scheme of things no doubt necessarily so. Measurably, however, the theatre of contention is now in the domain of opinions. War is only an ultimatum." The work seems to be designed for use as a textbook in the higher institutions of learning, and is admirably fitted for this purpose. It is uniform with the *Political Economy* of Emile de Laveleye, noticed in the last issue of THE DIAL.

PROGRESS in architecture, and especially in domestic architecture, is one of the distinguishing marks of American culture at the present day. Homes are multiplying in our country at the rate of hundreds of thousands annually, and each year witnesses an increase in the amount of thought given to the appropriateness, convenience and beauty of their structure and ornamentation. Improvements in their sanitary regulations keep pace with amendments in their artistic construction, ensuring an advantage to health along with the gain of refinements and comfort which comes from a higher and wiser order of house-building. The humblest cottages, as well as the proudest mansions, are benefited by this general advance in the science of architecture. No householder, real or prospective, is so limited in aims or means that he may not adopt some of the more rational, enlightened and consistent ideas which are

developing and spreading day by day with regard to the planning, the rearing, the decorating and the furnishing of homes. Even they who have no hope of possessing a house of their own are interested in the houses which others are erecting, enjoying in a generous mood the attractive features which are the latest outgrowth of an expanding art. It is to stimulate and educate this taste for harmonious and felicitous homes, that so many writers are occupying themselves with the subject, producing a series of books which, despite their number, do not become superfluous, or weaken in entertainment or usefulness. As a rule, the literature of this sort is of an excellent quality, embodying fresh and well-considered suggestions conveyed in an animated and winning style. A late specimen appears in the little brochure written by Mr. O. B. Bunce, entitled "*My House, An Ideal*," (Scribners). It attempts nothing beyond an outline of the house "good and true" — "from top to bottom, outside and inside," which is the author's ideal of a home, "a retreat," "a spot that endears," "a heaven wherein the best that is within us may blossom." Although there is little pretension in the booklet, it is full of the charm which a cultivated and independent personality and a talent for graceful expression may impart. It presents an enticing picture of a skillfully-designed, honestly-built house, which any one might be glad to enter and abide in, and with whose arrangement and appointments slight fault could be found by the most critical and fastidious minded.

A HOMELIER type of work than the foregoing, yet one touching the subject of the home at manifold points affecting the welfare of its inmates, is that which treats of "*Household Conveniences*" (Orange Judd Company). It is a compilation from many writers who have had experience in the practical affairs of domestic life, and, appreciating the value of labor-saving devices in every department of the household, have desired to communicate the results of their observation or discovery. The work is arranged methodically, beginning with a description of unique contrivances for service outside the house, and continuing with an account of those which belong in the interior, from the cellar to the kitchen, the dining-room, the pantries, closets, and separate living-rooms. The articles named are not for sale in furniture rooms, or to be met with ordinarily. They are as a rule original inventions, in all cases simple, economical, and easily made by any individual who can handle tools with moderate dexterity. Many of them are particularly adapted to the needs of farmers and residents in the country who have to depend upon their own ingenuity and resources for conveniences essential to comfortable living. The descriptions are clearly and succinctly written, and are often supplemented with pictorial illustrations.

MR. ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT is well-known to the sportsmen of the United States as one who has been active in protecting their interests by the use of his pen and his personal influence in securing the passage of laws to preserve game from slaughter at untimely seasons, and in encouraging fish-culture in American waters. His several books treating of

game birds in various parts of the country have procured him additional repute as an authority in matters pertaining to the pursuits of hunting and fishing. In two new volumes published by the Orange Judd Company, he continues his contributions to this branch of literature. In the first, entitled "Florida and Game Water Birds," he presents a sketch of a fishing-trip to Florida, made by him in the winter of 1881-82. Mr. Roosevelt accomplished the journey in his private yacht, having for his companions the famous pisciculturist, Mr. Seth Green, "a sporting medical man," and two or three ladies. No circumstance which could enhance the luxurious enjoyment of the excursionists was wanting. There was even an unlimited period of time at their command, and thus months were expended in a leisurely passage to the fishing grounds of the southern peninsula, and in as leisurely an improvement of the sources of entertainment existing there. In the same volume with the notes of this pleasure trip, Mr. Roosevelt encloses chapters on the game water birds of the Atlantic coast and the lakes of the United States, with a description of the sporting in these regions and remarks on various forms of guns in use. In the second volume he speaks of "The Game Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces," dwelling particularly upon the salmon and trout fishing of Canada and New Brunswick. Since the establishment of the fishery commission of the state of New York, Mr. Roosevelt has been a member of the board, and it is easy to believe that with his eager interest in the subject and his superior advantages for information, he has allowed no intelligence to escape him with regard to American fish or the latest and best improvements in fishing-tackle. His book lacks the convenience of a table of contents, but there are chapters treating of the propagation of fish, the tying of flies and knots, and of insects, in addition to those coming more directly under the title of the work.

THE little volume, by an anonymous writer, which is entitled "With Rod and Line in Colorado Waters" (Chain, Hardy & Company: Denver), has amusing characteristics which those given to the sports of the fisherman will especially enjoy. It is a dashing, facetious relation of the author's experiences in angling and camping in the wilds and beside the waters of one of the most picturesque portions of the West. The chapters are brief and bright, each detailing the comical, depressing, unexpected, inevitable, and altogether inspiring events which marked some particular excursion in search of the pastime to be had with the rod and line. The humorous bits in the shape of wood-cuts placed at the head and foot of the several sections, and putting a cap on their climax, are not unworthy of mention.

ONE instinctively regards a volume of extracts from a favorite author with distrust. What is taken must necessarily feebly represent what is left. Then there is often an unavoidable injustice done the writer by separating passages, however characteristic, from their context; while the reader is wronged by imperfect and misleading impressions received from isolated and incomplete statements and arguments. It is like an offering of crumbs instead of the full loaf. But this

feeling is placated in looking over the collection of excerpts from the writings of Charles Darwin, which Mr. Nathan Sheppard has culled for the purpose of exhibiting in a concise form the hypotheses that may be correctly designated by the term "Darwinism." The passages have been discreetly chosen; they are most interesting in themselves, and, leading from one to another by continuity of subject, compose a fair outline of the researches and the conclusions of the naturalist whose title to greatness is based on virtues of character as well as upon forces of intellect. Persons who have not been drawn toward the works of Darwin will be tempted to seek them by a perusal of these detached paragraphs, which indicate the amazing variety and extent of his patient and accurate observations, the modesty of his assumptions, the simplicity of his expressions, and the unvarying gentleness and candor of his disposition. He had the art to unfold a narrative fascinating by its stores of curious information, and by the prepossessing grace of its unaffected style and unstrained conclusions. His influence upon the world has been that of a moral teacher no less than that of an original and ingenious scientific investigator. (Appleton.)

ROMANES'S "Mental Evolution in Animals" (Appleton) contains a very satisfactory statement of what is now known and of much that is surmised in regard to the development of instinct and reason in the animals below man. The Mental Evolution of Man is only incidentally touched, being reserved for discussion in a third volume of the series, the first of which, on "Animal Intelligence," has been already noticed in these columns. In general, the views advanced in this volume agree very closely with those of Mr. Darwin; or, to speak more exactly, they are for the most part elaborations of lines of thought already laid out by him. Numerous hitherto unpublished memoranda from the manuscripts of Darwin are included in the work, as also a very interesting chapter on Instinct, which was written for the "Origin of Species," but which was omitted from that work for the sake of condensation. The book is well written and interesting, and we have noticed no cases of reliance on untrustworthy evidence as to matters of fact, such as mar the treatise on "Animal Intelligence."

THE "Epitome of Ancient, Mediæval, and Modern History," by Carl Ploetz, which has passed through many editions and met with warm approval in Germany, is now accessible to English-speaking people in a translation made by William H. Tillingast, and published in a compact volume by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The chief aim in the preparation of the work was to provide a handbook for the class-room; yet it will be found of equal value for private use. The original plan comprised a compact review of the history of ancient, mediæval, and modern nations, so presented that the leading facts in their development at any era could be surveyed easily and comprehensively. In the treatment of the different countries and peoples, a brief summary of their geography, religion, and civilization, is followed by a chronological record of the prominent events evolved in their history, the successive dates being printed conspicuously on the left side of each

page and the important names set in italics and black type. This convenient arrangement facilitates reference, while it brings within a swift glance the whole body of facts relating to each nation. The translator has enlarged the primary scope of the work by adding the histories of China, Japan, Parthia, and Persia under the Sassanidae, and by amplifying the annals of England, America, France, Scandinavia, and other nations of later and earlier times. An abundance of genealogical tables and a copious index enhance the usefulness of a work which is the product of extended scholarship and enormous labor in compilation.

THE fourth volume of the revised edition of Bancroft's History (Appleton) has been somewhat longer in making its appearance than its predecessors have been; there seems no good reason, however, to doubt the completion of the work within the present year. It bears the marks of the same careful and conscientious labor as the others, and, like them, has been largely re-written and re-arranged. The period covered by this volume extends from May 1774 to July 1776, being Epoch III. of "The American Revolution"—"America takes up arms for self-defence and arrives at Independence." It consists of twenty-eight chapters. This volume, it will be noted, is the most detailed of the entire work, embracing the events of only a little over a year; and with good reason, for the causes and motives of a great event like the American Revolution are to be studied not so much in the event itself, as in the less conspicuous occurrences and discussions which led to it.

THE little hand-book of "History Topics for High Schools and Colleges," by Professor W. F. Allen, of the University of Wisconsin, merits the attention of teachers and students. It was prepared for the author's use in the class-room and printed for his own convenience, but he has acted upon a wise impulse in putting it in the way to general circulation. Merely to read the lists of topics in their order is a good review of the history of past time, while to follow the methods prescribed for studying them must be profitable in a high degree. The author's remarks in the prefatory pages disclose ripe thoughts and experience. They are such as emanate from one who brings to his vocation of instructor a natural aptitude strengthened by learning and an ingenious use of its acquirements. (Ginn, Heath, & Co.)

MR. STEVENSON'S romance of "Treasure Island" (Roberts Brothers) is a tissue of highly improbable incidents which do not for a moment throw the spell of reality around the reader, and yet constrain him to acknowledge the skill with which they are worked up. The author shows considerable strength of invention in unfolding the plot and delineating the characters, which are life-like and well-sustained. But beyond this exhibition of his power in the line of fiction, there is no appreciable good accomplished by the book. It is a picture of the roughest phases of sea-life. The effort to recover a pirate's buried treasure from a desolate island in the mid-ocean, by a couple of gentlemen whose followers comprise cutthroats, mutineers, and a sprinkling of honest

mariners, is neither dignified nor edifying. It will be relished by adventure-loving boys, but whether it will be wholesome reading for them is more than doubtful.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

A LIFE of Bacon, by Dean Church, is the latest volume in the "English Men of Letters" series (Harpers).

THAT old acquaintance, Colburn's "Intellectual Arithmetic," is to be honored by a new and enlarged edition, containing a portrait of Colburn and a sketch of his life. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are the publishers.

CASELL & COMPANY announce for early issue "The United States Art Directory and Year Book (Second Year), being a Chronicle of Events in the Art World, and a Guide for all interested in the Progress of Art in America;" compiled by Mr. S. R. Koehler.

GEORGE ELIOT'S fragmentary essays, with some pages from her note-book, which before her death she had arranged for publication in a volume, have just been issued by Harper & Brothers. This will be the only authentic edition of her miscellanies; and it is stated by Mr. Lewes that the unauthorized collections previously issued contain some work which is not by her.

THE "Magazine of American History" seems to be steadily improving under the management of Mrs. Lamb. The May number has several fine portraits and other illustrations, several valuable historical papers, and interesting miscellaneous matter. The magazine is worthy the support of all who would encourage the growing interest in the study of American history.

AMONG the interesting announcements of new books by J. R. Osgood & Co. are a volume of sketches by Mr. Howells; Henry Irving's Impressions of America; a new novel ("Tinkling Cymbals"), and a new volume of verse, by Edgar Fawcett; "Mingo, and Other Sketches," by Joel Chandler Harris; "An Average Man," by Robert Grant; and an account of "The Battle of Stone's River," by A. F. Stevenson.

THE "Humboldt Library," published by J. Fitzgerald, New York, presents monthly, in a well executed octavo pamphlet, the reprint of some, generally English, standard scientific work. The twelve numbers for a year constitute, when bound, a library of as many valuable works, which is furnished at about the cost of any one of them in its ordinary edition. The work is now in its fifth annual volume, and is well deserving of success.

OF the six gold medals for scientific work offered by the Commissioners of the Fishery Exposition held last year in London, one has been awarded to Holland, one to Norway, one to England, and three to the United States; Professors Agassiz, Goode, and Jordan being the American recipients. Prof. Jordan—who fills a chair at the Indiana State University, and is one of the youngest as well as most promising of our working naturalists—had contributions

of books and papers numbering 240 on exhibition at the Fishery Exposition.

A NEW edition of Benner's "Prophecies of Ups and Downs in Prices," giving the results for the period between 1876 and 1884, with "prophecies" to 1890, is just issued by Robert Clarke & Co., Cincinnati. The same publishers announce also: "Sorghum, its Culture and Manufacture," by Peter Collier; "Mounds of the Mississippi Valley Historically Considered," by Lucien Carr; "The Reptiles and Batrachians of North America," by Saml. Garman; "Camping and Cruising in Florida," by Dr. James A. Henshall, author of "The Book of the Black Bass;" and "Principles and Practice of American Common School Education," by James Currie, A.M., of Edinburgh.

"THE PLATONIST" may certainly be reckoned as a curiosity of periodical literature. It is a monthly publication now in its second year, and is devoted "chiefly to the dissemination of the Platonic Philosophy in all its phases." The Neo-Platonism of our country would seem to be a somewhat scattered product—its organ being published at Orange, N. J., and edited at Osceola, Mo., while the American Akadémê, its formal association, holds its meetings at Jacksonville, Illinois. It is probable that Plato himself would be somewhat surprised could he be present in the spirit at one of the meetings of this new Akadémê, at which we are told that papers are read which "stir up enquiry like flaming substance from a distant star upon a dark path;" it is possible, even, that he might be aghast at some of the interpretations which are put upon him by these his latest followers, but it is none the less certain that he has peculiarly laid himself open to such treatment. Probably there is no other philosophical writer, except Aristotle, about whom so voluminous a literature of misinterpretation has been gathered. Attention must also be called to the persistent misquotation, upon the title-page of "The Platonist," of Milton's well-known passage concerning the charms of divine philosophy. Perhaps, however, in view of Plato's proverbial aversion to poetry, it is not to be expected that such consideration should be shown a mere poet.

THE first supplement to Poole's "Index to Periodical Literature," covering the years 1882 and 1883, is completed, and will be put to press as soon as three hundred copies are subscribed for. It will make a royal octavo volume of about 400 pages. The authors and contributors expect no pay for their work; and hence the cost will be only the charges of the printers (Messrs. John Wilson & Son, of the University Press, Cambridge, Mass.), which will be assessed *pro rata* upon the copies subscribed for. With an edition of 300 copies the cost of each will be about \$6.50; with an edition of 500 copies it will be about \$4.00; and with a larger edition proportionally less. As the demand in England will be the same as in this country, it is expected that the price will not exceed \$3.00, and may fall below that sum. The intention of the editors—Dr. W. F. Poole of the Chicago Public Library, and Mr. W. I. Fletcher of the Amherst College Library—is to issue hereafter annual supplements, which will be re-arranged and condensed every five years in one volume as a permanent supplement to the main

work, which was brought down to January 1882. The immediate and universal success of this index in practical work is an interesting literary fact. To the question, "What book in your library is most used?" every librarian will reply, "Poole's Index." The same testimony comes from the owners of many private libraries. It is a singular fact in the history of book-making, and evidence of *esprit de corps* in the library profession, that the authors and contributors expect no pay for their work. The American and British Library Associations both give the enterprise their coöperative support, and make the compilation of such an invaluable aid to students and writers possible. As no more copies of the first supplement will be printed than are subscribed for in advance of publication, subscribers' names should be sent to Dr. Poole as soon as possible. When the book is issued it will be too late.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and English, received during the month of April by MESSRS. JANSEN, McCLEUNG & Co., Chicago.]

BIOGRAPHY.

The Life of Frederick Denison Maurice. Chiefly told in his own Letters. Edited by his son, Frederick Maurice. 2 vols., 8vo. Portraits. \$5.

"The secret of Maurice's remarkable and almost unique influence lay in the intense earnestness and devout character of the man. * * * He still remains, and always will remain, one of the most interesting and remarkable of the English churchmen of the nineteenth century."—*Athenæum*, London.

Memories of Rufus Choate. With some consideration of his Studies, Methods, and Opinions, and of his style as a Speaker and Writer. By Joseph Neilson. 8vo, pp. 460. Portrait. \$5.

"A volume of much interest not only for members of the legal profession, but for general readers who appreciate Mr. Choate's unique genius and marvellous personal influence."—*Publisher's Announcement*.

Marcus Aurelius Antoninus. By B. P. Watson. Crown 8vo., pp. 338. \$2.50.

"The life of Marcus Aurelius has never before been written in the English language—a fact, which, of itself, would seem to be a sufficient apology for the present work. * * * I have sought to make use of all that has been written on any subject, whether in ancient or modern times."—*Extract from Preface*.

Life of Liszt. By Louis Nohl. Translated from the German by G. P. Upton. "Biographies of Musicians." Pp. 198. Portrait. \$1.25.

"Unlike most of his other biographies, Dr. Nohl seems to have addressed himself to this with feelings of strong personal admiration and affection for his hero. * * * No other musician of the present day in every admirable quality of head and heart so nearly approaches the ideal."—*Extract from Translator's preface*.

Bacon. By Dean R. W. Church. "English Men of Letters." Edited by John Morley. 75 cents.

"A more interesting narrative, a more truthful delineation of events and character, and a more unbiased judgment, we cannot expect to have."—*The Nation*.

James and Lucretia Mott. Life and Letters. Edited by their granddaughter, Anna Davis Hallowell. Pp. 566. Portraits. \$2.

Chinese Gordon. A Succinct Record of his Life. By A. Forbes. Pp. 252. Portrait. \$1.

Life of Goethe. From the German of Heinrich Düntzer. Pp. 796. Portrait and Illustrations. \$2.50.

The Same. London Edition. 2 vols. \$6.50.

Memoir of Abbott Lawrence. By H. A. Hill. New Edition. 8vo, pp. 258. Portrait. Net, \$2.50.

Life of Oliver W. Holmes. By E. E. Brown. Pp. 304. Portrait. \$1.50.

"Great value is added to the book by the fact that it has the sanction of Dr. Holmes, who has furnished to its author a most interesting fund of fresh material."—*Publisher's Announcement*.

Leibnitz. By J. T. Merz. "Philosophical Classics for English Readers." Edited by W. Knight, LL.D. Pp. 216. \$1.25.

Successful Preachers. By the Rev. G. J. Davies. Pp. 491. \$2.

Memoirs of Margaret Fuller Ossoli. By R. W. Emerson, W. H. Channing, and J. F. Clarke. New Edition, two vols. in one. Portrait. \$1.50.

Pleasant Authors for Young Folks. By Amanda B. Harris. Pp. 188. \$1.

HISTORY.

Rawlinson's Ancient Monarchies. 5 vols., 8vo. Student's Edition. \$6.25.

Printed from the same plates as the original edition, it contains all the engravings, maps, etc., as well as the largeness of type of that edition, while the price is much lower.

The Early History of Illinois. From its Discovery by the French, in 1673, until its Cession to Great Britain in 1763, including the Narrative of Marquette's Discovery of the Mississippi. By Sidney Breese. With a Biographical Memoir by Melville W. Fuller. Edited by Thomas Hoyne, LL.D. 8vo., pp. 422. Net, \$3.

The Period of the Reformation, 1517 to 1648. From the German of Ludwig Hausser. New Edition. Pp. 702. \$2.50.

The Dearborns: A Discourse Commemorative of the Eightieth Anniversary of the Occupation of Fort Dearborn and the First Settlement of Chicago. By Daniel Goodwin, Jr. 8vo., pp. 56. *Portraits.* Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

ADVENTURE—SPORTING.

American Explorations in the Ice Zones. The Expeditions of DeHaven, Kane, Rodgers, Hays, Hall, Schwatka, and DeLong; the Relief Voyages for the Jeannette; the Cruises of Capts. Long and Raynor, etc. Prepared chiefly from Official Sources, by Prof. J. E. Nourse, U. S. N. 8vo., pp. 578. Illustrated. \$3.50.

"One of the most intensely interesting, as well as timely, of recent publications, and in its special field must be regarded as a standard work."—*Publisher's Announcement.*

Army Life. From a soldier's journal. By A. O. Marshall. Incidents, Sketches, and Record of a Union Soldier's Army Life, in camp and field, 1861-64. Pp. 410. \$1.

The Game Fish of the Northern States and British Provinces. With an account of the Salmon and Sea-Trout Fishing of Canada and New Brunswick, together with Simple Directions for tending Artificial Flies, etc., etc. By R. B. Roosevelt. Illustrated. Pp. 324. \$2.

ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

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CONTENTS.

FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE. <i>Horatio N. Powers.</i>	29
MARCUS AURELIUS. <i>David Swing</i>	32
SIX CENTURIES OF WORK AND WAGES. <i>W. F. Allen</i>	33
THE HEROES AND ROMANCES OF NORTHERN HISTORY. <i>George P. Upton</i>	35
LUCRETIA MOTT AND HER HUSBAND	38
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	40
Loring's A Confederate Soldier in Egypt.—Higginson's Biography of Margaret Fuller.—Queen Victoria's More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands.—The Life and Poems of Theodore Winthrop.—Lord Ronald Gower's My Reminiscences.—Caird's India, the Land and the People.—Washburn's Early Spanish Masters.—Kellerman's Plant Analysis.—George Eliot's Essays and Leaves from a Note-Book.—Déliée's Franco-American Cookery Book.—Adams's Brief Handbook of American Authors.—Craddock's In the Tennessee Mountains.—Fiske's Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers.—Wallace's Amateur Photographer.—The Parlor Muse.	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	43
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	44
PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS	47

FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE.*

• It is now twelve years since the death of Frederick Denison Maurice; but his name has gathered lustre all this time, and these volumes will tend to increase the love and veneration with which it is so widely regarded. It would be difficult to find a work that more completely portrays the real life, that which is most characteristic in the personality of a profound and gifted nature, than this publication. The biographer, who is a son of Professor Maurice, has done little more than arrange the matter, chiefly letters, and let it speak for itself. But this was a task requiring the best judgment and a thorough mastery of the material at hand, and the result is a picture of wonderful clearness and beauty, of a character as nearly perfect as it is often permitted a human being to illustrate. In the space at my command I

* THE LIFE OF FREDERICK DENISON MAURICE. Chiefly told in his own letters, edited by his son, Frederick Maurice. With Portrait. In two volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

despair of presenting anything more than a disjointed and fragmentary view of what these charming volumes delineate. One must study the work itself—and it will repay the most exacting reader—to get the full significance of a life that in every feature is to be revered. For Maurice was no mere ecclesiastic, or religious *dilettante*, or learned recluse, or blind zealot; but a strong, wise, valiant, beautiful soul, intensely alive to every human interest, uncompromising in his devotion to principle, of the rarest and keenest spiritual discernment, profoundly conscientious, unselfish, tolerant; comprehensive in his apprehensions of truth and his sympathy with all genuine experience, and of very practical aims and spirit. As a youth, a college student, a college professor, a preacher of the Glad Tidings, a friend of the people, a leader in theological thought, all pure and noble qualities are constantly exemplified in him. He was severely true to his high ideals, and his life-work was unmistakably wrought in the love of righteousness and truth.

His father, Michael Maurice, was a Unitarian clergyman who lived to see his wife and children desert the ecclesiastical body in which he so zealously ministered. They were all strongly religious, independent thinkers, and true to their convictions; and the story of the growth and change of their theological views, as told in the beginning of the first volume of the present memoir, is peculiarly interesting. Maurice was twenty-six years old when he was baptized in the Church of England. Previous to this, and after his graduation at Cambridge, he had studied law and engaged seriously in literature; but his mature reflections and deep religious convictions led him to decide upon the Christian ministry as his permanent profession. In 1834 he was ordained, and then began that remarkable career in preaching, teaching, and writing, which made him so great a figure among his contemporaries—who numbered among them such friends and correspondents as Julius Hare, Dean Stanley, Kingsley, Carlyle, Sterling, Chevalier Bunsen, Trench, Tennyson, Gladstone, John Stuart Mill, and others identified with the significant phases of modern religious thought. The letters, which are the chief

matter of the volumes, tell us whatever is most important in his relations with the churches and colleges where he served, the controversies in which he was engaged, the measures he promoted, the hostilities he encountered, his domestic life and friendships, and his widespread influence and honors. The portrait thus given of the man is admirable, and the charm that invests his lovely life at the beginning continues to the very end of the compilation. Maurice was an industrious writer, and among his productions are "Eustace Conway," a novel written before his ordination, "Subscription no Bondage," "The Kingdom of Christ," "Prophets and Kings," "Theological Essays," "The Unity of the New Testament," "Letters to a Quaker," "Moral and Metaphysical Philosophy," and "Tracts for Priests and People."

As a theologian, Maurice grasped and elucidated the eternal verities on which alone a religion that is adequate to the entire human race is practicable. He started with God. The Bible to him was a Living Word. The Divine Kingdom was a present kingdom. Salvation was the actual knowledge of God in Christ. The whole humanity was redeemed, and beneath all externals was a divine unity of all who obeyed the light that enlightens the soul. In his arraignment of the doctrine taught by Mansel, for instance, in his Bampton lectures, his views have vivid exemplification. Mansel, who voiced the popular theology, taught that Revelation was to show how men could escape punishment and gain rewards in another world. Maurice insisted that Revelation was actually to reveal the Eternal Righteousness,—“that the great evil was not punishment, but the sin, that the direst hell was where God left off punishing and left a man to his sin.” Christ was the eternal Life; the Revealer of the infinite Charity, the eternal Truth and Righteousness. To know God in Christ was to have “eternal life.”

The expulsion of Professor Maurice from King's College, London, by the College Council, was due, as is well known, to his teaching concerning eternal punishment, or what was regarded as dangerous doctrine in his essay on "Eternal Life and Death." On this question, as on others, he was greatly misrepresented and maligned by his adversaries. It was after this event that Tennyson addressed to him the familiar lines inviting him to visit him at the Isle of Wight:

"Should eighty thousand college councils
Thunder 'Anathema,' friend, at you ;

"Should all our churchmen foam in spite
At you, so careful of the right,

Yet one lay hearth would give you welcome
(Take it and come) to the Isle of Wight."

Nine years before, Maurice had expressed the

gist of the doctrine which caused his dismissal from his professorship of Divinity, in a discussion concerning the VII. Article of Religion, in these words:

"It would be an outrage upon my conscience to express assent or consent to any Article which did put 'future state' in the Article for 'eternal life.' First, because nothing seems to me to be so important for the interpretation of Scripture and for the establishment of a sound theology as that *the revelation of God and not the notion of rewards and punishments* should be felt to be the end of the divine dispensation; and secondly, * * * I cannot persuade myself that a 'future state' was presented to the hopes and apprehensions of those who lived under the old covenant as it is to those who live under the new."

Writing to the Bishop of Argyll on this subject, he says:

"Christ has died and been buried to take away sin, not to exempt any from the punishment of sin. And what is sin? Separation from God, a breach between the creature and Him in whose image he is made, a division between the child and the father. * * * If to dwell in light is not the infinite blessing, if to dwell in darkness is not the infinite horror, I have read the Bible all wrong. Punishment, the Bible teaches, is always God's protest against sin, his instrument for persuading men to turn from sin to righteousness. If punishment is to endure forever, it is a witness that there are always persons on whom God's discipline is acting to raise them out of sin."

His argument from Scripture is irresistible. St. John in declaring Christ says: 'For the life was manifested and we have seen it and bear witness, and show unto you that ETERNAL LIFE which was with the Father and was manifested unto us.' Quoting this, Maurice inquires:

"But suppose 'Eternal Life' means only a life or rather happiness prolonged through an indefinite series of future ages, is it not utterly strange and monstrous language to talk of that life as *manifested*, and manifested by the Man of Sorrows?"

Maurice was satisfied only with solid foundations and with everlasting verities. "His whole conception of preaching," says his biographer, "was the setting forth of Christ as the manifestation of the divine character; as the revelation, the unveiling or making known to man the actual righteousness and love of God." His view of the Bible is expressed thus:

"The Bible as a means of attaining to the knowledge of the living God is precious beyond all expression or conception; but when made a substitute for that knowledge, may become a greater deadener to the human spirit than all other books."

Concerning the church, he writes:

"But God must be *first*, not the church, if the church be anything but a collection of dry bones rattling against each other, and presenting to the world the spectacle of confusion and death such as it can see nowhere else."

About faith, he affirms:

"I have always taught that our faith is grounded upon what he (Christ) is and what he has done, and is in no sense the cause of our acceptance; and that this

faith is in a Redeemer, not in any tenet about particular redemption or general redemption. * * * I must preach this Gospel or none."

He is constantly regarding a present kingdom of righteousness, a living Christ.

"If we could believe that Christ meant that God's will should be done on earth as it is done in heaven, what different persons should we be."

He never fails to attach the most weighty responsibility to Christian teachers, and never spares himself from his part of that responsibility.

"I am sure that if the Gospel is not regarded as a message to all mankind of the redemption which God has effected through his Son; if the Bible is thought to be speaking of a world to come and not a kingdom of righteousness, and peace, and truth, with which we may be in conformity and unity now; if the Church is not felt to be the hallow of all professions and occupations, the bond of all classes, the admonisher of the rich, the friend of the poor, the asserter of the glory of that humanity which Christ bears, we are to blame, and God will call us to account as unfaithful stewards of His treasures."

While Maurice gave the most unreserved subscription to the Formularies of the Church of England, and found in them the strongest ground of such liberty as gave scope to his comprehensive views and sympathies, he would allow no individuals to put the yoke of their interpretation upon him. "Subscription was no bondage" to him, but he never ventured to sit in judgment upon the spiritual state of others who could not accept the creeds. Respecting the application of the damnatory clauses of the Athanasian Creed, he writes:

"The name of the Trinity the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, is, as the fathers and schoolmen said continually, the name of the Infinite Charity, the Perfect Love, the full vision of which is that beatific vision for which saints and angels long, even while they dwell in it. To lose this, to be separated from this, to be cut off from the Name in which we live and move and have our being, is everlasting death. There is no other account to be given of that state into which we fall when we are divided from Him who is the Life, the eternal life of his creatures. But who incur this separation? I know not. You and I, while we are repeating the Creed, may be incurring it. The Unitarian may be much nearer the Kingdom of Heaven than we are. He may in very deed less divide the substance, less confound the persons, than we do. * * * The Athanasian Creed, then, has prevented me from claiming even that modified right to condemn which you say you can admit. I dare not say of any person that he has cut himself off from the fellowship of that God whom St. Paul said that all people were feeling after, if haply they might find him."

Maurice seemed to his furious critics as inconsistent; but no man was truer to principle, no man more scrupulously honest in his teachings. There was nothing of the sectarian or partisan about him. The very largeness of his nature, with his profound spiritual insight and godly mind, caused him to find points of contact and agreement with individuals and systems with whose general position he had no sympa-

thy. He was quick to see and vindicate any important truth that was assailed or ignored, and this constantly exposed him, in some quarters, to the suspicion, and even accusation, that he was identified with errors with which it was associated, though he was utterly hostile to them. Explaining the necessity of a thorough appreciation of the way the adherents of erroneous religious systems apprehend their favorite notions, to know how to refute their errors, he says:

"I feel that I ought to be a High Churchman, Evangelical, Rationalist; that being all, I might escape the curse of each; that I only fail in realizing this idea because I fail in acting out the position which has been bestowed upon me."

The interest of Professor Maurice in the working classes, with whom he cultivated a close intimacy, was very sincere. Their education and religious instruction commanded his scrupulous attention and service. He was a prime mover in the establishment of a Working-men's College in London, and the impulse and example in this direction were productive in the erection of similar institutions in other English cities. These Maurice visited for purposes of encouragement and instruction, while he was tireless in the promotion of coöperation and other methods for the improvement of the poor. This sort of work, though exciting the misapprehension and abuse of his opponents, endeared him to a great multitude in whose behalf he labored. One of the pleasant testimonials that cheered him in trial, was an address, after his dismissal from the professorship of King's College, from the working-men of London, who represented nine different trades of the metropolis.

Maurice suffered much unjust accusation and obloquy from many quarters, and from none more persistently and maliciously than from the "Record." But he lived to see the tyranny of that conscienceless and venomous periodical destroyed. In 1860 the "Record" secured the signatures of twenty of the London clergy to an Address in opposition to him; none were names of importance. A counter Address in his favor received 332 clerical and 487 lay signatures, and these included some of the most learned, influential and illustrious names in the kingdom.

The writings of Maurice make an epoch in theological literature — perhaps one may say in ecclesiastical history. His eminent service as a theologian is that of a resolver of religious doubts, a reconciler of apparent contradictions, an interpreter of the vitalities of Revelation, a prophet of the Glad Tidings, a unifying force in the great Christian commonwealth. I have given but a glimpse of the man and his work. The following quotation, with which I close,

gives a more vivid expression of his earnest spirit and clear apprehension of the religious situation and requirements than any words of mine can delineate:

"The upper classes become, as may happen, sleekly devout for the sake of good order, avowedly believing that one must make the best of the world without God; the middle classes try what may be done by keeping themselves warm in dissent and agitation to kill the sense of hollowness; the poor, who must have realities of some kind, and understanding from their betters that all but houses and lands are abstractions, must make a grasp at them or destroy them. And the specific for all this is some evangelic discourse upon the Bible being the rule of faith; some High Church cry for tradition; some liberal theory of education. Surely we want to preach it in the ears of all men, it is not any of these things or all of these things together you want, or that those want who speak for them. All are pointing towards a living Being, to know whom is life, and all, so far as they are set up for any purpose but for leading us into that knowledge and so to fellowship with each other, are dead things which cannot profit. There are some things, which I sometimes feel, like Dr. Arnold, I must utter or burst. But then again the despondency and weariness which come over me, the numberless discomfitures and wrong doings, the dread of hurting the good which still remains, the fear of dishonoring what is right, or proving at last an undoer—these are terrible hindrances."

HORATIO N. POWERS.

MARCUS AURELIUS.*

As storms seem to come up often against the wind, so at times a great man rises up in features the opposite of the myriad faces of the time. Surroundings make the man, but now and then a soul comes along with a tendency to pick out half-hidden surroundings—influences not felt by the public. Peter the Great was thus made of contemporary material, but it was material not seen by many before him and around him. Marcus Aurelius must have been a surprise to the Roman people. The uncle of Marcus, who reared the youth of immortal name, revealed many traces of the thoughtfulness and rugged simplicity which afterward marked the nephew; but the ward so far surpassed the royal guardian that he seems to stand up alone, towering, solemn, mysterious, and pure, occupying the middle part of the second century. Some eminent clergyman has just said that could he be dictator of America, he would compel every family to possess and read the "Meditations of Marcus Aurelius"; but if one may thus make vain wishes, why not indulge in the dream of having Marcus Aurelius for a President of the United States for the next twenty-five years? His rule would be hard on public rascality, but the nation would spring forward as though filled with some divine

inspiration. No one can read the life of this Pagan without wondering whether we have any mind or soul so great—whether such beings are ever to revisit our advancing world.

All readers of the new life of Aurelius just written by Paul Barron Watson, will thank him that he has not simply reprinted the "Meditations," but has also discharged the more laborious task of giving us the visible part of the wonderful life of the man. We all had on our shelves "The Thoughts," but we needed a picture of Aurelius as a human being, as child, as man, as husband, as friend, as king. Mr. Watson has given us as good a picture as history would permit. His large volume seems to have caught the spirit of its subject, and reveals an Aurelian candor and simplicity. The theme needed no decoration except its own greatness.

What perhaps makes this Roman such an amazing character is the fact that being what he was—a plain stoic and a most intellectual and powerful thinker—he was also an emperor of mighty Rome. Socrates had some of the qualities of Aurelius, but they faded away in private life. Epictetus bore some of the traits seen in this son of the Cæsars, but Epictetus lived a private life to the end. In this attractive Roman there was offered us the strange spectacle of a plain but profound philosopher wearing the crown of old Rome; and the effect is about what we should experience had Emerson been king of America, and had he struggled to make a union by means of mingled guns and love and philosophy. Beyond doubt, the peculiar qualities of Marcus Aurelius are enhanced by their being at the head of an army. To go from a day of battle to a table in a tent, there to ponder and write about the whole universe; to attempt to rule by wisdom and kindness an empire that had fed upon glory and sin and gladiatorial shows; to say on all occasions, "I would rule Rome only so long as Rome shall love me,"—these are the contrasts which help weave the charm around this illustrious name. We are amazed to see such moral beauty upon a Pagan throne.

There are some visible causes for a part of this greatness. The adopted father and mother of the youth were superior beings. Readers and thinkers were they all. Immense and rational affection was lavished upon the adopted son. The mother and son read books together; they discussed all theories of life or death. A love not surpassed in any home of our century bound together these three, and when the youth succeeded to the supreme power he went to that power from a schooling richer than that now acquired at Oxford or Harvard—richer, because so largely an education in ethics; for it is now generally confessed that a mind that studies and loves justice is greater and happier than

* MARCUS AURELIUS ANTONINUS. By Paul Barron Watson. New York: Harper & Brothers.

one that studies the facts of language and of science.

Mr. Watson's volume divests its subject of the black raiment of a monk. We see a youth full of life and vivacity.

"This morning," he says, "I got up at three o'clock, and, after a good breakfast, studied till eight. I then took a delightful two hours' promenade on the verandah in front of my window; after that, I put on my shoes, and, dressed in my military cloak (for the Emperor has told us always to come thus dressed when we appear before him), went to bid good morning to my father. Then we all started for the chase, and some splendid shots were made. There was a rumor that some one had killed a boar, but I didn't have the privilege of seeing the performance. At any rate, we scaled a very rugged cliff. About noon the party came straggling back to the palace—I to my books. The entire afternoon I passed on my couch, divested of my shoes and robe. Cato's oration on the property of Pulchra, and another of his on appointing a tribune, were the books I read. * * * * Now I am going to bed. Not a drop of oil shall I pour into my lamp to-night; my horse and the cold I've taken have so fatigued me."

One day he is out riding horse-back, and comes suddenly upon two shepherds with their four dogs, guarding their flock.

"As soon as the shepherds saw us," he says, "one of them said to the other, take care now, these mounted fellows are often robbers. I overheard what he said, and spurred my horse right into the midst of the sheep. The whole flock scampered away in fright and confusion, bleating and scattering in all directions. One of the shepherds threw his stick at me, but it missed me and struck one of the servants who was behind me. Then we dashed away at full speed; and the poor shepherd, who had feared the loss of his entire flock, escaped without losing anything but his stick."

These incidents lift the veil from the Marcus of the "Meditations" and show us a human and bright boyhood. With fun and laughter this youth gradually approached his manhood, having no doubt lived a happier early life than was allotted to John Stuart Mill of our better period. From the book of "Thoughts" comes a suspicion that this man had little heart or animation; but from the facts grouped in this biography the picture of a noble human being rises up in distinct outline. Toward wife and children and toward each friend he was as humane as Bronson Alcott, as kind as Mrs. Browning.

In politics both the Antonines, uncle and nephew, were as truly republican as John Bright or Abraham Lincoln. It was the favorite feeling of Aurelius that all men are born free and equal. "He esteemed himself of no more account than any other citizen." He declared one must live for the welfare of all.

This rare soul came to a nation unfit to appreciate such an emperor. When this grand chieftain was attempting to secure the peace of the remote dependencies, wars sprung up at home. When the centre became quiet, then the battle began on the circumference, and the

philosopher and the friend of humanity had to live and die in arms. Rome was on its way to disintegration and ruin, and it was not to be stayed by Antonine Pius nor by Marcus Aurelius. But these two men made the sun of the Cæsars go down at last in real splendor. Mr. Watson's defense of Aurelius for the part he took in persecuting Christians seems in the main just. The particular Christians of that period may have acted not in the name of the "Sermon on the Mount," but in the name of some tumultuous sect. DAVID SWING.

SIX CENTURIES OF WORK AND WAGES.*

The name of Professor Thorold Rogers is familiar to all who have paid any attention to the study of history from the social and economical point of view, as one whose investigations in this field have been so long continued, so thorough, and so fruitful, as fairly to entitle him to rank as an authority in it. He has perhaps done more than any other man to accomplish that much desired result—to remove historical composition from the exclusive study of dynasties, battles, and treaties, and make it tell the life of the people, not merely that of the court. Himself a thoroughly trained economist, and the author of a Political Economy of recognized merit, he has identified himself with that modern historical school of political economy of which the late Mr. Cliffe Leslie was in England the acknowledged leader. In the preface to the book before us he says: "Many of the formularies which were accepted as axiomatic truths by the disciples of Ricardo and Mill are now found to be as incorrect as they are unsatisfactory." But he is no less a student of history than an economist, and has written excellently upon historical subjects which are not purely economical. And it is not the least valuable of his preparations for his work, that, as a member of Parliament, he is able to study his subject from the practical point of view of a man who is acquainted at first hand with the working of political forces.

In justifying (p. 178) the abundant use of statistics and arithmetical calculations which he has felt himself obliged to make, Mr. Rogers says:

"Had the views which I have proved elsewhere, which are the result of long and careful calculations, gathered from very numerous and unquestionable facts, been already incorporated into the history of the English race, in place of those absurd fables and careless guesses which have hitherto been taken as the history of the English people, * * I might have dispensed with this marshalling of facts and figures. But even in

*SIX CENTURIES OF WORK AND WAGES. THE HISTORY OF ENGLISH LABOUR. By James E. Thorold Rogers, M.P. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

English political history, writers have only attempted to deal with the antiquities of forms, and not with the realities which lie beneath these forms. * * The man who first formulated the statement that 'nothing is more false than facts except figures,' uttered a shallow epigram. The falsehood is in the incompetent use of them."

Nothing is on the whole more profitless to historical students than such gossip pictures of manners and customs, and of the condition of society, compared with those of the present day, as Macaulay gives in the first volume of his History; nothing, on the other hand, more instructive than Mr. Rogers's careful analysis of the forces and tendencies of the same society. It is only by the use of these data that we can learn anything worth knowing from the other class of facts.

The materials of this discussion are contained chiefly in the author's "History of Agriculture and Prices," in four volumes, covering the period from the middle of the thirteenth century to the close of the sixteenth. These volumes contain, in a tabulated form, year by year, very complete lists of prices, wages, etc., and other important statistics. He has moreover, he says, unpublished evidence of the same nature for the seventeenth century, and "sufficient information of the residue has been supplied from the writings of Arthur Young and Sir Frederic Eden in the eighteenth century, and from numerous writers in the nineteenth, the principal authority in the latter period being Porter."

The work before us does not profess to be a complete economical history of England during the period covered by it, although most economical questions will find a more or less full treatment in it. But it is primarily, as the title-page shows, devoted to that class which is entirely overlooked by most historians — the day laborers. In relation to these, he says in the preface:

"I have attempted to show that the pauperism and the degradation of the English labourer were the result of a series of Acts of Parliament and acts of Government, which were designed or adopted with the express purpose of compelling the labourer to work at the lowest rate of wages possible, and which succeeded at last in effecting that purpose."

A terrible indictment against the English government; but he adds that the Acts in question "have no existence at the present time." Nor are we in America so guiltless of legislation in the interest of the rich and powerful, that we can afford to be over severe upon class legislation in England.

The laboring class, the real subject of this volume, came into existence very gradually in the course of the fourteenth century, when the bonds of serfdom were relaxed, and money payments took the place of the enforced services, *corvées*, which were characteristic of serf-

dom. Mr. Rogers has already treated this part of the subject, in special relation to the Black Death, the Statute of Laborers, and Wat Tyler's Rebellion, in the "Fortnightly Review" for 1866; and his explanation of these facts has been generally accepted. In the fifteenth century the class appears as free, the obligations of serfdom having now been definitively thrown off. The period of the fifteenth century is described as one of great economic prosperity for all classes. For the laboring class in particular, he shows that the *real wages* — that is, the value of the wages as estimated in the necessities of life — were very much higher than at present.

The turning-point in the condition of the laboring classes — the beginning of their degradation — was in the reign of Henry VIII; and the treatment of this point, contained in Chapter XII, "Labor and Wages," is perhaps the most important thing in the book. The fact itself has been generally admitted, but has usually been explained from two causes — the extensive abandonment of agriculture at this period, accompanied by the conversion of arable land into sheep-pastures and the enclosure of numerous commons; and the dissolution of the monasteries. Both of these series of events are considered in the work, but their influence in this direction is not represented as very powerful. As for the dissolution of the monasteries, indeed, it is easy to see that, unjustifiable as it was in its execution, it could have had little to do with the revolution in question. It simply transferred the property in vast amounts of land to lay hands, but would not of itself have materially altered the relations of the laboring class; and, if the systematic almsgiving of the monasteries is objected, the answer is ready that this must have done more harm than good, and that at any rate the loss must have been far less than from another cause to be mentioned presently. The other cause mentioned — the wholesale abandonment of agriculture — it would seem must have had deeper and more far-reaching effects, and one is surprised that Mr. Rogers attributes so little importance to it. The conversion of cultivated fields into pastures must have caused a great falling off in the demand for labor, and brought about a great depreciation in the condition of the poorer freemen, such as we know to have been produced by the same cause in ancient Rome. It would seem as if he considered the evil to have been exaggerated by contemporary writers; and at any rate he assigns two other facts as the most powerful agencies in the change.

These are the issue of base money in 1543, and the confiscation of the revenues of the guilds two or three years later. The first of

these causes needs no discussion, as there are examples enough in history to establish the truth of the general proposition that such depreciations always work most mischief to the laboring classes. The cheapening of the precious metals, resulting from the discovery of America, was slowly taking place; "prices were rising, though slowly and moderately, during the first forty years of the sixteenth century, * * and had Henry not taken the step he did in 1543, the rise in prices, inevitable after the discovery of the New World, would have been slow and regular, * * as foreign trade gradually distributed the fruits of the Spanish conquests over Europe." This natural and healthy enhancement of prices was hastened, to the destruction of business relations, by Henry's tampering with the coin. The dissolution of the guilds, and the seizure of their property, touched the laboring classes far more directly than the dissolution of the monasteries, because they were to all intents and purposes "benefit societies," the funds of which, contributed mainly by their own members, were devoted to the relief of the sick and unfortunate of their own number; a very different thing from the demoralizing charities of the religious houses.

A third act, completing the work of degrading the laborer, was passed in the fifth year of Elizabeth, empowering the justices in Quarter Sessions to fix the rate of wages in husbandry and in handicrafts. This was carrying out the principle of the Statute of Laborers, passed two centuries before, which had been wholly inoperative in the long period of prosperity which intervened. "This expedient was at last successful, and was the third of the set of causes of which pauperism was the inevitable effect. The two former, the base money and the confiscation of the benefit societies' funds, are economical, and can be so interpreted. The third is capable of historical proof. The wages of labour do conform, notwithstanding the continual increase in the price of the necessities of life, to the assessments of the Quarter Sessions, and the system is continued under legal sanction until 1812, and by a sufficient understanding for long after that date." But "had the first two acts to which I have so often referred not been committed, the third would have, I am persuaded, been nugatory." The illustrations given in the succeeding chapters of the general steadiness of wages in the face of a constant rise in prices — that is, of a continual and very great fall in *real* wages — are very startling, and appear fully to justify the general statement contained in the preface.

Enough has probably been said to show that no serious student of English history can afford to neglect a book which may be said to supple-

ment the works of the common historians in a direction which has heretofore been practically closed to students. For it was not until Mr. Rogers made this enormous and incomparable collection of facts, many of which are still unpublished, that it was possible to follow these economic questions to the bottom. Neither will students of history alone be interested in this work, but all who wish to understand the present problems of society, which to a great degree have their roots in these historical causes. The book is an eminently practical one, and the closing chapters — "Wages in the Nineteenth Century," "The Present Situation," and "Remedies," — are most valuable and interesting.

We will note that on page 340 the reference "twenty years later, in 1536," following directly upon a mention of the Act of 1533, is not a misprint, but relates back to the Act of 1515, mentioned on the page before. It is well to add also (p. 453) that the present royal family of Holland is not descended from William the Silent, but from his brother John.

W. F. ALLEN.

THE HEROES AND ROMANCES OF NORTHERN HISTORY.*

The six volumes contained in the series of "Surgeon's Stories" when regarded as a whole are at once an epitome of the most stirring periods of Swedish history, a contribution of unique interest concerning the little-known country of Finland, and a romance of extraordinary power and beauty. Though each volume deals with different characters and different periods, they form a single story. The six threads, each of a different color and texture, and each complete in itself, are woven into a single strand and bound together with a magic ring, whose possession brings happiness or wretchedness, according to the personal truth and honor of the possessor. The subdivision may be carried still further; for the old Surgeon who narrates these stories is himself the centre of a little group in whose sayings and doings we are almost as interested as we are in the heroic deeds or the grand accomplishments of the real *dramatis personæ*.

The historical sweep of these volumes covers not only the history of Sweden, but also includes much of European history, during a period of nearly two centuries, in which time Sweden rose to the zenith of her military glory, and thence

* THE SURGEON'S STORIES. By Z. Topellius, Professor of History in the University of Finland. Translated from the Original Swedish. In Six Volumes. I., Times of Gustaf Adolf; II., Times of Battle and of Rest; III., Times of Charles XII.; IV., Times of Frederick I.; V., Times of Linneus; VI., Times of Alchemy. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg, & Co.

steadily declined, through a series of vicissitudes brought about by imprudent rulers, at last entering with Bernadotte upon a career of peaceful prosperity, which still continues with the beneficent reign of Oscar II. The period through which the Surgeon takes us extends from 1611 to 1792, and includes the reigns of the great Gustaf Adolf, the heroic defender of Protestantism (1611-1632); Christina, his daughter (1632-1654), who only succeeded in plunging her kingdom into debt and political troubles, and abdicated in favor of Charles X. (1654-1660), who during his brief reign fought the Danes and Poles and still further wasted the resources of his country; Charles XI., who made peace with Denmark and sought to cement it by marrying Ulrica, daughter of the Danish king (1660-1697); Charles XII., the iron king, who defied all Europe and with his brave Carolins carried the Swedish Bible and banner through Denmark, Prussia, Poland, and Russia, even into the confines of the Grand Turk, returning to be killed by a stray bullet from the bastions of Frederickshall (1697-1718); Ulrica Eleonora, who surrendered the reins of power to her husband, Frederick of Hesse Cassel, who in 1751 was succeeded by Adolf Frederick, the ill-fated hero of a disastrous war with Prussia; and Gustaf III. (1772-1792), who, after his Russian and Danish wars, fell the victim of an assassin. This was a stirring period in European history, though Professor Topelius only incidentally touches it as it is connected with Swedish history, which was the main purpose of his work.

In this direction these books are specially valuable — first, as giving us a remarkably concise and graphic statement of Swedish history; and, second, as clearly illustrating the history of heroic Finland. So little of this has heretofore been known, except to close historical students, that this portion of the work may well be called unique. No point of interest is neglected in these little volumes, though they cover two centuries of time. The personality of the sovereigns, the great wars they waged, the struggles of the nobility and the burghers, the peasant wars, the cabals of Hats and Caps, the political and economical and social changes, the commercial development of the country, the academic and religious struggles, the outgrowth and development of superstition and witchcraft, almost identical in their origin and progress with our own times of witchcraft in New England, the habits and customs of the people, the popular songs and festivals and merry-makings, even all the little homely details of domestic life in this Northern land, are portrayed with all the color, and the strong, bold outline-sketching, of a real artist, and sometimes with an accuracy and a painstaking detail

that makes them seem like studies from life instead of sketches of generations long since gone.

The first three volumes of the series are of a martial character; the last three are political, scientific, and social. In the former, we follow the fortunes of the heroes of Sweden on the battle-fields of Europe; in the latter, we remain within the limits of domestic history, and witness the intrigues of the court, the struggles of the people, the development of science in the peaceful gardens of Linnæus, the agitation of free thought in the university, and the mystic studies of the alchemists, searching for the secret of gold. The first volume is wrapped in the smoke of the great Gustaf Adolf's wars, and not only presents a series of vivid battle-pictures but a very graphic and dramatic sketch of the plottings of the wily Jesuits against the Protestant hero. The strongest historical feature of the second volume is its exposition of witchcraft; and the reader who is familiar with the details of the witch-practices, ordeals, and trials in the Massachusetts colony will be astonished to notice the identity of the two records in every essential particular, even to its origin in the incredible malignity and false testimony of children. The third volume is devoted to the career of Charles XII.; and perhaps nowhere else in the same space may be found a more graphic or thoughtful sketch of the lion of the North, or a closer analysis of the character of the soldier-king who did so much for the military glory of Sweden abroad, so little for the happiness and prosperity of his kingdom at home. It is a fearful picture of suffering, with the dark background of famine and the plague which raged through Sweden and Finland with terrible mortality. The fourth volume is very dramatic in its construction, and its events lie in a time of peace. We are no longer in the smoke of battle. Our author takes us through the intrigues of the court, the love affairs of the king, which serve for the introduction of a revenge on the part of the Queen Ulrica Eleonora that is one of the most dramatic as well as humorous episodes in modern fiction, the struggles in the Swedish estates, and the homely but intensely interesting details of domestic life in Sweden and Finland. In the fifth volume we are transported to the wonderful gardens of Linnæus, and behold the great scientist among his pupils. We witness the erection of the China palace by Adolf Frederick, with which he surprised his queen on her birthday, and we are introduced to the era when the new philosophy in the shape of free thought took the place of the old superstition, and the influence of Rousseau and Voltaire was all-powerful. The last volume is mainly devoted to gathering

up the scattered threads of the preceding volumes and weaving them together, which is done with consummate skill and with genuine artistic power; for though each volume is complete in itself, the same motives run through them all, and in the close they are united and the master-motive of the whole is seen.

I have spoken of these volumes thus far from the historical point of view. As history alone, they are invaluable to the student; for their author is one of the most learned historians of the North, and occupies the chair of history in his university. It remains briefly to consider them from another point, and that is as romances. It may appear high praise, but it seems to me that since Scott's romances no works of this class have been written which can compare, in clearness of style, in dramatic power, in skilful construction, and in unflagging interest, with these "Surgeon's Stories." The fortune and fate of two families run through them, the one of noble, the other of burgher extraction, followed by a blessing and a curse, conditioned upon the possession of a magic ring. The one of these families is that of Bertelsköld, representing the nobility; the other, that of Larsson, representing the burghers; and between them there is the traditional hostility that characterized the relations between these two estates during that period of Swedish history. To analyze the plots, or even to sketch the different characters and situations, would be manifestly impossible within the present limits; for there are not only six stories complete in themselves, but we follow the fortunes of these two families through three or four generations, until the old hatred disappears and they are finally united by the marriage of Charles Victor Bertelsköld to Esther Larsson, the daughter of the burgher king, one of the most finely conceived and executed characters in the whole range of modern fiction. There is a peculiar charm in this family grouping. The ordinary romance ends with the marriage of the one hero and heroine; but in these books we leave the parents of one generation at death, and then go on with the lives of their children. In this manner we are introduced to a great number of characters, exhibiting different phases of thought and action as they are influenced by new surroundings and changed conditions of life. For the same reason the interest never flags, as the central motive always continues though the environments and situations are constantly shifting. These books are like a kaleidoscope, incessantly changing and revealing new and brilliant combinations; and it is one of the most satisfactory tests of their excellence that scarcely any two readers would probably agree which volume in the series is

the best. One lays the last volume down with regret that the series is finished, though the *denouement* is logical and the story could not be continued further; and this, too, though there is very little humor, in the conventional sense at least, in the diversified narrative of that period of war, sorrow, and struggle.

There is not a dull page in these stories. Even the political struggles between the Hats and Caps, based upon issues with which modern life has little sympathy, are described in such a graphic manner that one feels himself in the midst of them, and finds his sympathies strongly enlisted in their alternate victories and defeats. All this is due to the intensely dramatic style of the writer, and his extraordinary command of color, if I may so call it, that makes his situations picturesquely attractive. The charm is still further heightened by the local character of that color. The personages come and go in a new atmosphere, an atmosphere full of strange and yet singularly attractive northern tints. Sea, lake, fiord, mountain, hill, and field, all appear in a color and verdure of their own, and are pictured with wonderful strength and beauty. They are as unlike any other region as the Scandinavian music is unlike any other. Most readers, who have unquestionably imagined Finland as a bleak, sterile, inhospitable country, shut in the larger part of the time with ice and snow, will be surprised at the impressive beauty and diversified characteristics of its scenery.

The little story within the story — the interlude of the Surgeon, and his friends, in his garret-chamber, listening to him "in his leather-covered arm-chair by the light of the crackling fire," and *navely* criticising his narrations, — is graceful and charming, and contains the real humor of the books. They are a homely little group, but we grow to love them all, and are as sorry to part with them as with the grander people of whom the old Surgeon tells. There are the delightfully practical and old-fashioned grandmother, "in her brown plaid woolen shawl;" Master Svenonius, the school-teacher, "with his blue handkerchief and brass-rimmed eyeglasses;" and testy Captain Svanholm, the postmaster, who had been a mighty man of war and lost a finger in fight, — the two latter characters being always at variance; pretty Anne Sophie, "who was then eighteen years of age, and wore a high tortoise-shell comb in her thick brown hair;" and all around them on the floor "six or seven frolicsome and mischievous little folks, all with wide-open mouths, as though they had heard a ghost story," though they are usually sent to bed by the cautious grandmother whenever the story trenches upon the horrible or threatens to involve anything that may undermine their faith in the Catechism. It is a

charming little group, and it is a relief now and then to turn from the great wars and the distracting hurly-burly of the outside world, and listen to the good old grandmother's homely sayings, and the wrangles of the magister and the postmaster, and the oracular speeches of the youngsters as they give their opinions.

The translation of the stories has been done in a scholarly way, and in their English form I make no doubt that they are destined to become classic. They have the "divine fire" in them. Comparatively little known as yet, the force of genius that is apparent in them cannot be resisted. The publishers have done well in introducing them to the English reading world. The student of history, as well as the lover of romance for romance's sake, will make a mistake in neglecting to read them or in failing to give them an honored place in the library by the side of their Waverlies.

GEORGE P. UPTON.

LUCRETIA MOTT AND HER HUSBAND.*

Lucretia Mott was a small, slight woman, with fragile health heightening her delicate appearance during all the latter part of her life. Her carriage was dignified and graceful, her manners simple and easy, and her voice sweet and gentle, though ringing with a firm and independent tone. The wonderful blending of intellectual and moral strength in the lineaments of her face was the characteristic which distinguished her at once as a remarkable personage in influence and achievement. The several portraits which illustrate her recent biography, reproduce the noble forehead, the large, wide-open, penetrating eyes, and the benignant lines about the mouth, which bespoke the energetic, fearless, humane, and persistent reformer. A more sanctified countenance than that which is shown as hers at the age of eighty-three never crowned a human form. It is the testimonial of a long, exalted, and beneficent life.

Lucretia Coffin was born on the island of Nantucket, in January, 1793. Her ancestors were Quakers, two of them being among the original twenty purchasers of the island and settling upon it in the year 1659. When Lucretia was eleven years old, her parents removed to Boston, and she then made her first visit to the main land. At thirteen she was sent to the Friends' boarding-school at Nine Partners, New York, where she met and became affianced to her future husband, James

Mott. Her family had become residents of Philadelphia in 1809, and, her school-days ended, she rejoined them in that city, which was thereafter to be her home. Her marriage took place in 1811, at which time James was almost twenty-three and Lucretia a little past eighteen. For a number of years following this event, the young couple endured severe pecuniary trials, and for a time Lucretia helped earn the family bread by teaching school. As the business of James Mott became prosperous, Lucretia resigned her outside work and occupied herself with more congenial pursuits. She was ever a notable housewife, industrious, frugal, and efficient. Amid all her devotion to religious and philanthropic causes, she maintained a close and careful supervision of the home, performing with her own hands a multitude of daily offices in every department of the household, finding time for them by a marvellously deft and systematic management.

At the age of twenty-five, Lucretia disclosed a talent for speaking in the meetings of the Friends, at which women as well as men are accustomed to address the congregation when "moved by the spirit." Her biographer states :

"The exemplary daily life of Lucretia Mott, her dignified presence, her neat and correct style of expression, her freedom from the faults and peculiarities which too often attend the manner of preachers, together with the earnest simplicity which marked her public testimonies, soon caused her to be regarded as a most attractive speaker, and in a short time after she began to preach she was placed upon record as an 'acknowledged minister.'"

When, in 1827, the division occurred among the Quakers which separated them into orthodox and liberal denominations, Lucretia and her husband joined the latter party, commonly known as the Hicksites, and for many years were subjected to painful persecutions in consequence of their choice. It was a preparation for the still sterner sufferings of a similar nature which during decades of exciting years were imposed upon them as the standard-bearers of other and greater reforms. In 1833 Lucretia and James took an active part in the memorable convention for the abolition of slavery, held in Philadelphia. From this time until the emancipation in 1863, they were among the foremost advocates of the freedom of the bondmen in the South, working side by side with Garrison, Phillips, and other such leaders in the heroic cause. Being appointed a delegate with her husband to the general conference called by the British Anti-slavery Society to convene in London in 1840, Lucretia there first met Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and the two friends, inspired by a kindred enthusiasm, arranged to organize a Woman's Rights convention on their return home. The intention was finally accomplished in the summer of

* JAMES AND LUCRETIA MOTT. *Life and Letters*. Edited by their Grand-daughter, Anna Davis Hallowell. With Portraits. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

1848, at Seneca Falls, New York; and thus was inaugurated the effective movement for the elevation of women which has accomplished so much for their uplifting and is still in progress at the present hour. Lucretia identified herself with the cause of temperance, as she did with all needed reforms promising good to mankind.

In all of her work Lucretia was seconded by her husband, who sympathized fully with her every humane and generous impulse. It was because of the perfect union in heart and thought between this noble pair, that their names are inseparably associated. They were counterparts, one supplying the lack of the other, and each finding wholeness and perfectness in the endowments of the complementing nature. They dwelt together in a happy partnership which lasted fifty-seven years, and was finally broken by the death of James in 1868. The bereaved widow survived twelve years, living to the age of eighty-eight, and dispensing to all around her comfort, encouragement, sympathy, and peace, to the very end. Her name is hallowed among American women. She was one of the most pure and strong, noble and gifted, who have appeared in our history. The record of her life—which was “without a flaw,” as one near to her has remarked—is a stimulant to the best that exists in the human heart.

The material for Mrs. Hallowell's biography is drawn largely from journals and correspondence, the necessary connecting links being supplied by a descendant who, growing up in Lucretia's companionship, loved and revered her from infancy. The letters of Lucretia Mott are disappointing from their want of brilliancy. It is a curious circumstance that their author was destitute of imagination. She could not see the charm in sunsets, in beautiful scenery, in colors and forms which appeal to the æsthetic sense. “Tell me what I must admire,” she exclaimed, when visiting England; for, left to herself, she regarded principles, not objects, and was absorbed in humanity to the utter forgetfulness of inanimate things. She had no taste for fiction, and did not understand why people should be interested in novels. She did listen to some pages of “Uncle Tom's Cabin” while the perusal of it engrossed her husband, but in their journeys and daily drives she never heeded the loveliness of landscapes which he silently drank in with a poetical appreciation. She was essentially a moralist, with a clear, direct, and vigorous intellect, whose quick and decisive action was not warped or deflected a hair's breadth by the delusions of fancy. Although there was a deficiency in the æsthetic side of her character, it was made up by the warmth and ten-

derness of her feeling. She was considerate and charitable toward every human being, one source of her great power consisting in the gentle and kindly attitude in which she put herself in relation to the abettors of the evil she was bent upon extirpating. “She is an angel,” was the confession forced from the lips of Attorney-General Brewster, after the trial of a fugitive slave in 1859, in which he acted as counsel for the Southern master; and her calm, strong face, with its piercing eyes, was fixed steadfastly on his as she sat by the side of the prisoner and heard his “able argument on the wrong side.”

There are many impressive incidents related in her biography, but perhaps none are more affecting than that which occurred at a session of the National Woman's Suffrage Association in Philadelphia, near the close of her venerable life.

“Mrs. Stanton presided. When Lucretia Mott rose to speak from her place among the audience, several persons called ‘Go up into the pulpit!’ With a few deprecatory words, she complied with the request, but hardly had she begun to ascend the steps, when a single clear voice began the hymn, ‘Nearer, My God, to Thee,’ and, animated by a sentiment of appreciative reverence, the whole audience joined. Never was the beautiful hymn sung with more fervent expression, while the unconscious object of this subtle flattery quietly waited until it was finished, without the least suspicion of any personal application in what she considered a part of the regular service. Her humility was slow to appropriate compliments of any kind, though she was not indifferent to discriminating praise.”

Economy went hand in hand with generosity in the conduct of this remarkable woman. She saved that she might give, and although her income was never large, there was a constant stream of benefactions poured out to relieve distress or to confer a pleasure upon those she loved. On one occasion several members of her household were preparing for a journey of some extent. She called each to her in turn, and presented a sum sufficient to defray the entire expenses of the excursion. Possibly the same morning, one of the family,

“going into her room, found her diligently mending a rip in her pillow. She glanced up and said, ‘Will thee please open the bureau drawer for me? Right in front, in the corner, thee will find a feather that I want.’ The feather was given her; she tucked it into the pillow, and sewed up the hole.”

A short time previous to her death, she said to her friends: “Remember that my life has been a simple one; let simplicity mark the last that is done for me. I charge thee, do not forget this.” And one of her final utterances as the lamp of life flickered and faded, was: “Decorous, orderly, and in simplicity.” It was the enunciation of a ruling principle of her being, in accordance with which her deeds had been measured. She had not feared

death. "I am willing," she declared, "to acknowledge all ignorance of the future, and there leave it. It does not trouble me. We know only that our poor remains

"Softly lie, and sweetly sleep
Low in the ground."

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE experience of a decade of years as an officer of high grade in the army of Khedive Ismail, should constitute General Loring an authority in discussing the situation along the Nile. In 1869 he entered the service of the Khedive with the rank of brigadier-general, and within a year was promoted to the command of both army and navy, with headquarters at Alexandria. His relations with Ismail were of the most agreeable nature; he was treated with continuous courtesy and consideration, and was honored by the compliments of two distinguished decorations. His opportunities, during his residence in Egypt, for acquaintance with the country and the conditions of its heterogeneous population, with the official classes and with the operations of the government, were unlimited. His sympathies were deeply enlisted in the plans of the Khedive for the improvement of his subjects, and he labored to assist him with all his power. In the large volume entitled "A Confederate Soldier in Egypt" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) he relates the history of the Khedive's administration as it passed under his observation, adding a brief account of the previous reigns of the dynasty of Mehemet Ali, and comments on the prince now invested with the mockery of a crown. His esteem for the character of Ismail, as a man and a ruler, is profound, and his condemnation of the policy of England toward this victim of its intrigues is no less unreserved. General Loring believes that the ex-Khedive was — to use his own words — "the only man who thoroughly understood the wants of his country, or who had an adequate idea of how to engraft upon the customs and habits of a people accustomed for ages to despotism in its most absolute form, such features of modern civilization as would gradually open the way to a regeneration of the land." Bad as was the condition of the fellahs under the rule of the successors of Mehemet, it was far better than when they were subject to the Turk, and Ismail was striving incessantly to ameliorate it. General Loring delivers his opinions in blunt, soldierly style, but he conveys the impression that he is talking of what he knows well about. There is an assurance that he is not working for a sensation, from a selfish motive, or to please a constituency. In short, it is not the reporter or the politician who speaks, but an honest witness testifying of men and events as he saw and took part in them. Evidently neither De Lesseps nor Gordon stands high in his estimation. The former he characterizes as "the wily Frenchman," and the success attached to the administration of the latter in Soudan is ascribed chiefly to the able corps of English and American officers professedly under his command, but really working without orders and quite independently. General Loring's volume should have many readers. A fair understanding of matters in

Egypt cannot be got from the newspapers, but from the very few writers who, like him, have studied them on the spot, and have had no prejudices to favor.

IN undertaking to write a new biography of Margaret Fuller which should be worth the effort, Mr. T. W. Higginson has been brilliantly successful. In this he has perhaps only answered the general expectation, as the literary public learned long ago to anticipate original and effective work whenever he applied his pen to the elucidation of any subject. For achieving this latest task he had special advantages through his personal association with the family and many of the Cambridge friends of Margaret Fuller. She was thirteen years his senior, but her younger brothers were his youthful companions, her only sister became a near relative by marriage, and there was that familiar acquaintance with her character and circumstances which results from membership in the same social circles in a small town. Moreover, as Mr. Higginson gratefully testifies, the writings of Miss Fuller had more immediate influence upon him than those of any other person except Emerson or Parker, and his feeling toward her has consequently been one of strong friendliness without the bias of personal affection. In preparing the present memoir — "Margaret Fuller Ossoli" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) — he has fulfilled a long cherished desire to make a more impartial study of her life and work than was possible when the first noble tribute to her memory was published by admiring friends. Mr. Higginson has had access to much entirely fresh material in the form of letters and manuscripts which throw precious light on the history of Margaret. It has enabled him to compose a biography which is as new in incidents as it is unbackneyed in expression. He borrows extremely little from the matter embodied in the previous memoirs, and, it is superfluous to say, is wholly independent in judgment. The copious extracts made from the journals of Margaret, her letters to Emerson, the diary of Mr. Alcott, and other hitherto unpublished MSS., are of the deepest interest; and, while clearing away obscurities, they heighten the respect for her abilities, aims, and aspirations. The chapters containing an account of "The Dial" and of "Brook Farm," translations of the letters between Margaret and her husband, and a review of the closing scenes of her life, are among the most valuable in a volume in which there is not a page to be lightly regarded.

WHOEVER is curious to know the kind of life the Queen of England leads in her seasons of recreation, to know her companions, attendants, occupations, and amusements, has but to read the few "More Leaves from the Journal of a Life in the Highlands," which it has pleased her Majesty to expose to the public. There are few people in the world who have the patient, plodding spirit requisite to write out the trifling, ever-recurring, purely personal incidents which make up the history of their successive days. The Queen of England is one. The persistency with which she commits to her journal the details of her private life is really marvellous. It shows how systematic and painstaking are the Queen's habits of work, and how she carries into the

whole plan of her life the same unvarying order of method and regularity. The records selected for publication in the present *Leaves* are fragmentary, extending with many and long interruptions over a term of twenty years—from 1862 to 1882. In the beginning the writer's suffering from the loss of the Prince Consort, who died in 1861, is fresh, and the expression of her sorrow and loneliness is constant and piteous. Although as time passes the allusions to this bereavement are less frequent, they attest to the end the abiding intensity of her attachment to a beloved departed husband. The strongest traits revealed by the Queen are, in fact, affection and kindness. Toward her children, her attendants and servants—all who surround and serve her—she manifests a tenderness and consideration very unusual in persons of whatever rank. Her subjects share in this all-embracing sympathy. The troubles of the lowliest of them which are brought to her notice touch her heart deeply, and call from her surprising evidences of a sincere fellow-feeling. The minuteness and smallness of the details reported in the *Leaves* render them tiresome; nevertheless there are many interesting particulars noted in them—many pleasing pictures of the scenery of the Highlands, and of the stately and opulent homes which add a crowning charm to its beauty, and lastly an unrestricted view of the daily routine pursued by the Queen. The record is candid and unstudied, and despite its verbosity reflects honor upon a noble and accomplished woman and a conscientious sovereign. These additional *Leaves* have recently been issued as a number in Harper's Franklin Square Library.

THE sister of Theodore Winthrop has prepared a volume which gives a short biography of the promising novelist whose life was so early sacrificed upon the altar of his country, and which contains, besides, his poems, most of which have been hitherto unpublished. These poems are interspersed throughout the narrative, being assigned, as far as it is possible to do so, to those chapters which recount the years in which they were written. It cannot be said of these poems, on the whole, that they possess much interest, or that they add anything to the literary reputation of the writer. But they appear very fittingly thus interwoven with the record of a beautiful life, and the tale which they, together with biographical portions of the book, have to tell, is "good to hear." "The story of Theodore Winthrop's life," says the writer, "and of his death, coming as it did at the opening of the war, and making him a type and ideal for the ardent youth of that day, are among the nobler things that should not be forgotten." It is, then, mainly as illustrative of this life that these poems are of interest; they are filled with the same moral earnestness that filled the thoughts and inspired the actions of the young patriot throughout that life, and that made him one of those who "what they dare to dream of, dare to do." The majority of them, in fact, are but fragmentary, or, at least, "in the rough." The only one of them of any importance is that called "Two Worlds," which is a sort of symphony containing a thread of narrative, and done in five movements and some two thousand lines of blank verse. But even this, the most pretentious poem of all, has a boyish ring, and there is hardly

any trace of melody in its versification. The biography, much of which is told from his own journals and correspondence, is an interesting one. Theodore Winthrop as a novelist will not easily be forgotten. He does not come within the first rank of American writers, but "Cecil Dreeme" is one of the masterpieces of the second rank, and "John Brent" is not far behind it. (Henry Holt & Co.)

THE autobiography of an English nobleman of the highest rank, who was the playmate of the royal princes, has the freedom of the most exclusive houses at home and abroad, and is the companion of the most distinguished persons of the earth, could scarcely fail of awakening a lively interest. When also, as in the case of "My Reminiscences," by Lord Ronald Gower, it is written in a gossipy style and communicates with total unreserve the personal affairs of the writer and his associates, it is certain to offer much to whet and satisfy an inquisitive curiosity. Lord Ronald is the youngest son of the late Duke of Sutherland. His mother was for a quarter of a century in close attendance upon the Queen, as Mistress of the Robes; his eldest sister was the Duchess of Argyll, and mother of the Marquis of Lorne; and he is connected by blood or marriage with many of the most ancient families in the kingdom. With all these and a host of other men and women of distinction in various walks of life, he brings the reader into more or less intimate relations. Lord Ronald discloses a natural pride of birth and enjoyment of his peculiar privileges, but they are tempered with culture, good sense, and good nature. He is not troubled with sensitive hesitation in opening the pages of his journals to the world, nor at the very candid exhibition he makes of his outward and inward life; but this is not to be regretted in consideration of the freer views it gives of a class which only those born in the purple can scrutinize without another's aid. Lord Ronald, like all cultivated Englishmen, has travelled much in foreign lands, and thereby widely enlarged the range of his observations. His book is altogether crowded with incidents of an uncommonly amusing nature. (Roberts Brothers.)

SIR JAMES CAIRD was a member of the royal commission appointed to investigate the causes of the great Indian famine of 1876-7, and in the performance of his official function, spent the winter of 1878-9 in India. The report of the commission was published as a Parliamentary document; but Sir James kept a private note-book, which he has now made public under the title of "India, the Land and the People" (Cassell & Company). The book is too full of agricultural details to be of great interest to the general reader, but it is exceedingly valuable for reference, and every page of it bears witness of the close observation of one eminently fitted to judge of the matters of which it treats. As a storehouse of facts relating to the agricultural conditions of the empire, given in the minutest detail, its value can hardly be overestimated. The perusal of such a work enables one to realize more fully the beneficent qualities of British rule in India, and it affords a refutation, better than any amount of rhetoric, of the sensational charges that are so often made against the policy of the English government toward its most important province. With regard to the special question of famines

in that country, the conclusions drawn are encouraging. A *resumé* is given of the chief famines of the century, and the manner in which they have been treated is outlined. It is shown that increasing experience has enabled the government to cope with them more and more successfully, and that the ever-increasing railroad facilities give hopeful promise for the near future. Sir James recognizes the gravity of the question of population, but thinks that at the present rate at which the land is being reclaimed for cultivation, there is no cause for immediate alarm. The book is furnished with a good map.

THE two hundred pages of Mr. Emelyn W. Washburn's volume on "Early Spanish Masters" (G. P. Putnam's Sons) contain much valuable information about Spanish art that elsewhere is not accessible to the ordinary reader. The author does not limit his studies to the *early* Spanish masters strictly speaking, but treats of the artists of Spain down to the time of Goya, who died in 1828, an old man of eighty-two. A period of some three hundred and fifty years is covered in the treatise. It will be seen by the titles of its eleven chapters that the work is well planned, and that the subjects considered are the most important in the history of the art of Spain. These titles are: "Early Spanish Masters," "The Spanish Renaissance," "The Middle Period of the Renaissance," "The Escorial," "The Schools of Valencia and Seville," "Seville," "Velazquez," "Murillo," "The School of Madrid," "Contemporaries and Followers of Murillo," and "The Decline of Spanish Art." Where so many names are noticed (more than two hundred and fifty are mentioned), it cannot be expected that any artists except those of the greatest prominence will be described with any fulness of delineation. The most interest attaches to the genius of Ribera, Céspedes, Ruelas, Herrera the elder, Zurbaran, Cano, Velazquez, and Murillo. Separate chapters are given to each of the last two illustrious masters, whose works have shed such enduring glory on Spanish art, and these will be thought the most attractive in the volume. Nine reproductions of photographs of famous paintings—one by Ribera, and four each by Velazquez and Murillo—enrich the work, for which the capable and conscientious author will receive the thanks of his readers.

PROF. W. A. KELLERMAN'S handbook of Botany was noticed in THE DIAL some time ago, and the author has now prepared a companion volume, under the title of "Plant Analysis" (John E. Potter & Co.), designed, as its name indicates, solely for use in the classification of unknown species. When the only object of analysis is to determine as quickly as possible the name of a given species, the method employed in this book will be found a useful one. The whole work is made up of a key, of the most purely artificial character, together with a numbered list of the names of species, reference being made in the key to these numbers. Analysis on this plan is like groping in the dark; one may get very far out of the way by some slight error, and not know how far astray he is until he finds himself referred to an order which is very manifestly the wrong one. This book can only be used to advantage in connection with some manual which gives ordinal and generic characteristics fully. The use of such books

by students is apt to foster the impression that the object of analysis is the determination of a name rather than the intelligent study of the characteristics of groups by means of the examination of individuals. The key is prefaced by a brief morphological introduction, which gives the main definitions needed in analysis, and is also furnished with a glossary. The number of species is 1,707.

THE volume combining George Eliot's "Essays and Leaves from a Note-Book" (Harper & Brothers) is understood to be the last which will be added to the authorized collection of her writings. It contains seven papers which originally appeared in various British magazines between the years 1855 and 1868, and a few short pieces, or "notes" as the author called them, which were produced after the appearance of "Middlemarch" and remained unpublished. The essays were selected by George Eliot, some time before her death, as worthy of preservation, and were carefully revised for the purpose. All others of a date prior to 1868 it was her express desire to have left to oblivion. The preferred list comprises a scathing review of the poet Young; a sympathetic article on Heine; a plain exposure of the commonplace discourses of Dr. Cumming; a critical analysis of Lecky's "Rise of Rationalism"; another of the novels of Riehl; a sketch of the external aspects of Weimar as they impressed the writer during a three months' sojourn there; and a vigorous address to workingmen, which they ought every one to read. The collection will be treasured as valuable remains of a master mind which gave nothing to the world without deep thought and a conscientious aim to communicate benefits and instruction by every published word.

FELIX J. DÉLIÉE, a *chêf* of high rank in the *cuisines* of the New York clubs, has provided a boundless mine of wealth for caterers and housewives to explore, in "The Franco-American Cookery Book" (Putnam's). The work, with a bulk recalling the proportions of "Webster's Unabridged," contains 365 distinct and complete bills-of-fare, or one for every day in the year. Each *menu* comprises five courses, with explicit directions for the preparation of every dish, and is calculated for the entertainment of eight persons. As might be expected, the style of cooking is both expensive and elaborate, such as is demanded at lavish tables and by high livers. The recipes call for an unstinted supply of edibles, regardless of cost and of their special season; but a particular virtue is made of the fact that soda, saleratus, and other like deleterious substances, are rigidly excluded from use. Another feature brought prominently in view is the provision for Lenten dinners, "fasting soups for Fridays" and luxurious repasts for Sundays. There are fifty separate recipes for salads, as many more for ice-creams, with a multitude of others of endless sorts either invented or thoroughly tested by the author. A manual of the scope and quality of this one cannot but be useful to even economical purveyors; for there is many a simple recipe mingled with the rest, while there are abundant hints yielded which may be of service in concocting cheap yet wholesome and inviting bills-of-fare suited to moderate tastes and limited resources.

A SUPPLEMENT to the manual of English biographies recently prepared by Mr. Oscar Fay Adams, appears in uniform style, and with the similar title of "A Brief Handbook of American Authors," from the press of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The same words of commendation applied by us to the previous work are appropriate to the present one. It embraces a full list of the men and women who have contributed in any noteworthy degree to the structure of American literature from the earliest colonial times to the current day. The names are alphabetically arranged, with the date and place of birth immediately following, a catalogue of the principal works produced, with other prominent notes deserving mention, and the whole expressed in the briefest form. The limitations of the work are patent; but those who have occasion for much use of the ordinarily heavy books of reference know how to appreciate one offering the most needed statistics relating to a subject in a shape light and easy to handle. Mr. Adams's handbooks are models of condensation, are inexpensive, and contain the most complete lists of recent authors which have come under our notice.

THE eight short tales by Charles Egbert Caddock, bound together with the common title, "In the Tennessee Mountains" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), are infused with rare power. They deal with the rudest and humblest class of people — the inhabitants of the rough mountain regions of Tennessee, who, never descending to the valleys or meeting with a higher grade of civilization, live on from generation to generation, destitute of learning, of religion, of every refining influence of cultivation. Nevertheless, they are human; and these stories, in every particular convincingly true to nature, delineate sublime emotions and actions on the part of those who are in dumb unconsciousness of the heroism or the pathos of the tragical occurrences which interrupt their lives. The descriptive portions of the stories are finely done, and the strange *patois* of the mountaineers is rendered with the skill of one who has caught its accents with an admirable imitative faculty.

MR. STEPHEN FISKE's "Off-Hand Portraits of Prominent New Yorkers" (Geo. R. Lockwood & Son) are clever specimens of character painting. The portraits number nearly sixty in all, and comprise representatives of the political, business, literary, artistic and social circles of the metropolis. Their author is a shrewd and accomplished man of the world, conversant with countries and people on both sides of the Atlantic. He wields the pen skilfully, making swift and telling strokes. The sketches are brief, compressing facts and estimates into the smallest space. The data they afford is apparently trustworthy, and has a substantial value. The critical judgments are to be prized, of course, according to the trust that is reposed in them.

MOST of the manuals recently published for the guidance of the beginner in photography have been written in the interest of some particular maker of dry plates or dealer in photographic material, and are in consequence comparatively worthless. Dr. E. Ellerslie Wallace's "Amateur Photographer" (Porter & Coates) is a well-executed and concisely written

handbook which is not open to the above criticism, and is on the whole about the best book the beginner could have to direct him. It covers all the ground which should be covered by such a work; its directions are clear and practical; formulas are given for all important cases, and these formulas are not, as is so often the case, unnecessarily complex.

THE "Parlor Muse" is a small selection of *vers de société* published in Appleton's Parchment Paper Series. Criticism of a volume of selections is usually both an aimless and an endless task, and this volume calls for rather more than the usual amount of criticism. Within a compass so small it would have been better to make selections only from some half a dozen of the best writers of this kind of verse, than to draw upon a score. We might then have had more than a single poem from Præd and from Locker. The "Hat" monologue, from the French, is not only poorly translated, but decidedly out of place.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

THE second volume of McMaster's "History of the American People" will be published in October.

COL. JOHN HAY's "Biography of Abraham Lincoln," upon which he has been engaged for several years, is nearly ready for press.

FORBES's biography of Chinese Gordon, noticed in the last issue of THE DIAL, has since been published in Harper's Franklin Square Library.

A VOLUME of "British Orations" and one of "American Orations" of the past century, will be published at an early date by G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE author of that much-discussed novel, "Guern-dale," has written a new story which the Scribners will soon publish under the title of "Henry Vane."

LADY BRASSEY's new book, "In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties," will be issued in this country, at an early date, by Henry Holt & Co.

A NEW novel by Miss Blanche Roosevelt, with the title "Stage-Struck, or She Would be an Opera-Singer," will soon be published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

THAT accomplished traveller and agreeable writer, Edmondo de Amicis, will shortly present a new volume of travels, the results of a trip along the eastern coast of South America.

A NEW volume of selections from the writings of Thoreau, to be entitled "Summer," prepared by Mr. Blake, his literary executor, will soon be published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. will soon publish a "Dictionary of Miracles," by E. Cobham Brewer, LL.D. It is a work of an entirely new character, and will contain about six hundred and fifty pages, in dictionary form, with a very complete index.

AMONG the novelties in preparation by L. Prang & Co. are Dora Wheeler's picture of "Christmas Morning," with an accompanying poem by Joaquin Miller; Hamilton Gibson's designs of "The Four Seasons," with a set of poems by Mrs. Shaw Forman; and a frieze design of singing children, by Alexander Sandier.

MACMILLAN & Co.'s new Library edition of the works of Lord Tennyson will comprise seven volumes, at \$1.75 each, the first volume containing a steel portrait after a photograph by Rejlander. There will also be a limited edition, which will be sold only in sets.

THE "Continent Magazine," conducted by Judge Tourgée, has hit upon a popular feature in its series of short stories by American authors—including among them Edward Everett Hale, Mrs. Stowe, Rose Terry Cooke, A. W. Tourgée, Sarah O. Jewett, Anna K. Greene, "H. H.," Edgar Fawcett, E. P. Roe, Charles Barnard, and others. The apportionment of stories to authors is left to the ingenuity of the readers, which is stimulated by the offer of prizes to the successful guessers.

"SCIENCE" has now entered well upon its second year, and more than fulfills the promise of its early youth. It is but just to say that it is indispensable to the practical worker in any field of natural science who would keep abreast of current thought in his department. During the present year it has, without in any way deteriorating from its previous high standard, made itself of more general interest than formerly, by devoting a relatively smaller amount of its space to the summary of work done in special departments, thus making room for a larger number of such articles as appeal to the general scientific world rather than to the specialist alone. The editorial work is of an exceedingly able as well as timely character, and many of the illustrations are of great value. Much of our American scientific work is done upon the highest plane, and it could not well have a more creditable exponent than "Science."

THE Webster Historical Society of Boston has printed an Address of unusual historical interest, delivered before the society by the Hon. Mellen Chamberlain, on "John Adams, the Statesman of the American Revolution." If a person desires to read a clear and entertaining statement of the actual causes and the statesmanship of the American Revolution, he cannot find it in a more compact and readable form than in Judge Chamberlain's Address. The peculiarities of temperament and disposition—some of which have been retained by the fourth generation of descendants—that hindered John Adams's success as a popular leader and politician, together with his unrivalled position as a statesman, orator, and impetuous advocate during the Revolutionary period, are here admirably set forth. "His forte," says Judge Chamberlain, "was action. 'I shall never shine,' said Adams himself, 'till some animating occasion calls forth all my powers.' When side-tracked in the vice-presidency, or finally ditched at Braintree, the engine puffed and snorted, and let off steam in a very unedifying manner; but on a clear course, no matter what the load or grades, it moved with the swiftness and *verve* of the lightning-train; and, it may be added, with something of its racket." The vigor of style in the address may be inferred from this brief extract. The author is the Librarian of the Boston Public Library.

A MONUMENT to the German philosopher Schopenhauer, in the city of Frankfort, has been proposed, and the project is now in the hands of an international committee, consisting of representatives from the United States, India, and the nations of Europe,

and including such names as Renan, Brahms, and Emilie de Laveleye. The appeal for contributions—which may be sent to the *Deutsche Vereinsbank*, at Frankfort,—contains the following:

"In a few years a century will have passed since Arthur Schopenhauer saw the light of this world, a world which was to become the object of his deepest thoughts, and to be illuminated by the rays of his powerful genius. In solitary grandeur, understood by few only, he dwelt among us. Scoffs and scorns with which the unreasoning crowd is always ready to reward those who dared to march in the van were not spared him. But at last the strife of tongues has ceased, and the silent heaven of his thoughts begins to rise. Schopenhauer has become what he hoped and strove to be from his earliest youth, the philosopher of the nineteenth century. * * * Schopenhauer is the historical link between the philosophies of the east and west. This alone would suffice for his glory, and stamp him as a man belonging to mankind. The road which he opened for himself into the true spirit of the old Vedic Upanishads is an astounding feat of philosophical divination. But this is not all. He it was who, as the reviver of Kant, was the first to throw wide open the gates of the dark and almost unapproachable doctrine of the greatest thinker of the west. He it was who, with and after Kant, produced the only real refutation of materialism, and annihilated forever all claims to any metaphysical value which that baneful view of the world was supposed to possess. He it was who secured to ethics the highest place in philosophy, and solved the problem of the freedom of the will. Both nature and art were illuminated by the rays of his genius and were made to disclose secrets hardly dreamed of by former philosophers. To appreciate at their full value the high merit and the far-reaching consequences of such achievements will be the work of future generations. As a writer Schopenhauer belonged to Germany; as a thinker he belongs to the whole world."

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and English, received during the month of May by MESSRS. JANSSEN, McCLEURG & Co., Chicago.]

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Twenty Years of Congress: From Lincoln to Garfield. With a Review of the Events which Led to the Political Revolution of 1860. By James G. Blaine. 2 vols., 8vo. Vol. I., pp. 646, now ready. Portrait. Per vol., Net, \$3.75.

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Philipp Reis: Inventor of the Telephone. A Biographical Sketch, with Documentary Testimony, Translations of the Original Papers of the Inventor, and Contemporary Publications. By S. O. Thompson, B.A., D.Sc. Pp. 182. \$3.

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CONTENTS.

THOMAS HUTCHINSON. <i>W. F. Poole</i>	54
MALLOCK ON SOCIALISM. <i>M. L. Scudder, Jr.</i>	56
SHAKESPEARE AS A JURIST. <i>James O. Pierce</i>	57
THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA. <i>Sara A. Hubbard</i> . .	58
GINDELY'S THIRTY YEARS' WAR. <i>Charles Kendall Adams</i>	60
RECENT FICTION. <i>William Morton Payne</i>	63
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	68
Stanton's <i>The Woman Question in Europe</i> .—Summer; Selections from the <i>Journal of H. D. Thoreau</i> .—Mrs. Bl- ancardi's <i>At Home in Italy</i> .—Daryl's <i>Public Life in Eng- land</i> .—Carnegie's <i>Round the World</i> .—Morley's <i>Emerson</i> . —Mrs. Karr's <i>The American Horsewoman</i> .—Mrs. Lin- coln's <i>Boston Cook Book</i> .—Mackenzie's <i>Day-Dawn in Dark Places</i> .—Clover's <i>Leaves from a Diary; a Tramp Around the World</i> .—Roosevelt's <i>Superior Fishing</i> .	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	71
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	72
PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS	74

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* THE DIARY AND LETTERS OF HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS HUTCHINSON, Esq. Compiled from the original documents still remaining in the possession of his descendants. By Peter Orlando Hutchinson, one of his great-grandsons. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

land which he loved, and the other misfortunes which overtook him in the Revolutionary struggle, commend him to our sympathy and impartial judgment. After a stormy rule of the rebellious colony for five years, as governor, he turned over the duties of his office to General Gage, and sailed for England in June 1774. He never returned, and died there in June 1780.

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"K. Who is Mr. Pitts? H. He is one of the council — married Mr. Bowdoin's sister. K. I have heard of Dr. Chauncy and Dr. Cooper; but who is Dr. Winthrop? H. He is not a doctor of divinity, sir, but of law, a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy in the college. K. I have heard of one Mr. Adams [Samuel]; but who is the other? H. He is a lawyer, sir, [John]. K. Brother of the other? H. No sir, a relation."

There is a moderation in his political opinions and an absence of complaint over personal injuries, in the interview, which is credit-

able to the Governor. His town residence at Boston had been sacked by a mob, and his books and papers, which were his idols, had been thrown into the street and trampled in the mud; but no mention of this outrage was made to the king.

We may drop the descendant's book here, and consider some of the prominent incidents in the life of Governor Hutchinson himself. Unlike his predecessors in the office—Shirley, Pownall, and Bernard, who were Englishmen,—Hutchinson was a native of Massachusetts, "to the manner born." His ancestors came over during the first decade of the colony, and his father and grandfather were, like himself, prosperous merchants in Boston, and occupied prominent positions in public life. He was born in 1711, and when twelve years of age entered Harvard college, and graduated in 1727. He then went into his father's counting-house, and appreciating that he had not made that progress in his studies which he desired, he took up the study of the Latin classics afresh, and acquired a knowledge of and relish for the language which he never lost. With the same spirit, while still engaged in mercantile pursuits, he took up the study of French, and was a member of a club where all the conversation was carried on in French. He then became interested in history, especially New England history. Four stout volumes lying before me—three entitled "The History of Massachusetts," and a yellow, musty volume, entitled "A Collection of Original Papers relative to the History of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay," Boston, 1769, the four most precious books on the colonial history of that State—attest his zeal and industry as an historical student. He married when he was twenty-three years of age, and when he was twenty-six was elected one of the selectmen of the town of Boston, and a representative to the General Court. For the next thirty-seven years he was constantly in public life, and in a great variety of offices, to which he was elected by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens, until he received his later appointments from the British crown. At one time he held the offices of judge of probate, councillor, chief-justice, and lieutenant-governor; and until the excitement growing out of the stamp-act in 1765, he was the most popular man in the colony, as he was confessedly the ablest. His wealth and family connections, his polished manners, affability, integrity, and industry, his respect for religion of the congregational order, and his sympathy with the distressed and unfortunate, secured for him public confidence and esteem. He lived in a style of elegance and luxury, maintaining a house in the town, and an expensive country house at Milton, eight miles from the town,

where he dispensed a liberal hospitality. When holding several other higher offices, he was asked why he retained that of judge of probate, which took much of his time and brought upon him many troublesome details. He said he retained it because it gave him the opportunity to help widows and orphans, and to give them the counsel they needed in settling their small estates. He said he had rather give up all his other offices than this.

At the first session of the General Court which he attended as a representative from Boston, he took a decided stand against issuing more paper money, and advocated the redemption of the depreciated currency which was already out, and coming back to specie payment. There was a paper-money craze in the colony at that time—a lunacy similar to what we have seen in our day. He based his views, he said, "upon a principle very ancient, but too seldom practiced upon, *nil utile quod non honestum*." The "greenbackers" of that time defeated him the next year; but in the following year he was returned, and had the opportunity of fighting and defeating the "land bank," a wild-cat institution, which had no capital, but issued bills of credit on the security of mortgages on real estate. The institution had eight thousand subscribers who hoped to be borrowers. They were, he said, "generally of low condition, of small estates, and many of them insolvent." The principal merchants and men of property refused to receive the bills; but they were taken by the shop-keepers and small traders, and the scheme was popular with the people at large. In the second volume of his history he has given a full account of this and other early financial schemes. On a petition sent from Boston, the "land bank" was suppressed by an act of Parliament. In the controversy out of which grew the Revolution, the whigs held as their cardinal doctrine that Parliament had no right to legislate in any manner for the colonies.

Through Mr. Hutchinson's influence, £238,964, paid in specie by the British Government to Massachusetts for expenses and services in the capture of Louisburg, was used for calling in and cancelling all the depreciated currency of the province, at the rate of seven and a half of currency to one of specie, and honest money was thus restored to Massachusetts. While the measure was under discussion, he was so unpopular with the "greenbackers" that a motion was made in the Council to station a guard about his country house at Milton, which he desired might not be done. In a year after paper money had been withdrawn, business had so revived that the author of the scheme was as much praised for his courage and wisdom as he had before been condemned.

The office of councillor he held from 1749 to 1766, and of lieutenant-governor from 1758 to 1771, when his commission as governor arrived. As Governor Bernard left the province in 1769, the duties of the office had devolved upon him for two years. He was appointed chief-justice in 1760, and although he was not regularly educated for the bar, he filled the position with so much intelligence and impartiality that his decisions gave universal satisfaction. He maintained his popularity with the masses up to the year 1765, when the political controversy with the mother country burst into a flame by the passage in Parliament of the stamp-act. The last nine years of his official life in Massachusetts were disturbed by a constant succession of conflicts with his legislature, and pitched battles with the patriot whigs. There were many brilliant men in the colony who were his bitter political opponents, but in ability, tact, and personal accomplishments, he outranked them all.

A rumor spread among the people, when news of the passage of the stamp-act was daily expected, that the chief-justice had written letters to England recommending its passage. The rumor was unfounded, for he said in the preface to the second volume of his history: "I had in public and private, in every way and manner which appeared to me the most prudent, endeavored to show the inexpediency of an act of Parliament of this nature." On the evening of August 26, 1765, when this rumor was current, a mob broke into his town house, and what they did not destroy they threw into the street. The outrage was promptly condemned by the Council and the House of Representatives, and a grant of £3,194 was voted to him as compensation for his losses. The courts also made a vain show of arresting and punishing the mob. The moderation with which Governor Hutchinson on several occasions spoke of this event, was characteristic of his nature. In the preface of the second volume of his *History of Massachusetts*, he mentioned the fact that the manuscript of the volume was among his papers thrown into the street. He said :

"For several days I had no hope of recovering any considerable part of my history; but by the great care and pains of my good friend and neighbor, the Reverend Mr. Eliot, who received into his house all my books and papers which were saved, the whole manuscript, except eight or ten sheets, were collected together; and although it had lain in the street scattered abroad several hours in the rain, yet so much of it was legible that I was able to supply the rest and transcribe it. The most valuable materials were lost, some of which I designed to have published in the appendix. I pray God to forgive the actors in, and advisors to, this most savage and inhuman injury, and I hope their posterity will read with pleasure and profit what has so narrowly escaped the outrage of their ancestors."

After Governor Hutchinson had gone to England and hostilities had broken out, the State of Massachusetts confiscated his estates, with his books and papers; and a large and valuable collection of the latter is now in the archives of the State House in Boston. Among them is a bound volume which is often shown to visitors, containing the manuscript described in the above extract, discolored by rain and mud, and stamped with horses' hoofs and human feet. In the same volume is also the autograph manuscript which he transcribed, and from which the volume was printed. As I first detected the fact, some years ago, that the volume contained two manuscripts, and as I made a careful collation of them, I may say that they are in many places quite unlike, and that in transcribing the author made many changes and omissions, the earlier draft being the fullest and most accurate. For the purpose of exhibiting this dissimilarity, I printed, from the first draft, his account of Salem Witchcraft, with notes, in "*The New England Genealogical and Historical Register*" for October, 1870 (vol. 24, p. 381). Governor Hutchinson's style as an historical writer is singularly clear, simple, and natural. He writes as a gentleman of education and culture, who has something important to say, would talk; without any mannerisms, or attempt to be eloquent or sensational. His style is one which most historical writers can safely take as a model.

No sketch of Governor Hutchinson's personal and political career can do justice to the subject, which does not set forth the principles and details of the controversies in which he was engaged with the Revolutionary leaders. The limits of this article forbid so extended a sketch. He had principles which his and other conservative minds regarded as a full justification of his policy. He did not regard a tax of three pence per pound on tea as a sufficient pretext upon which to go into war with Great Britain; and especially when, with this tax, the colonists were buying their tea cheaper than they ever did before. There was then no bond of union or sympathy between the colonies, and he did not see where the power of successfully resisting the king and parliament was coming from. To him, an unsuccessful revolution meant destruction, or a worse condition of the colonies.

In 1773, Dr. Franklin, then in England as agent of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, procured some letters of Hutchinson and others written to English correspondents several years before, and sent them to the Speaker of the House, with instructions that they should not be copied or published. These letters were read in the House of Representatives, with closed doors, and raised a storm of indignation against the Governor, who took the matter

coolly, and said there was nothing in the letters which he had not officially and repeatedly expressed to the House and its committees. The letters were afterwards printed in Boston, and also in London; and a duel was fought in London concerning them, in which one of the parties was wounded. A few months later occurred the destruction of several cargoes of tea in Boston harbor, a part of which had been consigned to the sons of the Governor. The excitement of the people against the Governor had now so increased that he and his sons found it safe to take refuge for a time at the castle in the harbor. Writing in February, 1774, to Lord Dartmouth, he said:

"I see no prospect, my lord, of the government of this province being restored to its former state without the intervention of the authority in England. I rather think the anarchy will increase until the whole province is in confusion. Despairing of success in any further attempts for His Majesty's service, I had determined to avail myself of the leave given me to go to England; and was preparing for my passage with the view of being there before the middle of April; but before it would be possible for me to embark, the Lieutenant-Governor had so declined in his health that I was obliged to put a stop to the provision which was making for my departure. If he recovers, I intend, the first opportunity after that, to resume my preparations."

He sailed on the 1st of June, never again to see his native country; nor did he live to know the result of the war, in the preliminary controversies of which he had taken so prominent a part.

W. F. POOLE.

MALLOCK ON SOCIALISM.*

Mr. Mallock has had the misfortune to convince the reading public that he is not sincere. His brilliant early writing awakened much curiosity concerning him, and many minds of a conservative tendency were ready to turn to him as to a trusted and efficient champion of established institutions and time-honored creeds. But as his prolific pen produced essays and novelettes and even poems in unchecked succession, an unpleasant flavor became perceptible. The suspicion that he was unable to discriminate clearly between virtue and vice became prevalent; and when the "Romance of the Nineteenth Century" appeared, the conviction became general, and, it is to be feared, ineradicable, that he is unsound at the heart. Charles Godfrey Leland punned upon his name with Hamlet's words,

"Marry, this is mitching mallecho, it means mischief," and went unrebuked.

So it has come about that the hopes excited by the "New Republic" have wholly vanished,

* *PROPERTY AND PROGRESS*; or, A Brief Inquiry into Contemporary Social Agitation in England. By W. H. Mallock. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

and Mallock at the best is regarded as a clever intellectual athlete. His reasoning, however sound it may be, is not taken as earnest search after truth, but as the mere exhibition of dialectic skill. This is a misfortune that especially affects his latest book, "Property and Progress." The people of England, and also many thoughtful men in this country, are thoroughly in earnest in their discussions of socialism. English politics is just now more affected by these discussions than by any other single influence; and it is necessary, if any one would command an attentive hearing on this question, that first of all he be sincere. If "Property and Progress" were the work of a new writer, it would doubtless be received without any suspicion of insincerity. There is nothing in its tone or method to suggest that the author does not believe what he says. It is only Mallock's reputation which casts a cloud over the honesty of his argument.

"Progress and Poverty" is made up of three parts, each of which is an essay reprinted from the "Quarterly Review." The first of these is a refutation in detail of Henry George's theories. The second is devoted to the socialist views now popular in England. The third considers the actual condition of the working classes in England, and shows that the socialist theory of the degenerating tendency of society is wholly disproved by facts. The three parts form a logical sequence, and their effect is to answer at all points the arguments of the socialists. Mr. Mallock is much more lenient in his treatment of George than in his handling of the English socialist Hyndman, and the English radical Chamberlain. He seems to assume that, being an American, George may be expected to be wild and unsound; but Hyndman and Chamberlain, having been born and educated amidst the blessings of English society, must be more or less vicious and ungrateful in their efforts to wreck it. Nevertheless, although more courteous in his tone towards George, his blows are delivered squarely and with crushing effect upon his main propositions. Against George's theory of wages, his theory of population, and his claim that profits of industry are all absorbed in the augmentation of rent, Mallock brings to bear the keenest analysis. There is not space here to give even the main points of this able dissection. Indeed, no summary could do it justice. Every stroke does execution, and hardly a sentence can be omitted without detracting from the completeness of the exposure. There is very little left of Mr. George's argument after Mr. Mallock has finished his work.

But it is in the second essay, which considers the fundamental theory of socialism, that

Mallock makes his most telling point. He calls attention to the fact, which has commonly escaped attention, that socialism rests on the proposition: "All wealth is due to labor; therefore to the laborer all wealth is due." This has been called "the great Archimedian pivot, from which the modern socialists would turn the world upside down." Mallock pronounces this "one of the most abject sophisms that ever imposed itself on the meanest of human intellects." He calls it the fundamental error of socialism, and devotes the greater part of this essay to the practical illustration of some of the most obvious absurdities to which it leads. He sums up his conclusions by pronouncing "what presents itself as the new economic gospel" to be "at once the most specious and yet the crudest tissue of fallacies that has ever threatened society or disgraced any modern thinker."

In his third essay, Mr. Mallock examines the socialists' chief appeal to popular sympathy, as expressed in the always reiterated statement that society is every year becoming more intolerable, because under the present system the rich are constantly growing richer, and the poor poorer. It is a curious characteristic of human opinion, that sometimes everybody will confidently assert and firmly believe what is amply disproved by the commonest every-day facts in everybody's experience. The general declaration and discussion lately of the proposition that the rich are growing richer and the poor poorer, is an illustration of this characteristic. Men have repeated it confidently and with heat and rage. For a long while no one appeared to question it. Yet there is hardly an individual, in this country at least, whose personal experience during the past twenty years does not contain its refutation. The rich have grown richer indeed, but the poor have grown richer also. This has been the rule everywhere among able-bodied energetic people. Few have fallen back in their means of living; while multitudes have gained immensely in their range of consumption. Yet we have all been deluded into anxious speculations as to what ought to be done to check the dreadful tendency of the poor to grow poorer. We might have saved ourselves these gloomy forebodings, if we had taken the trouble to ask ourselves a few simple questions. But the world was in the mood to worry itself with sad anticipations, and not in the mood to make careful inquiries. Mr. Giffen, the President of the London Statistical Society, finally took the matter in hand and showed most conclusively that in England during the last thirty years very much the larger part of the increase of wealth has gone to the poor—that is, to that portion of the population which work for

wages; and that the wages of the average working-man will now purchase much more of the necessities and comforts of life than ever before. Mr. Mallock, in this essay, takes up this inquiry and finds no difficulty in reaching a similar conclusion to that of Mr. Giffen, but his manner is a marked contrast to that of the eminent statistician. The latter is calm and clear. He makes his arguments judiciously and carefully. His tone is moderate, but his results are beyond dispute. And when he has established his conclusions, he is contented to rest his case, and does not indulge in a dance of victory over the remains of the vanquished. Mallock, on the other hand, allows his swinging rhetoric full play. He calls the socialist picture of modern progress "the fantastic dream of a madman." He rings the changes upon the astonishing ignorance and inaccuracy of the socialist Hyndman and of the radical Chamberlain, and exults in multiplying examples of their misstatements and perverse reasoning. In fact, he almost turns the sympathy of his readers in favor of his victims, so severe and vindictive is his arraignment.

We cannot avoid the impression that Mallock is too clever to be entirely sincere. It may be that it is our previous acquaintance with him that produces this impression. But it is a trait of human nature to applaud sincerity even when it is wrong-headed, rather than mercenary dexterity even though fighting for the truth. Henry George and his fellow socialists have convinced the public of their thorough devotion to the doctrines which they advocate. They are deluded, beyond question; but they believe that their mission is to enlighten and benefit their fellow-men. Fanatic error has always produced more trouble in the world than adroit but conscious knavery. Mankind are much more easily influenced by earnestness than by logic. So it is probable that Mallock's work will fail to turn the socialists of England from the error of their ways, although it sets forth unanswerable arguments against them.

M. L. SCUDDER, JR.

SHAKESPEARE AS A JURIST.*

It is refreshing, in these times of accumulation of trifling comments upon Shakespeare's text, to meet with a contribution to the current discussion which is both novel and discriminating. A lawyer in active practice, Mr. Cushman K. Davis (late Governor of Minnesota), has in his leisure moments collected the evidences of the great dramatist's familiarity with the law. In the three hundred citations he

* THE LAW IN SHAKESPEARE. By C. K. Davis. St. Paul: West Publishing Company.

has made, showing the ready use of terms which are the current coin of only the bar, he has far exceeded the labors of all previous commentators of this class. Twenty-five years have elapsed since Lord Campbell, in his "Shakespeare's Legal Acquirements Considered," cited less than one hundred instances of the use of law terms, and reached no conclusion on the question whether the dramatist was in fact a trained lawyer. The questions propounded by Mr. Payne Collier, which Lord Campbell felt obliged to relegate to the jury, are now argued by Mr. Davis so forcibly that a verdict seems attainable. A busy lawyer, who is nevertheless a close student of Shakespeare's text, has compared with it, more closely than any of his predecessors, the black-letter law learning to which the dramatist may have had access, and has brought to the work a delicate perspicacity, as well as a sympathetic appreciation of the characteristics of his favorite author. That he writes upon the subject as only a lawyer can write, every well-read brother lawyer will admit. It will be seen, too, that the value of his work rests not in the extent of his researches or the number of his citations. Nor is it found alone in the clearness of his exposition of the correctness of Shakespeare's legal nomenclature; for this Lord Campbell had conceded, saying, "to Shakespeare's law, lavishly as he propounds it, there can be neither demurrer, nor bill of exceptions, nor writ of error." Mr. Davis has done more. He has demonstrated that the use of legal terms by his great subject was not merely such as might have distinguished an attorney's clerk, or a shrewd and attentive listener to the daily conversations of barristers, or even a sciolist in the law. He finds Shakespeare in perfect possession of the most abstruse peculiarities of the common law, and pressing them with discrimination into "a disciplined service." He finds him using with freedom not only legal terms, but the ideas and forms of expression which are peculiar to lawyers, and employing them in their finer shades of meaning, for occult purposes; taking them "as standards of comparison with things which nothing but his own despotic imagination could have brought into relevancy." In many instances, the delicate meanings which Mr. Davis expounds will be appreciated most fully by the well-informed lawyer. Sometimes they will be understood by no one else, unless with elaborate explanation. Indeed, it will often be necessary for the well-informed lawyer to make an especial study of the law and the statutes of Shakespeare's time, if he would enter fully into the intricacy of his allusions. In Henry VIII, Mr. Davis finds the legal features of the trial of the queen and the deposition of Wolsey illustrated with a "per-

fect juridical accuracy," such as he fails to find in any of the historians, with all their advantages of access to abundant authorities. Lord Campbell named fourteen of the dramas in which he could "find nothing that fairly bears upon the controversy," in several of which (Henry VIII being one) Mr. Davis finds valuable illustrations. Shakespeare was a master in the law; but he was kept out of the courts, and lifted above the drudgery of the profession, by that overpowering imagination which made him the first of poets.

As might be expected, such researches as these of Mr. Davis throw light upon the so-called Baconian theory. No earlier commentator, even among those bred to the law, has examined this question more closely than has he. Perhaps no one of them is less inclined than he to take anything for granted, or more ready to demand of every theory its credentials. It may suffice to state here the conclusions he reaches, after a keen professional scrutiny of the evidences found in what is patent concerning the mental characteristics, as well as the published writings, of Shakespeare and Bacon. These two were contemporaries in the age which witnessed the memorable struggle for power and supremacy between the English systems of law and equity. Shakespeare, in all his use of legal terms, his references to legal process, his exposition of legal principles, and his employment of what may be called the lawyer's ideas and forms of thought, speaks always as a common-law lawyer of the strictest school, the school of the sturdy Coke. Though writing at the time of the growth and expansion of the chancery jurisdiction, when its forms, process and verbiage were becoming familiar, and when the erudite Bacon was assisting in formulating its distinguishing principles, the dramatist is never observed to be the devotee or exponent of the chancery system or practice.

JAMES O. PIERCE.

THE BIRDS OF NORTH AMERICA.*

It is less than a year since the present writer had the pleasant duty of calling attention to the admirable work on "New England Bird-Life," nominally edited, but in reality written, by the esteemed ornithologist, Dr. Elliott Coues. Again a similar and even more agreeable duty is imposed by the presentation of the "Key to

* KEY TO NORTH AMERICAN BIRDS. Containing a Concise Account of Every Species of Living and Fossil Bird at Present Known, from the Continent North of the Mexican and United States Boundary, inclusive of Greenland. Second edition. Revised to date and entirely rewritten. With which are incorporated General Ornithology: An Outline of the Structure and Classification of Birds; and Field Ornithology, a Manual of Collecting, Preparing, and Preserving Birds. By Elliott Coues, M.A., M.D., Ph.D. Illustrated. Boston: Estes & Lauriat.

North American Birds," from the same fruitful hand. The volume is announced on the title-page as a second edition of the "Key" published by Dr. Coues twelve years ago; but it is virtually a new structure, built on the foundations laid in the earlier book. We recognize the ground plan, we perceive that the old central idea is retained, and we discover the stamp of the master mind in every part; but it is so enlarged and improved, and so wholly re-composed, that to speak of it as a revision or amendment solely is to do it great injustice. It is a fresh creation, and a monument of genius and industry.

The more we examine the work the more we are impressed with the prodigies of labor and thought which have been accomplished in its production. Into it are compressed over twenty years of study—of study of bird-life in every portion of the country, in the mountains, the forests, the fields, in marshes, by the waterside, in the desert and in populous places, in all seasons of the year, all varieties of weather, and all times of day; of study in the closet with specimens and instruments in hand, dissecting, classifying, comparing, and with books and authors treating the same and collateral subjects and chronicling the results of the world's previous research. And this study has not only been wisely ordered and incessantly pursued, it has also been inspired and enlightened by a high degree of talent.

There is an order of patient plodders whose work is of a valuable kind. They burrow among facts, they gather materials, they make possible the construction of sciences, systems, and theories, and may themselves be effective organizers as well as explorers. There is another class of enthusiasts and seers, who work with an energy which we may call divine, it is so fervent and absorbing, and so sustained and illuminated by an inward faith and courage; and these are the discoverers, the inventors, who give life, beauty, practicality, and immortality, to the things they touch, to the thoughts which occupy their minds. There is a third and rarer kind of men who combine the dominant traits of the other two, who are plodders and systematizers and originators at the same time. Of this latter sort is Dr. Coues—a poet-naturalist, at once patient, persistent, and exact in investigation, calm in judgment, inexorable in self-restraint, and yet possessed of the fine instincts and the impassioned impulses belonging to the artistic temperament. His numerous and various writings attest this, and none more emphatically than the treatise just published.

The purpose of the Key is, as Dr. Coues states it, "to enable one to identify and label his specimens, though he might have no other knowledge of ornithology than such as the

book itself gave him." What further knowledge of the science one would need as a preparation for a practical and thorough acquaintance with the bird-fauna of North America, the uninitiated are unable to conjecture. The amount that is crowded into the book by a compact and systematic arrangement excites amazement. The work opens with an historical preface which, concisely tracing the progress of American Ornithology, is one of the most useful portions of the book and of interest to the general reader. Dr. Coues divides the period occupied by the growth of this department of knowledge into six epochs. The first of these, the Archaic epoch, comprises the years prior to 1700, during which merely fragmentary notices of the birds of America appeared in books published by colonists and travellers. The Pre-Linnæan epoch covers the term between 1700 and 1758, when Lawson, Catesby, and Edwards were making their important contributions to the natural history of the new world. In the Post-Linnæan epoch, extending from 1758 to 1800, upwards of five hundred nominal species of birds belonging to this continent had become known to observers, and Pennant and Bartram were the distinguished names among American ornithologists. The publication of Bartram's "Travels," freighted with its "unpretending yet almost portentous bird-matter," Dr. Coues regards as the starting-point of a distinctively American school of ornithology. The Wilsonian epoch, limited to the first quarter of the present century, was illustrated by the genius of the "Paisely weaver," the "father of American Ornithology."

"Strange indeed," remarks Dr. Coues, "are the guises of genius, yet stranger its disguises in the epithets by which we attempt to label and pigeon-hole that thing which has no name but its own, no place but its own. Alexander Wilson had genius, and not much of anything else—very little learning, scarcely any money, not many friends, and a paltry share of 'the world's regard' while he lived. But genius brings a message which men must hear, and never tire of hearing; it is the word that comes when the passion that conceives is wedded with the patience that achieves."

The Audubonian epoch carries the century from 1824 to 1853, in which precious years Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte, William Swainson, Thomas Nuttall, and John Audubon, were extending the acquisitions of American ornithology with unprecedented rapidity. The sixth and last epoch, the Bairdian, beginning with 1853, is still unfinished. It is marked by the labors of such eminent naturalists as John Cassin, Dr. T. M. Brewer, Professor Baird of the Smithsonian Institution, and a host of earnest, scholarly students and observers beyond the possibility of naming. In reviewing the works and the authors that have given character to these several epochs, Dr. Coues has

been discriminating and generous. His acquaintance with the subject surpasses that of any living naturalist. The bibliography of American Ornithology, published by him several years ago, is without a rival of its kind, and entitled the collator to rank as the highest authority in the history of his favorite science.

To enhance the usefulness of the Key, Dr. Coues has incorporated in Part I his manual of "Field Ornithology," which appeared originally in 1874. It contains minute instructions for collecting, preparing, and preserving birds, conveyed in a pleasant colloquial style, and transfused with the author's intense love of nature.

"For myself," he states casually, "the time is past, happily or not, when every bird was an agreeable surprise, for dewdrops do not last all day; but I have never yet walked in the woods without learning something pleasant that I did not know before. I should consider a bird new to science ample reward for a month's steady work; one bird new to a locality would repay a week's search; a day is happily spent that shows me any bird that I never saw alive before. How then can you, with so much before you, keep out of the woods another minute?"

Part II consists of an exhaustive treatise on the classification and structure of birds, occupying 176 pages. It is made clear to the comprehension by simple and explicit language and a free use of pictorial illustration.

Part III, constituting the main body of the Key, is given to a systematic synopsis of North American birds. The arrangement of this part is similar to that adopted in the previous edition, but with great amplification and many amendments. It describes nearly nine hundred species and sub-species, or more than half the number of known birds in the world. The descriptions are more extended than in the former work, introducing notes on the habits of birds which are of great use as clues to their identity. Among other improvements are the location of the specific together with the generic name at the head of each description, the accompanying marks for accent, and account of the derivation and meaning of both terms. The artificial "key to the genera" presented in the old work has been replaced by keys to the orders and families, which are supplemented with analyses of families, sub-families, genera and species.

Altogether, the volume contains about four times the matter included in the original edition, and double the number of illustrations. The effort of the author to perfect the work in every particular has been cordially seconded by the publishers, and the result is a treatise which honors the science of American Ornithology and will be prized as a treasure by every bird-lover. The modest, manly spirit in which Dr. Coues himself regards the book is

expressed in the closing sentences of the preface:

"I wish the work were better than it is, for my reader's sake; I wish the author were better than he is, for my own sake; above all, I wish that every author may rise superior to his best work, to the end that the man himself be judged above his largest achievements. It is well to do great things, but better still to be great."

SARA A. HUBBARD.

GINDELY'S THIRTY YEARS' WAR.*

Some twenty years ago it was rather wittily said of the Schleswig-Holstein question—the international puzzle of that day—that it was thoroughly understood by one man, but unfortunately he died without imparting the secret. The ignorance of humanity in regard to the secrets of the Thirty Years' War has been still more striking; for it is probable that not even one man has thoroughly comprehended the significance of its multitudinous horrors. Nor is this strange. In the seventeenth century that geographical expression vaguely known as Germany, so far from being a government, was scarcely a confederation. It was simply a group of individual powers, several hundred in number, each practically independent even for foreign purposes, each governed by a petty and ambitious ruler, each ready to seize upon every possible means of pushing its fortunes to a better condition, and all presided over by an emperor of whose powers everybody was jealous and whom everybody was therefore predisposed to antagonize whenever the least provocation offered. By far the majority of states were very small; but a few of them were large enough to aspire to the honors of royalty. In the small states there were the petty animosities characteristic of little communities; and in the large ones there were the ambitions that could be satisfied only by rapidly increasing political influence and power.

It was into such a political soil as this that the dragon's teeth of the Reformation had been sown. In the course of the century between the Posting of the Theses and the Throwing from the Window, every community in Germany had come to be divided into two hostile religious camps. The Jesuit reaction had set in, and had already brought back into the Catholic fold a considerable number of those who had wandered from the original faith. The Inquisition was at work in Spain; the troops of Alva were spreading desolation in the Netherlands; the proud leader of the Protestants

* HISTORY OF THE THIRTY YEARS' WAR. By Anton Gindely, Professor of German History in the University of Prague. Translated by Andrew Ten Brook, formerly Professor of Mental Philosophy in the University of Michigan. With an Introductory and a Concluding Chapter by the Translator. In two volumes, with twenty-eight illustrations, and two maps. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

in France had abjured his faith and accepted the mass; the assassination of William the Silent and the massacre of St. Bartholomew had shown the spirit in which the warfare was to be carried on; in short, it was year by year becoming more evident that the new faith was in great peril, and that it could be saved, if at all, only as the result of a long and a bitter contest. When to these conditions is added the fact that in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries there was scarcely more thought of tolerating heresy than there was of tolerating arson, the true nature of the situation begins to be revealed. In every German city and in every German village, the religious animosities had been fed by the news from Spain, France, and from Holland. When the war came on, therefore, all classes were prepared for a life-and-death struggle; and the contest became one, not simply between individual states or even between geographical sections of states, but between opposing factions of the same town, the same neighborhood, and even the same family.

Under these conditions it was but natural that the war should be largely one of diplomacy. As soon as the contest was made inevitable, the elements began to crystallize about the various political magnets. The local troops were in command of local rulers who often showed that they were influenced quite as much by political ambition as by religious zeal. The army of the Catholic League was independent of the Emperor, and the Imperial army was independent of the League. The troops of the Protestant Union were subordinate to no other than their own commander. The real struggle, therefore, was the diplomatic contest which brought the forces into position. And this is the reason why the war has been so difficult to understand. The considerations which led to many of the important decisions of the period could only be revealed to a studious inspection of the correspondence of the day. When it is remembered that every German state, however petty in itself, has its archives, and that every German castle has its muniment room in which the secrets of centuries are preserved, the magnitude of the task of examination appears in its true light.

It is now more than thirty years since Anton Gindely began his preliminary studies of the early years of the seventeenth century. As the fruits of these researches, he had already published eight volumes, before he yielded to the persuasions of his publishers to prepare the more popular work of which a translation is now placed before the reader of English. The larger work is a book for historians. It gives with painstaking minuteness the sources of the author's information. In the preface

to one of the volumes, he tells his readers that in its preparation he was obliged to consult not only all published authorities but also between five and six thousand manuscripts never before made use of by the historical student. In the very nature of the case, such a work would not satisfy any popular demand. The latest volume of his great work brings the history down only to 1623, when no more than five of the thirty years of the war were past. The investigations, however, have been completed so far as to enable the author to arrive at confident conclusions in regard to all of the more important events of the war. The three volumes of which the translation is now given to the public, are a popular presentation of the results of his studies. In the preface the author asks his readers to take many of his statements on the simple authority of his word, at the same time giving the promise that the proofs will be forthcoming in the larger work. The first volume, he tells us, follows closely in the track of his previous publications; the second and third depend chiefly upon investigations the results of which he has not previously given to the public. That the work has met with great favor in Germany, is evinced by the fact that twenty thousand copies have been sold in the brief period since its publication.

It is difficult to designate the portions of these worthy volumes that will generally be regarded as the most valuable. The account of the complications at the beginning of the war in Bohemia leaves no doubt that the author is right in regarding the contest as one of diplomacy. Negotiations of the most delicate nature had to be carried on with Savoy, with Hungary, and with Saxony, as well as with the larger and indeed the still smaller states. The moment a war was inevitable, all the furies of the age seemed to be set loose. A fraudulent proceeding on the part of the Catholics was answered by physical violence on the part of the Protestants. A conspiracy, which, as Gindely shows, grew up in the minds of a few Protestant leaders, culminated in the seizing of the Imperial Regents and the hurling of them from a window eighty feet from the ground. Though this deed was at the very beginning of the war, and was, as it was designed to be by the Protestant leaders, the occasion of an irreconcilable break between the two parties, it was only one of a long succession of violent acts. But it is entitled to this distinction. It was a deliberate outrage, concocted by the leaders of the party in rebellion, and inflicted upon the leaders of the party in power. It would have been strange indeed if this act, which might be called one of official atrocity, had not stirred all the fountains of hatred to the very bottom.

It was a sowing of the wind that was followed by a bounteous harvest of whirlwinds and tornadoes. If in the course of the war the Catholics were the most ingenious and the most persistent in their atrocities, the Protestants are entitled to the distinction of being the originators of the system.

The author makes it clear that in the early negotiations the Catholics were more successful. Their envoys were the more skilful, and their armies were brought into the field in the better condition. After the first important battle of the war, the cause of the Protestants seemed hopelessly lost. And as one reads Gindely's account, one finds it hard to resist the impression that a wise course on the part of the Imperial Government would have brought the war to an immediate close. The Protestants were prostrate. A vigorous and firm policy, inspired by wise statesmanship rather than by religious animosity, would at least have enabled the government to secure a stronger authority than was ever afterwards possible. But the Catholics now made the same mistake that the Protestants had made in the "Throwing from the Window." They put themselves so clearly in the wrong by their violent policy of murder and rapine that a reaction set in and the whole Protestant world was aroused against them.

The most interesting if not the most valuable parts of these volumes are those relating to the careers of Waldstein and Gustavus Adolphus. The one appears to have been the product of the worst elements of the time, the other of the best. Waldstein (so Gindely tells us he always spelled his name) at the first was actuated, so far as we can perceive, simply by motives of a vulgar avarice. He betrayed no religious zeal, and he showed no exceptional gifts as a commander. But the estates of his family had become involved, and the turbulent condition of the times gave him the opportunity he coveted. By a judicious marriage he procured money, and by a judicious use of his money he commanded influence and finally power. When he was allowed to enlist his army, he had shown no signs of exceptional military ability; indeed, he had never yet been in command of any force larger than a regiment. But he was a consummate master of the low arts of popularity. In a few months he was at the head of an ill organized rabble of fifty thousand men. Its business was primarily plunder, secondarily war. The soldiers took with them their wives and children. Gindely tells us that the number of women following a regiment was nearly equal to that of the men in it. The wives of the soldiers washed, cooked, and performed in general all kinds of service for their husbands, dragged along in the march their children and all those utensils which could not be taken

upon baggage wagons, and took part in plundering the peasants and burghers by the way. At a later day, the number of camp-followers was increased beyond all belief by the multiplication of children, so that in the last years of the war the numbers in the camp must be placed at three or four times that of the combatants. The cruelties practiced are thus described:

"They would unscrew the flint of a pistol and screw up the thumb of the unfortunate victim in its place; they would skin the bottom of the foot, sprinkle salt in the fresh wound, and then make a goat lick the salt off; they would pass a horsehair through the tongue, and draw it slowly up and down; they would bind about the forehead a knotted rope, and draw it constantly tighter with a lever. If an oven was at hand, they would force their victim into it, kindle a fire in the front of it, and compel him to creep through the fire. They often bored holes in the knee-pans of those whom they would torment, or poured disgusting fluids down their throats. To these thousand-fold torments were added, in the case of matrons and maidens, the basest outrages. No woman was secure against the beastly violence of the soldier, and nothing but flight or defence could in some instances save them. When the robbers had, by torture, compelled the surrender of hidden treasures, when their lust of plunder was satisfied, and their inhuman desires quieted, they completed the proof of their vandalism by destroying that which they could not carry off."

It was methods of indiscriminate violence such as these that finally led Catholics as well as Protestants to demand of the Emperor Waldstein's dismissal. But his disgrace carried with it the disorganization of his army and the consequent peril of the Catholic cause. The successes of Gustavus Adolphus soon forced the Emperor to recall the very commander whom most of all he distrusted and feared but whom at the same time he could not do without. Waldstein's recall of course made him more dangerous than ever.

Space will not permit any detailed account of the imperial greatness of the Swedish King. It is perhaps enough to say that no one can read Gindely's pages without seeing the evidence of a clearness of perception, and a comprehensiveness of grasp that entitle him to rank with the greatest statesmen of the time. It is doubtful whether there is anything in the careers of either Cromwell or Richelieu more worthy of admiration than the skill with which Gustavus brought the Protestant forces into line after the sack of Magdeburg. Gindely makes it clear that Magdeburg was burned by the Protestants in order that the victorious army of Tilly might find nothing to gratify their desire for plunder; and he skilfully calls attention to the fact that in all the papers of the Swedish King, no charge is found that the burning was done by the Imperial soldiers. The integrity and the moderation of the King are in striking contrast with the customs of the time.

It is a pleasure to conclude by saying that the outward appearance of these volumes is worthy of their intrinsic merits. As specimens of book-making, they are entitled to special note; for it is doubtful whether two handsomer volumes have ever emanated from an American press. Indeed, it would not be easy to suggest how the form, the paper, the type, the press-work, the covers, could have been changed for the better. The translation is excellent. Though the version is generally very literal, it is not often marred with forms of expression that suggest the German. A censorious critic would not find it impossible to discover sentences that might be improved; but the merits are so many and the faults so few that one shrinks from uttering any other words than those of commendation. The translation of a great historical work from the German is a laborious and often a thankless task; but when, as in the handsome volumes before us, the work is skilfully performed, it is entitled to grateful recognition.

CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS.

RECENT FICTION.*

The summer season has brought with it the regular supply of new novels, and, as far as numbers and variety can do so, they make up for the almost uniform lack of anything noteworthy or of permanent value. Still, their production is the best possible evidence of the demand for them, and the names of their writers

* *THE REMARKABLE HISTORY OF SIR THOMAS UPMORE, BART., M.P., FORMERLY KNOWN AS TOMMY UPMORE.* By R. D. Blackmore. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE GIANT'S ROBE. By F. Anstey. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

PRINCESS NAPRAKINE; A NOVEL. By Ouida. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THE USURPER; AN EPISODE IN JAPANESE HISTORY. By Judith Gautier. Translated from the French, by Abby Langdon Alger. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

A ROMAN SINGER. By F. Marion Crawford. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE FATE OF MANSFIELD HUMPHREYS; WITH THE EPISODE OF MR. WASHINGTON ADAMS IN ENGLAND, AND AN APOLOGY. By Richard Grant White. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

ARCHIBALD MALMAISON. By Julian Hawthorne. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

FORTUNE'S FOOL. By Julian Hawthorne. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

A COUNTRY DOCTOR. By Sarah Orne Jewett. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

TINKLING CYMBALS. By Edgar Fawcett. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

STAGE-STRUCK; OR, SHE WOULD BE AN OPERA-SINGER. By Blanche Roosevelt. New York: Fords, Howard & Hulbert.

THE SAN ROSARIO RANCH. By Maud Howe. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THE CRIME OF HENRY VANE. By J. S. of Dale. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

AN AVERAGE MAN. By Robert Grant. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

THE FORTUNES OF RACHEL. By Edward Everett Hale. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

THE LADY, OR THE TIGER? By Frank R. Stockton. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

represent, in one way and another, a good deal of attractiveness for the minds of large reading constituencies. Such names as those of Blackmore and Ouida, to take extreme cases, among English novelists, and of Crawford and Julian Hawthorne, of Miss Jewett and Mr. Fawcett, among American ones, are familiar to all vacation idlers; and all these names, as well as many others, are to be found upon the title-pages of the new books now at hand. The object of the present article has been to select from the large number of novels lately issued those most deserving of mention, and to devote a few words to the characterization of each.

Mr. Blackmore is probably the best living writer of English fiction; and a new work from his pen, even if it add little to his fame, has an undoubted right to the first place in our list. When "Clara Vaughan" appeared it was clear to all discerning eyes that, in spite of its strongly sensational character, it was the work of a writer of unusual power. The impression then made was, of course, greatly strengthened when that work was followed by such others as "Mary Anerley" and "Alice Lorraine," and the judgment then impelled was confirmed by such masterpieces as "The Maid of Sker" and "Lorna Doone." The latter work became a classic in much less time than is usually required for the elevation of any work to classic rank; and two or three of the other novels cannot be placed far below it, if they are not allowed to share the same level. The writer of these stories is hard to classify. His most obvious quality is that of the humorist, and in this respect he is frequently suggestive of Dickens. In his constructive power, and often in his characterization, he recalls the same novelist. On the other hand, he has nothing of the pathos which is quite the divinest quality of that master of human smiles and tears. He can, if need be, give us a chapter of history worthy of Scott, or a dramatic description of the play of natural forces—of storm and sea, of wind and heaven—equal to anything of similar character in Black. That which is all his own is his style, with its inimitable quaintness and its rhythmic sonorous surge; with its power to adapt itself to the moods of all things animate and inanimate; with its instinctive refinement indicative at once of a widely sympathetic and a highly cultured mind. "The Remarkable History of Sir Thomas Upmore, Bart. M.P., formerly known as Tommy Upmore," is the most eccentric production of Mr. Blackmore's frequently eccentric genius. Tommy Upmore has a singular power, which is vulgarly spoken of as the power of flying, but which is rather the power to lift himself up from the ground under the stimulus of

unusual mental exhilaration or strong indignation, and to sustain himself in the air as long as his elation lasts. This power, although displayed on but a few occasions, makes him an object of wonderment on the part of the ignorant and of great interest on the part of the scientific world, and in the climax of the narrative enables him, when a member of the House of Commons, to perform the extraordinary feat of soaring to the roof of the hall of Parliament, from which position he metaphorically obtains the floor and sings a patriotic song, thereby so influencing the minds of the amazed legislators who behold him, that they are withheld from adopting a measure upon which they had become practically decided, and which they would have felt, in more sober moments, to be a disgrace to themselves and to the country! This book, if far from equal to Mr. Blackmore's best work, has most of his peculiar qualities; and we can forgive the absurdity of the fundamental conception on account of the charming way in which it is worked out. The chief fault of the book is the rather unpleasant spirit in which some of the methods of modern science are satirized, and the violent antagonism which is exhibited towards certain of the most noble results of the spirit of reform in English government.

After the success of "Vice-Versa," it was natural that we should soon hear again from Mr. Anstey. His new novel is called "The Giant's Robe," and to those who anticipated something in the original vein of the earlier work, it will be a disappointment. It is a very commonplace story of a very commonplace villain, the "giant's robe" being a robe of deception worn by the principal character, who is an aspirant for literary fame without abilities to match the fame he would like to acquire. Failing in securing the publication of his own novels, he represents himself as the author of one written by a friend, and confided to his care upon this friend's departure from England. Report comes of the death at sea of the real writer, and his surviving friend represents the manuscript as his own and gets much fame thereby. On the strength of this he wins the love of the woman whom his lost friend had loved, and they are married. But the lost friend turns up, and the "giant's robe," which had been hard enough to wear before, becomes intolerable. With rare self-abnegation, the injured man seeks to shield from sorrow the woman he has loved, by keeping secret the perfidy of her husband; but his efforts are in vain, and the wretch stands exposed in all the meanness of his nature. There is a certain, although very general, similarity between the main action of this story and that of Ouida's "Wanda." Different as are all the details and circum-

stances of the two stories, this similarity cannot fail to suggest itself to one acquainted with them both. In execution there is a vast difference, the present work being essentially commonplace, showing ingenuity without a spark of genius; while, whatever the faults of Ouida, no one would ever dream of calling her commonplace, and few would deny the existence of some slight trace of genius in her composition.

The characteristics of Ouida's novels are so well known, that little instruction can be gained from examination or analysis of another of them. "Princess Napraxine" is like its predecessors. It has the same great faults — faults which have become so much of a habit with the writer as to make it now impossible that she should ever learn to avoid them. It has the same gorgeous machinery, and handles all philosophies and histories and societies in the same easy, careless way. The same old recklessness of expression characterizes it, and the same kind of figures stand for men and women in its pages. Judged comparatively, it is an inferior production. It is hardly better than the weakest of her earlier novels.

It is refreshing to turn from the wearisome variations upon a few threadbare themes that are alone afforded by most of our new novels, to such a piece of genuine romance as we may find in "The Usurper." This is a translation from the French of Mlle. Judith Gautier, who seems to inherit no little of her father's taste, and perhaps something of his genius. The story is founded upon an episode of Japanese history from the early part of the seventeenth century, and deals with the civil war stirred up by the Regent, who refuses to resign the power upon the majority of the Shōgun. But it is not of "fierce wars" alone that we read; "faithful loves" occupy no less a share of our attention. Altogether, it is delightful reading; and those who know and love Théophile Gautier will find in this book many touches that recall the work of the master-hand that penned "Le Roman de la Momie" and "Une Nuit de Cléopâtre." How the artist-soul of that sovereign master of beauty would have caught inspiration from such a theme, the reader of those books may easily imagine; and to say that the work of Mlle. Gautier is done in such a way as to be suggestive of her father, is the highest praise that could be given it. For absolute artistic merit, it is probably the most remarkable book of the season. The translation is but indifferent; neither very good nor very bad.

No other of the American novelists who are now enjoying a well-deserved popularity has met with such immediate and wide-spread recognition as Mr. Crawford. His success in this respect is doubtless due to the fact that his facile pen has enabled him to live up to the reputation

so quickly gained by his first volume, and to produce in such rapid succession his three subsequent ones, each of them introducing his readers to scenes and situations so different from those previously made familiar as to do much credit to the fertility of his invention. "A Roman Singer," which is the fourth, and at the date of this writing the last, of his novels, is already familiar to that large class of readers who do not scorn the mild satisfaction of perusing a work of fiction in the monthly instalments by whose means the publishers of a periodical contrive to secure to that which should properly engage the attention for a few consecutive hours an interrupted and languid hold upon the mind for six months or a year. Since a large portion of this story had already appeared at the time when "To Leeward" was published, that novel must be regarded as at least contemporary with the present one; and we should be inclined, on the whole, to assign to its conception, if not to its final elaboration, the later date of the two. At all events, "To Leeward" contains the best work which Mr. Crawford has yet given us; it shows more restraint—of which our writer has much need—and it contains as well the nearest approach to genuine characterization that is to be found in any of his novels. For it must be confessed that, interesting as these stories are, they contain little genuine portrayal of character. Their interest lies rather in their local coloring and descriptive charm, in their terse and suggestive reflections, and, above all, in their presentation of novel and eccentric persons and scenes. One of the best things in the "Roman Singer" is the picture of the Jew, Ahasuerus Benoni, whose singular individuality has much life and vigor surrounded by that atmosphere of mystery with which Mr. Crawford can so skilfully invest such an image. The other persons who figure in the story are colorless enough, and yet the narrative is so well framed that this defect is not as noticeable for the moment as it comes to be after reflection. The story, as a whole, is a very uneven one; the episode of the baroness, for example, is in the worst possible taste. In assigning to his chief character the rôle of a Joseph, although but temporarily, the writer has been anything but happy. On the other hand, the midnight scene in the Pantheon is gracefully conceived and executed; the old Count with his German constructions is sufficiently amusing; and the garrulous but unpedantic professor who plays the part of narrator gives a delightful setting to the whole. Mr. Crawford can, if he will, do better work than any he has yet done; of this, detached scenes and special phases furnish abundant evidence. But to do the best that is in him, he must write less rapidly and more

thoughtfully than he has yet chosen to do. A "fatal facility" is likely to prove his worst enemy.

It is so unwonted a thing for Mr. Richard Grant White to assume the rôle of novelist, that "The Fate of Mansfield Humphreys" is a book to be read with unusual interest. It does not take us by surprise, however, as it has been previously published in parts, and thus made familiar to the readers of the "Atlantic Monthly." Moreover, the novel-form turns out to be a very transparent disguise, beneath which Mr. White rides one of his favorite hobbies—that of the absurdity of many of the distinctions popularly made between Americans and Englishmen. The book is made up of discussion, with just a thread of narrative, and enough of sentiment to keep the narrative going. The following passage will illustrate the key in which this sentiment is pitched: "No strong-bodied, strong-brained man pines for any woman." What there is of a story is told in a straightforward, business-like manner. In all that Mr. White has written upon this subject, he has evinced a fairness in his judgments of American life that is as rare as it is desirable. It is a better patriotism that is shown by such honest criticism as this, than by any amount of vaunting assertion, intolerant of rebuke. And, what is most important of all, Mr. White does not lose sight of the fact that the best part and the best characteristics of our nation are essentially English, and are always likely to be. The story is furnished with an appendix which is called an "Apology," and which is a discussion of criticisms inspired by the chapters of the book upon their successive appearance, and of notable foreign criticisms upon American life. It is always a pleasure to read a book written in the English language as used by Mr. Richard Grant White.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne, in his capacity as the son of his father, seems to feel it incumbent upon himself to write an occasional ghost-story, or at least a story in which the mysterious shall be the chief element, in order to keep up the family tradition. But it cannot be said that in his affectation of the weird and unnatural he has followed very closely in the footsteps of the elder and infinitely greater writer of romance to whom he owes both his origin and the inspiration of such tales as "Archibald Malmaison." The person whose name forms the title of his latest story has the singular habit of being "two gentlemen in one." He continues in one phase of his existence for seven years, when he abruptly assumes the other, in which he remains for a like period. He continues thus to alternate between himself and his other self, for some thirty-five years; and, as in the first, third, and fifth of

these septennial periods he is an idiot, and in the others a person not only sane but of quite remarkable intelligence, many unpleasant complications arise, resulting in so much mischief that it is perhaps fortunate that his career is no less brief.

The story, however, is brief enough — something which may not be said of "Fortune's Fool," which has just made its appearance and is by the same author. It is evidently the aim of this story to be interesting; and in this it is successful, but only as stories of a low class and by much inferior writers are interesting to those who care to read them. The acceptance of the plot and characters of this novel is the severest tax which the writer has yet imposed upon the credulity of his readers — and his sins in that direction are not slight. The plot is so intricate that it is useless to attempt to make a brief statement of it; and those who enact the parts are equally beyond concise positive characterization. They admit, however, of being negatively characterized in a very definite manner. They are what the French call impossible. Such a melodramatic tissue of absurd scenes and actors is unworthy of Mr. Hawthorne. With his real talent for novel-writing, and his highly developed and individual style, he might do valuable work, but not at the present rate of production.

"A Country Doctor," by Sarah Orne Jewett, is one of the most satisfactory books of the season. The writer has not attempted to do more than lay fully within her power; and consequently has done most admirably a work for which her many studies and sketches of New England provincial life have so well fitted her. Upon its own plane and within its own limits the execution is almost perfect. Here we may find close and accurate observation, delicacy of touch, genuine discrimination, firm and sympathetic grasp of character, and instinctive refinement. The story, as we might naturally expect from the nature of the writer's previous work, is simplicity itself; but the fascination of its manner is such as to leave no desire for any greater intricacy of plot. Indeed, anything more intricate would not be in harmony either with the style or the type of life which it presents. It belongs to the class of novels with a purpose — the purpose in the present case being to serve as a plea for the adoption of the medical profession by women; and this purpose becomes just a little obtrusive towards the end of the story — a very little indeed, but enough so to slightly detract from the value of what would otherwise be a faultless piece of work. At all events, the choicest part of the book is the earlier half, in which this purpose is as yet hardly foreshadowed, and which portrays the childhood and early

youth of the heroine in a way of which the full charm can only be felt upon such a careful and lingering perusal as the book well deserves.

In striking contrast to such a work as this is a new story by Edgar Fawcett, a writer in whose work we shall look in vain for instinctive refinement. Mr. Fawcett's strong hold is supposed to be his power of depicting New York fashionable society; and we suppose that there is some degree of truth in the picture which he paints in such firm, hard colors. But in "Tinkling Cymbals," as in his other extended novel, he expects us to sympathize with the sufferings of the woman for whom so hateful a phase of life as this with which he acquaints us has paramount attractions, and who, in spite of the elevating influence of refined associations surrounding her from childhood, can be so fascinated by its baleful glare as to prefer it to the better things at hand, and can let her infatuation lead her so far that she can only retreat with the best part of her life shattered beyond restoration. We cannot altogether sympathize with one for whom such vulgar ideals can be so much for so long. If we pity, we must also condemn; and with the condemnation the pity loses much of its meaning. Mr. Fawcett has, what so many of our other novelists have, a fairly good style; and with him, as with these others, it has to cover a multitude of sins, both in conception and execution.

In "Stage-Struck, or, She would be an Opera-Singer," by Blanche Roosevelt, we have another novel with a purpose, and a purpose of the most obtrusive kind. It is frankly stated in the preface and enforced in every one of the five hundred pages of the narrative. The object of the book is to warn American girls who are ambitious of success upon the lyric stage against the mistake, so often committed, of rashly rushing to Europe, without counting the cost or reckoning upon the obstacles, for the purpose of obtaining what fashion and prejudice have too much insisted upon as the only adequate instruction and preparation for such a career. The motive of the book is a praiseworthy one, and the writer has shown the difficulties and dangers of such a course, to say nothing of the petty discomforts and disagreeable associations forced upon the one who adopts it, with an unsparing pen. The motive which has impelled the book has been so strong with the writer that her picture is painted in very dark colors — darker, perhaps, than a strict regard for a just presentation of the subject will warrant; for such a life, with all its trials, has also its compensations, and these are largely ignored. The story is mixed up with a good deal of clever

satire upon foreign musical instruction and its methods, and the musical slang which makes up so large a portion of the dialogue becomes very wearisome. It may be questioned if the writer has done wisely in selecting the novel-form for her sermon. With her wide and accurate knowledge of the kind of life she writes about, it would seem as if an account of it, not placed under the guise of fiction, might have served her purpose equally well; and such an account would not have been the offence to art that this book undoubtedly is. And it must be added, that the execution of the work is such as to give no countenance to any claim to literary merit that may be made for it. The only pretensions which it may with justice make, must be based upon the force with which its warning is given, and the earnestness which inspires it.

The light of life, reflected from many books in succession, becomes feeble and of uncertain quality. Too many novels derive their inspiration from books rather than from life itself; and first novels are almost sure to do so. "The San Rosario Ranch" is a first novel, and is written by Maud Howe. It tells the story of the love of Millicent Almsford and John Graham. Millicent is an heiress who has lived in Italy all her life, and at the age of twenty-one comes to pass a few months upon a ranch in Southern California. She is an "agnostic," with a "strange, white, luminous face." "Her body was like a screen through which shone a flame, at times white and gentle, again rosy and passionate." John Graham is "exceedingly beautiful;" he is an artist of great fame, who lives alone in a romantic tower, and who never calls Millicent "Miss Almsford," but "nymph" or "maiden from afar." She saves him from drowning, and he saves her from rattlesnakes. He wins her love, and then concludes that this love will interfere with his whole-souled devotion to art. In her despair, she goes back to Venice, and dies of grief; while he again changes his mind, just in time to receive the news of her death. This book is not unpromising, but it has grave faults. It does not come down to the actualities of life, being a product of much reading rather than of much observation. The style has an exuberance suggestive of Ouida. In the rattlesnake episode, there is a ludicrous mistake by which we are led to suppose that it is the tongue of a serpent that inflicts the wound. The one utterly inexcusable thing about the book is the attempt to heighten the mystery of Millicent's personality by ascribing to her absurdly impossible powers of the kind invented by a miserable charlatanism to impose upon the credulous, and called clairvoyant or magnetic powers. Such rubbish is badly

out of place in a book which is unreal enough without it. But while such things as this call for judgments which must be harsh, there is much in this book that may be productive of pleasure in the reader. There is some fresh out-door life, some good description, and considerable of praiseworthy feeling and refined suggestion. These things do not suffice to make a work of art, but they are good things in themselves for all that.

The author of "Guerndale" is worthy of respectful attention, whatever he may write; and his latest work, "The Crime of Henry Vane," although a slight performance, is a well-written and in some degree an impressive story, with a very old theme—that of the disappointed lover who takes refuge in self-destruction; for this is the only crime of which he is guilty. It is to be regretted, however, that it should come after "Guerndale," for we have a right to expect better work of the writer of that romance than any which is here contained.

The writer of the "Confessions of a Frivolous Girl" has now come forward with a full-fledged novel after the most approved American school. The story is that of "An Average Man," and Mr. Grant may perhaps be styled an average writer of this school. The average reader will consequently be likely to find the story to his taste, if he has not already read it in fragments, for it is reprinted from "The Century." Mr. Grant writes in a way that is suggestive of Mr. James, but he has a more straightforward manner of telling a story than the latter gentleman, and not, on the whole, as effective a manner. The present narrative is the merest trifle, as far as any question of permanent value is concerned, but it may prove an interesting companion to one who is in a trifling mood.

Mr. Edward Everett Hale knew how to write excellent stories some years ago, but he seems to have lost the art, if we may base our judgment upon "The Fortunes of Rachel," now published in "The Standard Library." It would be difficult to find anything more commonplace, or utterly lacking in attractiveness of any sort, than this story. Perhaps, however, it is not intended to be literature at all, but a Sunday-school book. This suspicion receives some countenance from the company into which it is thrown in the "library" of which it is an issue.

A volume including a dozen of Mr. Frank Stockton's ingeniously absurd stories and sketches, contributed at different times to the magazines, is published under the title of one of the best-known of them: "The Lady, or the Tiger?" For the idlest of idle hours, such stories as this, or the "Transferred Ghost" or the "Spectral Mortgage," furnish delightful

reading; at any other time, they would hardly succeed in compelling attention.

There is a passage in one of the novels of which mention has just been made, which may serve as a sort of commentary upon the representative American fiction of the present day. It betrays "an ignorance of all that is highest in life, a calm, self-satisfied acceptance of a petty standard." So long as fiction is felt by a large majority of persons to be nothing more than a means of amusement, just so long will it present these as its main characteristics. But surely this art has been ennobled by so many great names, that we have some right to expect both a better product and a better estimate of the value of this department of literature. The most approved writing now done in this kind in this country makes little approximation to any sort of greatness. It has merits, to be sure, and the great positive merit of style; but it has no largeness of grasp, and even its vision is contracted. It is excellent as a beginning, but excellent only as such.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE chief value of the volume bearing the title of "The Woman Question in Europe" (Putnam) lies in its very complete and authentic presentation, in a series of comprehensive essays, of the status of woman from a social, political, legal, educational, industrial, and moral point of view, in the various nations of Europe at the present moment. It will be at once acknowledged that a body of materials containing this stock of information, properly arranged and digested, must possess no little interest and significance. The essays have, with one accidental exception, been written at the solicitation of the editor, Mr. Theodore Stanton, by women whose intellectual ability and activity have rendered them in a broad sense fitting representatives of their sex. The papers are all fresh, having been prepared expressly for their present use, and are uniformly clear, concise, and coherent. In the exposition of the subject, sixteen of the states of Europe are accorded separate chapters; but the little that was to be said of the advance of elevated ideas of womanhood in Turkey, Greece, and Bulgaria, is included in a single final section entitled "The Orient." England occupies relatively the largest amount of space, with five essays treating respectively the women's suffrage, educational, and industrial movements, and women in medicine and as philanthropists. Mrs. Fawcett, the distinguished writer on political economy, and the wife of the present postmaster-general of England, furnishes the first of these essays; while her countrywoman and an author of equal fame, Miss Frances Power Cobbe, has provided a general Introduction to the volume. Mrs. Fawcett ascribes the origin of the movement which is creating and extending so immense a revolution in the condition of women, and consequently of the order of society, to the publication in 1792 of that much contemned work by Mary Wollstonecraft,

the "Vindication of the Rights of Woman." Next to this brave and independent advocate of woman's freedom, Mrs. Fawcett awards credit to Sidney Smith, to Shelley, and to John Stuart Mill, for initial impulses which gave the agitation force and progress. It will be a surprise to those not specially informed on the subject, to learn from this and the succeeding essays how much more favored is the position of women in the United States than in the most enlightened portions of Europe. The general fact has been well understood, but the particular circumstances on which the fact rests have never before been so plainly set forth. It was an Englishwoman who opened to her sex the doors of the medical schools of America; and yet to this day neither Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell nor any of the capable women who have followed her in the study of medicine are allowed membership in the medical societies of Great Britain, nor can a woman obtain admission to one of the medical colleges in the kingdom, except that which has been founded and is sustained exclusively for women. It is a surprise, too, to meet in different essays the statement that—as Dora D'Istira repeats it—"in the greatest of the Slavonic states, in Russia, woman has secured a body of rights which she does not yet enjoy in any other Christian nation." Elizabeth Blackwell was the first woman to secure equal privileges with men in the study of medicine, but Nadieja Souslova, a native of Russia, was the second. She passed a brilliant examination at Zurich, and has since built up a large practice in St. Petersburg. Russian women, married or single, may hold property in their own right, and when so doing are qualified as electors, although their votes are deposited by some male representative, and they are at the same time eligible to office in the municipal and county assemblies, which are democratic institutions administering local government. All the greater and nearly all the minor Russian universities are open to women; still the facilities for the education of girls are by no means equal to those afforded in our own country. Mr. Stanton has exercised great care to ensure fulness and accuracy in the matter embodied in his book. A biographical sketch of each collaborator prefaces her contribution, copious foot-notes add to the data contained in the essays, and an index affords convenient reference to the entire contents of the work.

WHY should not more people keep a journal and note down observations and reflections as well worth reading as those taken from the diaries of Henry D. Thoreau? Somebody has said that the autobiography of any person truthfully written out would be full of interest and instruction. There are momentous incidents in the life of each human being, experiences which are the turning-points of destiny, and, though often giving little or no sign outwardly of their tragical influence, decide the soul's destiny perhaps forever. Were this evolution of events but delineated simply and sincerely, what edification might it not yield; how much light throw on the dark problems of existence! It is but to cultivate a habit of walking through the world open-eyed, of seeing the myriad things by the way, little as big, that are beautiful and significant, and of pausing long enough to take in the full sense of their import. It would cost no time; it would merely fill what are now vacant moments; and the profit of

it we are able to perceive when reading such records as have been given to us from the journals of Thoreau. A life could scarcely be more restricted or obscure than his. Yet how rich he made it to himself and to an ever widening concourse by the thought constantly enlivening and exalting it. It was his bent to live alone in himself and in Nature. He obeyed the instinct as a law divinely implanted, and thus developed a strong and unique individuality, which, without special or great gifts, is attractive and stimulating. The volume entitled "Early Spring in Massachusetts," which was made up of extracts from Thoreau's diaries, is followed by another compiled in a similar manner and referring exclusively to "Summer." It is the intention of the editor, Mr. H. G. O. Blake, to prepare a series of these books which shall contain a picture of the successive seasons as they appeared to Thoreau. They should certainly continue until the journals are exhausted. The present volume comprises notes dated in the month of June and to the 10th of July, in the years included between 1838 and 1860. They link fresh and vivid sketches of the manifold aspects of Nature, striking reflections and eloquent outbursts of expression, in an uninterrupted chain. Now they tell of "the temples of the mountain covered with lichen;" now of the bobolink "just touching his theorb, his glassichord, his water organ, and one or two notes globe themselves and fall in liquid bubbles from his tuning throat;" and again of the galls on young white oaks, which lead to the remark that "Through our temptations, aye, and our falls, our virtues appear." There is scarcely a dull paragraph in the book or one that does not hold some grain of knowledge or germ of thought. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

A FRESH vein in treatises on foreign countries is struck by Mrs. E. D. R. Bianciardi, in the book named "At Home in Italy" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) The author, an American by birth and loyal in every fibre to her native land, has resided in Italy for a number of years, and writes of it not as a traveller retailing hastily-formed and second-hand opinions, but as one intimately acquainted with the country and the people through long intercourse with them. The purpose of her book is to help her countrymen to a right understanding of Italian habits and customs; hence some of its chapters have a practical and matter-of-fact character. This does not mean that they are dry or commonplace—for Mrs. Bianciardi is a skilful and entertaining narrator—but that they deal largely in details regarding a foreigner's life in Italy, which are not to be found in guide-books or works of travel, but are of use to the stranger desiring to sojourn there for a time. The book strikes one as the product of common sense and cultivated taste. It is evident that the writer is guided by unerring tact in all the situations of life, and aims to convey to her readers some of this fine faculty of adjusting oneself to strange and unexpected circumstances. In speaking of the conduct of Americans abroad, Mrs. Bianciardi takes a position opposed to that assumed by Mr. Henry James, and gently yet firmly reproves him for his persistent disparagement of anything American. "It is not too much to say," she remarks, "that he has greatly retarded any true knowledge and appre-

ciation of America on the part of English people, and therefore impeded the establishment of those cordial relations which right-minded English people, as well as their American cousins, sincerely wish to see established." The dignity and delicacy of spirit shown by her in discussing this topic are worthy of all praise. Mrs. Bianciardi has dwelt in Rome, Florence, and Siena, among other Italian cities, spending summers in villas in the country, and making excursions to places of interest. Portions of the experience gained in this manner are related in chapters complete in themselves yet cohering by a unity of subject.

A SERIES of twelve articles contributed originally to the Paris "Temps" by M. Philippe Daryl, have been reproduced in an English version, under the title of "Public Life in England" (George Routledge & Sons). The articles are brilliant studies of the national character and the ruling institutions of Great Britain, in certain respects more minute and correct than though they had been done by an Englishman. M. Daryl has spent ten years in the British Isles, and to a good purpose in acquainting himself with the literature, the laws, the manners and the customs of the people. He has looked at them without prejudice or prepossession, as one wholly outside of their life and yet a keen, intelligent, and sensible observer of it. He is not the equal of Taine in imagination or eloquence, but he has a more sympathetic understanding of the nation he is describing. He seems less of a foreigner, and consequently is often a better interpreter of the Anglican spirit and conduct. M. Daryl has quick discernment, unbiased judgment, stores of information, vivid sensibilities, and mastery of clear and treuchant forms of expression. In writing of books, the press, the theatre, philosophy, poetry, and the varied machinery of government in England, he compares and contrasts them constantly with those of his own country, thus creating a lively impression of the dominating characteristics of both the French and the English. He does not hesitate to give credit to England for a purer literature and periodical press, and to point out the influence which this regard for dignity and decency in print cannot fail to exert on the morals of a nation. His liberality and candor gain our confidence and his fund of knowledge and abundance of personal anecdote ensure us agreeable and profitable entertainment. England has seldom, if ever, found a more just and generous historian than in this representative of a race obstinately opposed to her for ages from instinct, habit, and tradition.

MR. ANDREW CARNEGIE, who recently published an entertaining account of "An American Four-in-Hand in Britain," now presents the record of his travel "Round the World" (Scribners). Mr. Carnegie was a Scotch lad, with a lean purse, a shrewd mind, and a large heart. He came to this country and earned wealth by hard work and judicious investments, and now he uses his means royally in dispensing pleasure among his friends and procuring it for himself in fair measure and by rational methods. His reflections throughout the journey "Round the World" are entertaining, but those with which he closes the volume are worth treasuring. They cover several pages, but a sentence or two will serve as a

sample. "The traveller will not see," he says, "in all his wanderings so much abject, repulsive misery among human beings in the most heathen lands, as that which startles him in his civilized Christian home, for nowhere are the extremes of wealth and poverty so painfully presented. He will learn, too, if he be observant, that very little is required after all to make mankind happy, and that the prizes of life worth contending for are, generally speaking, within reach of the great mass. There is only one source of true blessedness in wealth, and that comes from giving it away for ends that tend to elevate our brothers and enable them to share it with us." Mr. Carnegie is buoyant in spirits and sagely philosophical; hence the affairs of this world look brighter to him than perhaps to the majority of mankind. His cheerful faith is infectious, and therefore we are grateful to him.

THE essay written by Mr. John Morley to accompany the new English edition of Emerson published by Macmillan, has been issued in pamphlet form in this country, and is what its authorship would lead us to expect—a scholarly piece of literary criticism, rather more valuable, on the whole, than Mr. Arnold's recent essay on the same subject. Mr. Morley takes what may be called the middle ground in his estimate of the great writer, on the one hand avoiding those exaggerations of praise which disfigure much that has been written on the subject, and on the other showing a marked appreciation of the value of Emerson's work and its significance with relation to American thought and life. It is upon this relative value of that work that Mr. Morley chiefly insists, although he does not deny it the possession of a large amount of absolute worth in its insight, its sympathies, its "radiant sanity and perfect poise." A new edition of Emerson could not be better heralded than by such a piece of judicious criticism as this essay affords, and readers of Emerson cannot but be helped to a clearer understanding of his work by its perusal.

THE Rev. John Mackenzie's book entitled "Day-Dawn in Dark Places" (Cassell & Company) is a history of mission life and work among the wild tribes in the interior of South Africa. Mr. Mackenzie went from England to his remote field of labor in Bechuanaland in 1857, landing at Cape Town, and reaching his final destination by means of ox-teams which carried him and his little party slowly over a great stretch of wilderness. In the beginning he was a co-laborer with Dr. Moffatt and Dr. Livingstone, and his record is but a rehearsal of the hardships and privations which these devoted men and their families endured in order to convey the gospel to heathen races. The book lacks the qualities demanded by the popular taste, appealing, as it does, almost exclusively to those interested in the annals of missionary work.

THE treatise bearing the name of "The American Horsewoman," by Mrs. Elizabeth Karr, is a model of its kind. Clearly written, methodically arranged, and amply illustrated, it embraces all the instruction and advice that can be needed by ladies desiring to become accomplished equestrians. Although the

training to be acquired in good riding-schools is commended by the writer, it would appear to be superfluous in view of the full and particular information her manual affords. Separate sections in it are given to a discussion of the qualities of a good riding-horse, its paces and accoutrements, to the dress and equipments of the rider, to her seat on horseback, the art of mounting and dismounting, and to the proper management of her steed in all circumstances and exigencies. Mrs. Karr's experience in horsemanship began in her childhood, and has been perfected by long practice and by the best continental teaching. Her book is the first exclusively devoted to the instruction of lady riders which has been produced in America, and entitles her to rank as an authority among her countrywomen. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

THE science of cookery keeps pace with the advance of all knowledge at the present day. The most cultivated women are making it a subject of study, while in all our great centres schools exist for the purpose of imparting its principles and practice to throngs of earnest pupils. It is becoming as fashionable for young ladies to use kitchen utensils as to play the piano; and there is a growing emulation among them to display skill in the management of the cuisine. In such circumstances it is inevitable that there should be progress in the art of preparing and serving food. Each new cook-book which follows close upon the heels of its predecessor, shows the development of which the subject is capable. The latest that has appeared, Mrs. Lincoln's "Boston Cook-Book" (Roberts Brothers), combines whatever is best in those which have gone before, with improvements and refinements peculiar to itself. It is so complete and admirable in its various departments that it seems to fill every requirement. How soon it will be rivalled or superceded, it is unsafe to predict; but for the present we may commend it as in every respect unsurpassed.

MR. SAM T. CLOVER is the author, and M. D. Kimball, Chicago, publisher, of a rather amateurish volume entitled "Leaves from a Diary: a Tramp Around the World." The tramp began at Denver, with a capital of thirty cents, and ended at Chicago, with a surplus of twenty-five dollars; the distance covered being something like forty thousand miles, and the time about a year and a quarter. A wide range of experience is implied in such achievements and conditions; and had Mr. Clover proved as skilful in overcoming difficulties of authorship as his record shows him to have been with difficulties of travel, his book might have been an overwhelming success.

MR. ROBERT BARNWELL ROOSEVELT's book on "Superior Fishing" (Orange Judd Company) contains an account of a fishing excursion in the waters of Lake Superior, undertaken by the author with a representative dude for a companion; a description of several species of game fish; directions for fly-making; and a collection of recipes for camp-cooking. It is superfluous to add of one so well known among sportsmen, that Mr. Roosevelt is eminently qualified to speak authoritatively on all matters connected with the fisherman's craft.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. FROUDE's final volumes of Carlylean biography are expected in October.

THE Memoirs of the Empress Eugenie up to the time of the Prince Imperial's death will be ready in the autumn, in both French and English.

A PORTRAIT of Arthur O'Shaughnessy, the lamented English poet, with a sympathetic biography by Mrs. Moulton, appears in "The Manhattan" for July.

MACMILLAN & Co. will soon issue "Alice Learmont," a fairy story, written by the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," many years ago, and long out of print.

MISS TINCKER, author of "The Jewel in the Lotus," etc., has written a new novel, the opening chapters of which will appear in the August number of "Lippincott's Magazine."

MR. HENRY CABOT LODGE will edit a new limited edition of the works of Alexander Hamilton, to be published by Putnam's Sons. Mr. Lodge wrote the Life of Hamilton in the series of "American Statesmen."

GENERAL GORDON's "Letters from the Crimea, the Danube, and America," being his private correspondence during the first part of his military career, will soon be published in England, and, presumably, also in America.

THE "Index," a very creditable educational journal, of Ann Arbor, Mich., will hereafter be published fortnightly instead of monthly, with a somewhat widened scope. Several leading professors of the University are announced as contributors.

PRANG's series of "Poet cards," introduced last season with subjects chosen from Longfellow, will be continued this year with a design in honor of Whittier, executed by Miss L. B. Humphrey, and representing scenes from "Snow Bound," "Maud Muller," and "The Barefoot Boy."

"HARPER'S" for July has no less than eleven full-page illustrations, three of them being portraits. That of Bismarck, the result of a special sitting, represents him with a full beard, which gives a new effect to the picturesque face of the old Chancellor. The other portraits are of Webster and Jackson. All are strikingly good.

THE National Educational Association will hold its twenty-fourth annual meeting, at Madison, Wis., July 10 to 18. Among the subjects to be discussed are "Citizenship and Education," "Woman's Work in Education," "Education of the Indian," "Deaf-Mute Education," "The Utah Problem as Related to National Education," etc. The attendance promises to be large, and the session one of uncommon interest.

A STATEMENT having appeared in print, to the effect that the Comte de Paris had suspended work on his uncompleted "History of the Civil War in America," Messrs. Porter & Coates, the American publishers of the work, desire us to say that the report should not be credited. According to their understanding with the author, the matter for the

seventh and eighth volumes of the French edition, to form the closing volume (IV.) of the English edition, is well advanced in its preparation for the press, and will be published simultaneously in French and English.

WHAT is known as the Bacon-Shakespeare controversy, which reached a rather inane stage in this country some time since, has made its way to Germany, and found congenial soil in the speculative German mind. The principal English and American books on the subject — Miss Bacon's, Mrs. Pott's, and Appleton Morgan's — have recently been translated into German, and the matter is receiving much attention in the leading journals. The "Allgemeine Zeitung" has given several articles to it, and is happy in the belief that the subject is now "in full flood," and in a very short time all German men of learning will awaken to the great interest of the important questions involved. The German men of learning are to be congratulated on their discovery.

THE Lenox Library, in New York, is understood to be managed in a very peculiar manner, the purpose apparently being to have as few readers as possible. Access to it is had by writing a letter to the Librarian; and in time a card of admission comes back through the post-office. When a student goes there he usually finds the door locked. The New Yorkers have complained of such management for years, but get no relief. These protests sometimes appear in a satirical form. The following *jeu d'esprit*, entitled "A Catechism of the Lenox Library," we copy from the London "Library Chronicle," where it is credited to a New York newspaper. Its humor lies in its close adherence to facts, and will no doubt be best appreciated by persons who have attempted to use the library.

What is this? This, dear, is the great Lenox Library.

What is it for? Nobody knows.

But I thought you said it was a library? So I did.

Then there must be books in it? Perhaps.

Why is it called the Lenox Library? Because it was founded and given by Mr. James Lenox.

Given to whom? To the city of New York.

Oh! then it is a public library? Yes, dear.

How delightful! Why it must be very useful to students and the reading public? Very.

But why are the doors locked? To keep the public out.

But I thought you said it was a public library? So I did.

Then how can they keep people out? By locking the doors.

But why? To keep the pretty books from being spoiled.

Why! Who would spoil the pretty books? The public.

How? By reading them.

Gracious! What are those brass things on the roof? Cannon, dear.

What are they for? To blow the heads off students who want to get in.

Why? And see those gallows? Yes, dear.

And people hanging! Certainly, sweet.

Who are they? Students who got in.

But is there no way of getting into the library without being shot or hanged? Yes, sweet.

How? By writing an humble letter to the kind Lord High Librarian.

Well? He will refer you to the Assistant Inspector of Character.

And then? It will go to the Third Deputy Examiner of Morals.

Next? He will pass it on to the Controller of Ways and Means.

And he? He will, after mature deliberation, send it to the Commercial Agency.

What for? To get a proper understanding of the applicant's solvency.

Well? Then it comes back for the monthly meeting of the Sub-committee on Private Inquiry.

Why? To ascertain if the applicant has any real necessity for consulting any particular book in the library.

And suppose he has? Why, then the paper goes to the Sub-janitor.

And what does he do? He finds out if the Astor or Mercantile libraries have the book.

And if they have? He tells the applicant to go there and consult it.

But if they have it not? Then the application goes to the Commissioners of Vital Statistics.

For what purpose? To ascertain if the applicant is still living.

And if he is? At the next annual meeting of the Board of Directors, if there be a quorum present, which sometimes happens, he will get a ticket entitling him to admission between the hours of two and three on a specified day.

But if the poor applicant is busy on that day and that hour? He forfeits his ticket.

But how is the public benefited by this public library? Ask the Trustees.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of June, by MESSRS. JANSSEN, MOCURA & Co., Chicago.]

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

History of the Thirty Years' War. From the German of Anton Gindely, by A. Ten Brook. With an Introductory and a Concluding Chapter by the Translator. *Portraits, &c.* 2 Vols. \$4.

The Story of the Coup D'Etat. By M. DeMaupas. Freely translated from the French, with notes, by A. D. Vandam. Pp. 487. \$1.75.

"To see it as Napoleon conceived it and planned it, and as he executed it, this it is to read the book of M. DeMaupas. * * * Seldom has a hard fact been more mellifluously expressed."—*Literary World.*

Landmarks of Recent History. 1770-1883. By C. M. Yonge. Pp. 279. London. \$1.25.

Short History of the Reformation. By J. F. Hurst, D.D. Pp. 126. Net, 40 cents.

Arminius Vambery. His Life and Adventures. Written by himself. Portrait and Illustrations. *Popular Edition.* Pp. 370. \$2.50.

"A most fascinating work, full of interesting and curious experiences in the most varied countries and conditions of life."—*Contemporary Review,* London.

Chinese Gordon. A Succinct Record of his Life. By A. Forbes. *Standard Library.* Pp. 171. Paper, 15 cents. Cloth, 75 cents.

Life of John Kalb, Major General in the Revolutionary Army. By F. Kapp. *New Edition.* Pp. 337. *Portrait.* \$1.75.

The Evolution of a Life. Described in the Memoirs of Major Seth Eyland. Pp. 336. \$1.50.

The Great Composers. By H. Butterworth. Pp. 179. \$1.

A Strange Life; or, The Philatelic Millionaire; and how a fortune was made by one "penny postage stamp." Being the true Biography of J. W. Palmer, etc. By Nemesis. Paper. London. Net, 20 cents.

TRAVEL AND SPORTING.

Rapid Ramblings in Europe. By W. C. Falkner. Illustrated. Pp. 566. \$2.

The Tourist's Handbook of Switzerland. By R. Allbut. Maps, Plans and Illustrations. Pp. 344. Flexible. \$1.50.

The Isle of Wight. Its History, Topography, and Antiquities, etc. Especially adapted to the wants of the tourist and excursionist. Map and plans. *New and revised edition.* Pp. 323. Flexible. \$1.50.

London in 1884. Illustrated by Eighteen Bird's-Eye Views of the principal streets. Also by a map showing its chief suburbs and environs. By H. Fry. Pp. 247. Paper, London. Net, 70 cents.

Vacation Cruising in Chesapeake and Delaware Bays. By J. T. Rothrock, M.D. Pp. 262. \$1.50.

A Western Journey with Mr. Emerson. Pp. 141. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

Leaves from a Diary. A Tramp Around the World. By S. T. Clover. Pp. 183. \$1.

Over the Border. Arcadia, the Home of "Evangeline." By Eliza B. Chase. 4to, Pp. 215. \$1.50.

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CONTENTS.

FRANCIS BACON. <i>Melville B. Anderson</i>	77
PICTURES FROM THE ETERNAL CITY. <i>Horatio N. Powers</i>	79
THE HISTORY OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT. <i>Charles Mills Gayley</i>	80
THE LIFE AND DEATH OF WORLDS. <i>Augusta Tovey</i>	81
RECENT POETRY. <i>William Morton Payne</i>	83
THE RECORDS OF A FAMOUS TRAVELLER	85
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	86
Bain's Practical Essays.—Corning's Brain Exhaustion.—Townsend's The Entailed Hat.—Hammond's Laid.—Grove's Beethoven's Nine Symphonies.—Tracy's Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene.—Clarke's Chemistry.—Thayer's A Western Journey with Emerson.—DeMaupas's Story of the Coup D'Etat.—Ballard's Handbook of the St. Nicholas Agassiz Association.—Savage's Man, Woman, and Child.—Pierpont's Fifth Avenue to Alaska.—Smith's Extempore Preaching.—The Letters of William Cowper.—Tapley's Manual of Amateur Photography.—Mrs. Sherwood's Manners and Social Usages.—Miss Toosey's Mission, and Laddie.—Mrs. Lang's Dissolving Views.	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	91
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	91
PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS	93

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* BACON. By R. W. Church, Dean of St. Paul's. "English Men of Letters." New York: Harper & Brothers.

treating the difficult passages of the Essex trial and of Bacon's fall, not with ingenious casuistry, but according to the canons of every-day morality.

Even such a book has the accomplished and painstaking Dean of St. Paul's given us: nothing material, either favorable or unfavorable to Bacon, seems omitted save the painful episode of Peacham, of which, strangely enough, not a word is said. The book is divided into nine chapters, entitled respectively: Early Life, Bacon and Elizabeth, Bacon and James I, Bacon Solicitor-General, Bacon Attorney-General and Chancellor, Bacon's Fall, Bacon's Last Years, Bacon's Philosophy, Bacon as a Writer. In treating of one who lived, as did Bacon, a double life—the one that of the somewhat unscrupulous man of affairs, the shrewd lawyer, the inveterate place-hunter; the other, that of the industrious man of letters, the curious investigator, the discursive philosophical thinker,—it would be unfair to consider all the questionable doings of his active life apart from the aims and results of his contemplative life. The apparent selfishness and even baseness sometimes characterizing his conduct can only be understood, not to say excused, by one who has ascertained the really lofty and peremptory nature of the motives prompting him to spend so much precious time in seeking and administering official trusts, which inferior men sought more successfully and administered as well. Accordingly, the double life of Bacon is, with great skill, made prominent all through the narrative portion of the book, so that the reader is nowhere permitted to forget the immortal Bacon who thought and wrote, in his sorrow and indignation over the mortal Bacon who squabbled in the forum with Coke, took and denied Awbry's bribe, toadied Villiers, assisted at the torture of Peacham, betrayed Essex, and apotheosized James.

When Milton said, in the reign of Charles I, that "under such a despotism no free and splendid wit could flourish," was he thinking of the relation of Bacon to Elizabeth and to James? Certainly one need not go a step farther back in history for an impressive example of the baneful influence of despotism upon the noblest minds. Bacon was from the first a suitor for royal patronage. He did not, indeed, clamor

for a pension, as did his contemporary, Spenser; Bacon simply asked the employment for which he was eminently fitted. There can be little doubt that, under any liberal system of government, his talents would have received that glad recognition which they received in the House of Commons, where he was a leader. It seems hard to resist the conviction of Macaulay, that Elizabeth saw Bacon through the diminishing lens which it suited Cecil, Lord Burghley, to hold up before her eyes; while the mind of James was likewise pre-occupied by the jealous misrepresentations of the younger Cecil, Lord Salisbury. These astute statesmen may both have felt in their unemployed kinsman a demoniac energy, which would be less dangerous to the Cecil interest out of office than in. Be this as it may, Bacon knew, for twenty years,

"What hell it is in suing long to bide."

Essex had exhausted all his interest to procure for Bacon the Attorney-Generalship at the age of thirty-two, but it went to Coke, who perhaps deserved it better. Bacon was fifty-two when he attained it, and out of the thirteen years that remained to him he had several years of absorbing official drudgery before him ere he was to attain the Chancellorship—an office the prestige of which he felt to be essential to the philosopher whose design was no less than to explode the whole learning of the schools and to impose a new set of opinions upon the thinking portion of mankind. Bacon had chosen to appear not to know that the Cecils were against him, and had, to the last, plied them both with the language of affection and flattery. But upon the death of Salisbury, Bacon writes of him to the King with fierce and vindictive rancor:

"Had James disclosed something of his dead servant, who left some strange secrets behind him, which showed his unsuspected hostility to Bacon? Except on this supposition (but there is nothing to support it), no exaggeration of the liberty allowed to the language of compliment is enough to clear Bacon of an insincerity which is almost inconceivable in any but the meanest tools of power." (p. 92.)

The baneful effects, both upon his character and upon his philosophy, of all this servile "canvassing" for office, are well stated at the beginning of the fifth chapter. There is space here to cite only the close of this admirable paragraph.

"But his heart was always sound in its allegiance to knowledge; and if he had been fortunate enough to have risen [*sic*] earlier to the greatness which he aimed at as a vantage-ground for his true work, or if he had had self-control to have dispensed [*sic*] with wealth and position—if he had escaped the long necessity of being a persistent and still baffled suitor—we might have had as a completed whole what we have now only in great fragments, and we should have been spared the blots which mar a career which ought to have been a noble one." (p. 96.)

In the eighth chapter an exceedingly concise and lucid account is given of the excellences and

defects of Bacon's philosophy. The student who is puzzled to know precisely what he accomplished and wherein he failed, can hardly do better than to read the chapter, and perhaps we can do our readers no better service than to set down succinctly its main conclusions, which are those of the wisest of Verulam's students. His chief limitations as a philosopher may be classified as follows:

1. Bacon seems to have thought that he had really discovered the key to the temple of knowledge—what he calls "the clue of the labyrinth,"—a kind of "open sesame," or Aladdin's lamp, whose efficacy would depend little upon the capacity of the person using it. But what this instrument is, he has not succeeded in giving the most patient and intelligent of his readers clearly to understand.

2. His account of the doctrine of induction is incomplete and unsatisfactory, and the system breaks down in his own hands. "There is," says Dean Church, "a great interval between his method of experimenting, his 'Hunt of Pan'—the three tables of instances, '*Presence*,' '*Absence*,' and '*Degrees, or Comparisons*,' leading to a process of sifting and exclusion, and to the *First Vintage*, or beginnings of theory—and say, for instance, Mill's four methods of experimental enquiry: the method of *agreement*, of *differences*, of *residues*, and of *concomitant variations*."

3. There was in Bacon's system of thought no place for metaphysics.

"With wonderful flashes of sure intuition or happy anticipation, his mind was deficient in the powers which deal with the deeper problems of thought, just as it was deficient in the mathematical faculty. The subtlety, the intuition, the penetration, the severe precision, even the force of imagination, which make a man a great thinker on any abstract subject were not his; the interest of questions, which had interested metaphysicians, had no interest for him [*sic*]: he distrusted and undervalued them."

4. In scientific knowledge he was in some respects in the rear, even of his own age. He was no mathematician, cared little for mathematics, and did not see its necessity. His knowledge of astronomy was small; he knew little of what Kepler and Galileo were doing, and that little did not command his sympathy. Mr. Ellis, his loyal editor, remarks that "none of Newton's astronomical discoveries could have been made, if astronomers had not continued to render themselves liable to Bacon's censure." Indeed, none of the men who were really applying efficiently the principles of induction to nature were in touch with Bacon; Harvey even makes light of the *Novum Organum* in the well-known saying: "He writes philosophy like a Lord Chancellor." Any ingenuous youth who should to-day accept as science the vast masses of alleged facts stored up in Bacon's works, would become the laughing-stock of his fellows; and the astounding fact that Bacon expected to "store up as in a treasure-

house" all the phenomena of the universe as materials for his philosophy, shows how inadequately even he conceived the extent of nature and "her infinite variety." Finally, "in many instances he exemplified in his own work the very faults which he charged on the older philosophies: haste, carelessness, precipitancy, using words without thinking them out, assuming to know when he ought to have perceived his real ignorance."

"What, then," asks our author, "with all these mistakes and failures, not always creditable or pardonable, has given Bacon his pre-eminent place in the history of science?" The following paragraphs contain as fair a summary of his answer as can be given here:

1. "What Bacon *did*, indeed, and what he *meant*, are separate matters. He *meant* an infallible method by which man should be fully equipped for a struggle with nature * * * But what he *did* was to persuade men for the future that the intelligent, patient, persevering cross-examination of things, and the thoughts about them, was the only, and was the successful road to know. No one had yet done this, and he did it."

2. Not only did Bacon teach men the way to know nature, he taught them also the inestimable value and dignity of such knowledge. "It is this imaginative yet serious assertion of the vast range and possibilities of human knowledge which, as M. de Rémusat remarks—the keenest and fairest of Bacon's judges—gives Bacon the claim to the undefinable but very real character of greatness."

3. Bacon's philosophy had the highest of practical aims: in his own words, "the glory of God and the relief of man's estate." Church eloquently clears it of the reproach of a mean utilitarianism, "unless it is utilitarianism to be keenly alive to the needs and pains of life, and to be eager and busy to lighten and assuage them."

4. Finally, Bacon was no mere philosopher writing in a technical jargon abstruse speculations for the esoteric. Though he despised English and preferred Latin of which he was a consummate master, he stands next to Shakespeare, in his own time, in ability to evoke the slumbering harmonies of his mother-tongue, just as he resembles Shakespeare in his apparent unconsciousness of these powers. It is probably to his easy command of the key-board of the English language, to his unrivalled powers of illustration, to the quaint or graceful play of his imagination, to all those qualities, in short, which have given him an assured place among the foremost classics of the English tongue, that he chiefly owes his success in penetrating men with his own boundless faith in the progress and the value of human knowledge.

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

PICTURES FROM THE ETERNAL CITY.*

This work, consisting of two handsome volumes, is a record chiefly of visits to the churches and sacred places of Rome and its vicinity, and is illustrated by numerous etchings of interesting objects mentioned in the text. The mind of the writer is profoundly imbued with ecclesiastical sentiment and feeling, and she approaches

* PILGRIMS AND SHRINES. By Eliza Allen Starr. In two volumes. Chicago: Union Catholic Publishing Company.

the shrines of the Eternal City, after a pleasant experience of some of the churches in Paris, with deep reverence and a large receptiveness to all that appeals to the cultivated religious sensibilities of one who is strongly grounded in the Roman Catholic faith. The facts of history, in which she is well versed, are so closely blended in her apprehension with the numerous legends that have grown up through the centuries respecting persons and things, that she does not seem to discriminate at all between them; but her spirit is so devout, she takes such fresh and inspiring delight in all that the Roman Church affords the believing pilgrim, she sees so much and reports what impresses her so well, that she makes very attractive the way about the holy and venerable places which she describes. Every facility seems to have been afforded her to gratify her enthusiasm for sacred spectacles, relics, ceremonials and worship, and her taste for the marvellous and beautiful. She has interviews with the Pope and with dignitaries of the church; she is favored with special attentions from scholars and custodians of antiquities and relics; she visits the churches, crypts, catacombs, the houses of brotherhoods, and historic sanctuaries; she studies the great frescoes, the splendid altars, the grand architecture of the Imperial City, neglecting no spot hallowed by martyrdom or miracle; and notes and observations of all have place on her glowing pages. One not in sympathy with her religious belief will find much entertainment in her bright and flowing narrative and the *naïveté* with which she relates the traditions and legends of the church; while those of kindred faith will be charmed with her unquestioning credulity, her catholic interpretations, and the vigor with which she reproduces the scenes and objects that make Rome so fascinating to the devout. There are pictures from Miss Starr's pen of bits of scenery, interiors of sanctuaries, hoary ruins, gatherings of ecclesiastics, and imposing ceremonial, which we should be glad to transcribe, if there was space in this inadequate notice. The Italian churches are famous for their music, and its entrancing power is not lost upon our pilgrim. More than once she dwells upon its inspiring influence: "We heard that mass chanted as for God alone. Its sweetness and majesty were for him as much as the perfume of any wild flower in some inaccessible glen, or the grandeur of some lake shut in by inaccessible mountains." Hearing the superb music of Monte Cassino, she says: "Those wonderful stops, and reeds, and keys, gave all the elevation of the spiritual life at Monte Cassino; all the grandeur of soul in its founder; all the brave tenderness of a Saint Scholastica; all the storms of the elements, even the trembling of the earthquakes by which it is yet visited, and

still more the storms from without of discordant human interests and the oppressions of the powerful. Yet through all the pathos of that story, ran the sweetness of one flute-like stop, and *this* told how celestial was the hope which still cheers on the hardy religious of Saint Benedict."

Of the fifty-three etchings that illustrate the work, some are slight outlines—bare suggestions of a landscape,—others have various degrees of vitality and suggestiveness. We have views of churches, pillars, arches, episcopal chairs, courts, fonts, monasteries, glimpses of interiors and historic localities, that materially enhance the interest of the publication, which was not primarily intended as a work of art. A lack of strength is evident in the etchings as a whole, and yet they are not destitute of a feeling of refinement. With some there is a delicacy that is attractive even where vigorous treatment is lacking; as "Episcopal Chair in SS. Nereo et Achillio" and "S. Giovanni in Olio." Of the more solidly handled plates, there may be mentioned, "Santa Pudenziana," "Sant' Agnesa," and "S. Pietro in Vincoli." The Capuchin Monastery and Sant' Isidore, in happy treatment, are among the very best of the series. Great etching is the accomplishment of only a few, and requires strong and highly trained intellectual power; but such productions as these, which are so honestly done and so modestly introduced, are not without their value as reminiscences of interesting and venerated objects, and as aids to a clearer apprehension and enjoyment of what the enthusiastic author found so delightful.

HORATIO N. POWERS.

THE HISTORY OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.*

The sources of information concerning the exploits of Alexander the Great are far to seek, and muddy when found. To some hundred and fifty writers on the subject uncertain references remain, but only five respectable histories have come down to us. Of the fragmentary one hundred and fifty, a trustworthy collection has been made by Athenæus. The five narratives are those of Diodorus, Justin, Curtius, Arrian, and Plutarch. Unfortunately, not one of these records is contemporaneous with Alexander; and, still more unfortunately, all but one are distorted by wanton exaggeration or ridiculous credulity. The one critic of the host is Flavius Arrianus. According

to Dr. Fraenkel,—Diodorus, Justin (in his abridgment of Trogus), and Curtius, draw their information from Clitarchus, a writer decidedly not above reproach. But Arrian gives proof of his superior judgment in choosing as authorities Aristobulus and Ptolemy, who were close companions of Alexander, and who writing after the hero's death are the more probably disinterested. Plutarch, while relying upon the authorities already mentioned, revamps too frequently materials gathered from Onesicritus, mighty in romancing, and from Chares, who is not so veracious as he might be. He also cites the letters of Alexander, which are of doubtful authenticity, for Arrian refers to only one of them, and Strabo attributes the inaccuracy of another to falsehood or forgery. Inasmuch, then, as Plutarch endeavors the entertaining and anecdotic, while Diodorus, Curtius, and Justin draw upon a corruption of Clitarchus himself corrupt, it remains for us to accept Arrian as our guide in the matter of the history of Alexander. Arrian, moreover, is seldom airy, rarely vain, never ravening for the marvellous; but grave, discriminating, and exact, as becomes the "Younger Xenophon" to be.

"A reader seldom peruses a book with pleasure," says Addison, "till he knows whether the writer of it be a black or fair man, of a mild or choleric disposition, married or a bachelor, with other particulars of the like nature, that conduce very much to the right understanding of an author." But Arrian vouchsafes us little information concerning himself, deeming it unnecessary to elaborate his frank confession in the Anabasis, that for him, from youth up, the love of letters had been in the stead of family, country, and evanescent honors. "For whoever I may be, this I know about myself: that there is no need for me to assert my name; nor is it unknown to men." From Photius, Pliny the Younger, Lucian, Cassius, and others, we gather that Flavius Arrianus was born in Nicomedia, probably in the reign of Domitian, and that having there lived for many years a scholarly and philosophical life as priest of Ceres and Proserpina, his generally acknowledged worth was rewarded by the double citizenship of Athens and Rome. As a philosopher, he held the same relation to Epictetus that Xenophon, the son of Gryllus, had held to Socrates. As a *littérateur*, his *Anabasis* of Alexander corresponds to Xenophon's *Anabasis* of Cyrus; his *Bithynica* and *Parthica* were suggested by Xenophon's *Hellenica*; while his *Cynegeticus* is a sequel to Xenophon's *Essay on Hunting*. Arrian had also no meagre political and military ability. He attained the consulship at Rome; and, as prefect of Cappadocia, was signally successful in encounters

* THE ANABASIS OF ALEXANDER. Literally translated, with a Commentary, from the Greek of Arrian the Nicomedian. By E. J. Chinnock, M.A., LL.B., (Lond.), Rector of Dumfries Academy. London: Hodder & Stoughton.

with sundry barbarian tribes. Abundantly, therefore, as philosopher, as historian, and as warrior, did Arrian merit the proud pseudonym of Xenophon the Younger. His style, although it occasionally fails of the Attic purity of his model, and once, as in the *Indica*, assumes the Ionic garb of Herodotus, is simple, clear, and vivacious; and he surprises us no less by the nobility of his thought and the *naïveté* of his narration than by the admirable discrimination that characterizes his historical productions. Few passages in ancient literature can excel for elevation of sentiment the conversation between Vespasian and Helvidius Priscus in Bk. I. of the *Dissertations*; while for graphic delicacy of touch one need not look farther than the graceful panegyric, in the *Cynegeticus*, on Arrian's greyhound, *Horme*—a piece of description that elevates the subject to an individuality fairly equal to that of Lesbia's sparrow, or Publius's Issa, Arethusa's Glaucis, or "the little black dog, indecently fat" of Petronius. For critical discrimination, no narrower reference can be made than to the Expedition of Alexander.

Of the Expedition of Alexander, Mr. Chinnock's translation is good, literal, and in mastery of English as far beyond Rooke's—the only other English translation with which we are acquainted—as are Rooke's presumption and quaint Georgian obsequiousness beyond his ability for the task he undertook. Rooke's translation was made in 1814, since which time the world of philological and archæological research has taken enormous strides. The scholarship of Mr. Chinnock, as displayed both in his faithful translation and in his numerous descriptive notes, would indicate that he is fairly abreast with the needs and opportunities of the age. One or two defects in the work may be briefly noticed. We are surprised that the translator has devoted no space to the construction of the Macedonian phalanx under Philip, its equipments and array,—considerations necessary for the proper comprehension of Alexander's subsequent remodelings of the army, and of the general conduct of his campaigns. In the Index of Proper Names, also, Mr. Chinnock's marking of the quantities "for the aid of the English reader" is strangely inadequate and sometimes inconsistent. The English reader should be informed of the quantity of the penultimate vowel. But the translator has in seven cases out of ten marked any vowel but the penult, or no vowel at all. Now what could be more abject than the helplessness of the fairly intelligent English reader lured without additional aid into an unwary endeavor upon *Amphiaraus* or *Achæmenids*? Or what more ecstatic than the gratitude with which he would elevate himself to a probably incorrect

pronunciation of such words as those marked *Pandōsia*, *Parmēnio*, *Asclēpiades*? Again, is the marking of *Liby-Phœnician* to be ranked in the same system as that of *Ammōn*? Also, if *Aithiops*, *Aristogeiton* and *Peithagoras* are to be transliterated wholesale, why are not *Aeschines* and *Clitus* suffered likewise to retain the semblance of their Hellenic vesture? But these flaws may be removed in a second edition—a dignity and success that this much-needed translation of an important work deserves speedily to attain.

CHARLES MILLS GAYLEY.

THE LIFE AND DEATH OF WORLDS.*

The vast problem of cosmic evolution, with its converse the ultimate destiny of matter, is one which Professor Winchell is known to have made almost a life study; his writings upon it dating back nearly a quarter of a century—to a time earlier than the appearance of Herbert Spencer's essays on "Equilibration" and allied themes. The matured results of these studies by Professor Winchell are all gathered into his volume entitled "World-Life." It is a work profoundly suggestive and fascinatingly interesting. While some parts of it require very close attention, and some of the mathematical demonstrations are too intricate for the general reader to master, the work is in the main adapted to any intelligent person who wishes to investigate the grand doctrine of Evolution in its bearings upon the development of suns, planets, and systems. The scientist will here find the theory of Cosmic Evolution presented with all the arguments in its favor, and the objections that have been urged against it carefully enumerated and answered. In the vast regions through which the author leads us, the solar system seems but an insignificant speck. There are myriads of suns more glorious than ours, surrounded by far more extended systems of planets. These all had their origin in what Professor Winchell terms cosmical dust. He tells us that much of the dust that infests our houses is heavenly dust; and we recall that Nordenskjöld accounts for some of the phenomena witnessed in the icy regions of the frigid zone upon the same hypothesis. The cosmic atoms are set in motion by an attractive force. By contact, heat is evolved, and we have the fire-mist that curdles into nebulae. These in time assume a spheroidal form, and we have the beginning of a system. The spheroid, which is at first in a gaseous state with liquid particles of fire-mist floating in its substance,

* *WORLD-LIFE; OR, COMPARATIVE GEOLOGY.* By Alexander Winchell, LL.D., Professor of Geology and Palæontology in the University of Michigan. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co.

begins to cool, and is reduced to a liquid state. The molten sphere, revolving upon its axis, detaches rings, which form into spheroids, to repeat the process of the parent spheroid. The process of cooling is carried on more rapidly in the smaller bodies; hence planets often become frozen to the core while their primaries are still self-luminous suns. All the various stages of world-formation may be seen now by the astronomer with the aid of his powerful telescope and spectroscope. There is life and death among the heavenly spheres, but their periods are measured by æons instead of years. In course of time, the molten globe cools to such an extent that a thin crust is formed on the surface; this thickens, until the globe ceases to be self-luminous. The shrinking of the nucleus caused by its contraction in cooling produces the wrinkles in the crust which form our mountain ranges and plateaus. In the early stages of the hardening process, the sphere is subjected to all sorts of violent eruptions. The heated interior mass frequently bursts through the shallow crust, and its surface becomes suffused with molten lava. The vapor which encircles it in the form of a cloudy envelope becomes condensed in cooling, and falls to the surface in torrents of rain, not to fertilize the soil and form streams and rivers, but to be converted into vapor again as soon as they have touched the fiery globe, and sent back whence they came. The planet is now passing through its stormy period. Ages have been consumed in bringing it to this state, and ages more must pass away ere it shall arrive at completeness.

It is impossible in a brief review to give even an outline of the history of planetary development as our author treats of it, or to touch upon the exhaustive arguments which he brings forward in support of his theory and the instances he cites as proofs. Much care and labor have been expended in treating of tidal action and its consequences. Tides, we are told, are the prolateness of a sphere caused by the attractive influence of some other body. All the planets are both tide-producers and tide-bearers. Tides have the effect of retarding the revolution of the tide-bearer upon its axis, and eventually producing synchronism between this and its revolution around its primary. This has already taken place in the moon. The hardest rocks that compose the crust of our own planet are as plastic as jelly in the presence of the mighty forces of the universe. It has been calculated by Sir William Thompson that if the earth were a globe of glass the attractive force of the moon would be sufficient to raise a tide upon its surface two-thirds as high as the known rise of the tides, and if it were a globe of steel, two-fifths as high.

It is evident from the few hints given of the author's exposition of world formation, that every planet was once a sun shining by its own light, and also that every sun must at some period become a non-luminous body like our earth. Spectroscopic analysis demonstrates to the astronomer whether a heavenly body is still in a gaseous state, or is a molten sphere shining by its own light, or a cooled solid shining by reflected light.

Having tracked the heavenly body through all its various stages up to the highest, the author treats of planetary decay.

"When the work of erosive agencies is accomplished, the sea will be universal, as it was before the nuclear wrinkles of the continents first emerged. The earlier and the later conditions of our planet, therefore, present it wrapped in a sheet of water. The continental lifetime is only a temporary emergence of sea bottom accompanying slight movements occasioned by stresses of the earth's interior. Organization seizes the opportunity to rest its foot on the unsteady land, it plays its evanescent rôle, and the continental swell settles back into the ancient bed from which it lifted its head only for a temporary relief. The ancient ocean still lives; the tidal wave still rolls; the sun rises and sets as before; the moon waxes and wanes. The storms in the atmosphere have died; the sounds of animated nature have perished; life conceals its perpetuated activities in the voiceless depths of the all-subduing ocean."

The evidences in favor of the habitability of the other planets are set forth at length. Our earth seems to stand midway between those planets that have passed their habitable stage, and those that have not yet reached it. The sun will in time become a non-luminous body. As it cools, the vapors of water will condense upon its surface, and it will pass through all the stages of its attendant planets.

"Later on in the eternities, this sunless planet — this exhausted and planetized sun — will have felt the chill of surrounding space. In the remotest finality which deductive science can reach, the sun and planets will have been gathered in one central mass. All fire and light will have been extinguished. No relative motion will survive — only the dead, cold corpse will rotate on an axis and travel onward in its mysterious, endless, aimless course through the eternities still to come."

The conclusion is that the solar system is finite, but the ultimate precipitation of all the matter in it upon the sun does not end the existence of matter or of energy. It only ends the activity of one department of the cosmic organism.

"As every cosmic body is, in one stage of its history, thermally luminous, and at another, dark, there must be an era in the lifetime of each dark body when it is passing from the condition of a luminous to that of a darkened body. There must be many stars at present in this transitional stage. There must be many more which have served as centres of planetary motion, but have since cooled to a state of darkened invisibility. There is no reason to assume that most stars are luminous. It is probable that space is strewn with planetized suns as well as planets and satellites. There are as many stages of evolution beyond the luminous stage as there are characteristic of it. There must be many dead moons lying unburied in the broad fields of space.

Indeed, we may conceive immensity, like the soil on which human races tread, to be more densely peopled by the dead than by the living. We dwell in a cosmic cemetery, and the ashes of the worlds once quick with life strew the pathways of the burning and shining lights."

Professor Winchell is an enthusiast in science; being gifted with a fine imagination, and possessing an easy and graphic style, he makes pictures of his conceptions which delight the reader while they render clear and impressive his intended teachings. He is specially gifted in the power to awaken an interest in scientific inquiry, and in inspiring others to follow him in the path which to him is evidently one of pleasantness. "World-Life," which is perhaps his greatest work, cannot fail to be a source of expanded ideas and lofty thoughts, as well as of high enjoyment, to all who will undertake to read it.

AUGUSTA TOVELL

RECENT POETRY.*

Mr. Andrew Lang has been well known in England for the past ten years or more as a writer of essays and as a poet of no mean abilities. To American readers he has been known for some time as the author of a poem called "Helen of Troy," and he now comes forward with a little volume of "Ballads and Verses Vain" which his friend Mr. Austin Dobson has selected as particularly worthy of presentation to the American public. Much of the verse is of the lighter kind with which Mr. Dobson himself has made us so familiar — verse which, while in the main playful, has moments of deep seriousness, and sometimes a pathos quite irresistible. The chief literary inspiration of these verses has been furnished by Homer and the old French poets. The poems called "Post Homeric," and a number of sonnets upon Homeric themes, are about the finest things in the volume. The sonnets on "The Odyssey" and "Homeric Unity" are especially deserving of praise. Among the ballads is an attempt — and after Rossetti's triumphant success, certainly a daring one — at a new version of Villon's *Ballade des dames du temps jadis*. In

* BALLADS AND VERSES VAIN. By Andrew Lang. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

THE NEW ARCADIA, AND OTHER POEMS. By A. Mary F. Robinson. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

AIDS FROM ARCADY AND ELSEWHERE. By H. C. Bunner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

FROM GRAVE TO GAY. A Volume of Selections from the Complete Poems of H. Chomondeley-Pennell. London: Longmans, Green & Co.

FLOWER MYTHS AND OTHER POEMS. By William Edward Vasser. Louisville: Printed for the Author.

PINE NEEDLES. By Héloïse Durant. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

THE HOLLANDERS IN NOVA ZEMBLA: AN APOTTIC POEM. Translated from the Dutch of Hendrik Tollens, by Daniel Van Pelt, A.M. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

the way of translations, there is also one of the "Cloud Chorus" from Aristophanes, which is almost worthy of a place beside Swinburne's matchless translation of the Parabasis of "The Birds." Speaking of this latter, Mr. Lang gives us an amusing parody in which the birds of the barbarians — Indians, Scandinavians, Australians, etc., — bring forward further evidence in support of the primal supremacy of their race. The humor of this may be seen from the concluding lines:

"Thus on Earth's little ball, to the Birds you owe all, yet your gratitude 's small for the favors they 've done,
And their feathers you pill, and you eat them at will, yes, you plunder and kill the bright birds one by one;
There's a price on their head, and the Dodo is dead, and the Moa has fled from the sight of the sun."

The poem called "A Portrait of 1783" is one of the finest things in this volume.

"The stunted lives from hunger never free,
The crowded towns, the moors where never hoe
Stirs in the fallow soil, where live and grow
The grouse and pheasant where the man should be,
The shiftless, hopeless, long brute misery
That gathers like a cloud, rocked to and fro
With lightning discontent — I cannot show,
I cannot say the dreadful things I see.
And worse I see, more spectral, deathlier far:
Class set from class, each in its separate groove;
Straight on to death, I watched them stiffly move,
None sees the end, but each his separate star,
Too wrapt, should any fall, to reach a hand;
Nor, should one cry, would any understand."

With this strong sonnet, a collection of poems called "The New Arcadia" is brought to a close. The writer is a lady whose first laurels were won some six years ago, when her little volume, "A Handful of Honeysuckle," was given to the world. So distinct was the impression made by that volume that the writer, Miss A. Mary F. Robinson, may be sure of attention, whatever she may have occasion to write in future. The present volume is the third collection of poems thus far published by her. She is also known as the author of the novel "Arden," and the life of Emily Brontë in the "Famous Women" series of biographies. The poems which constitute "The New Arcadia" are studies of some of the sombre aspects of the life of the poor. They are exceedingly quiet and restrained, and in a high degree artistic. They are unquestionably due to a strong humanitarian impulse, but this is shown only in the two of their number which serve as prologue and epilogue to the rest. Their simple pathos is suggestive of the "Lyrical Ballads" and the work of the Wordsworthian school generally. There are also in this volume occasional suggestions of Rossetti; the sonnet which we have quoted recalls, at a great distance, that "On the Refusal of Aid between Nations," and among the miscellaneous poems there are two or three which breathe something of the religious mysticism so characteristic of one great phase of Rossetti's art. Restraint is one of

the prominent features of these poems; the writer attempts only that which she can fully grasp, and the result is a grateful one to the eyes and ears of the reader. The following may be quoted as one of the finer flights of her imagination:

"As beats the sea against the rocks," you cried,
'Against your stubborn will my soul is hurled.'
You meant the seeming-daunted broken tide
With scattered spray and shattered crests uncurl'd,
That, from the shore, we pity or deride;
And yet these dying waters, spent and swirl'd,
Their stony limits do themselves decide,
And fashion to their will the unconscious world."

"The Conquest of Fairyland" is perhaps the best of these miscellaneous poems.

It is quite a different Arcadia from that of Miss Robinson, to which Mr. H. C. Bunner introduces us in his "Airs from Arcady and Elsewhere." This Arcadia is the poet's land of youth and fancy and love which memory dimly describes across the lapse of years. It is the land where the "folk all sing"; to which no gold or wisdom may pay for entrance, but which may only be revealed to the mortal eyes that love has kissed, and only opened to the mortal footsteps that love has led thitherward. To him upon whose eyes her seal has thus been set, and who follows the path along which she guides him, although gray-grown and solitary, this Arcadia is no unreal vision; he may joyously sing:

"Ah, no, not lonely do I fare;
My true companion's memory.
With Love he fills the Springtime air;
With Love he clothes the Winter tree.
Oh, past this poor horizon's bound
My song goes straight to one who stands —
Her face all gladdening at the sound —
To lead me to the Spring-green lands,
To wander with enlacing hands."

The moods which these poems express are as varied as those of an April day. "From grave to gay" they shift and change; at one moment we have a bit of the wildest merriment; at another, a passage of playful fancy with just a tinge of pathos; at still another, an outburst of deep and tender feeling. A large share of them come under the somewhat undefinable category of *vers de société*, and some of these are worthy of Austin Dobson.

"She might have known it in the earlier Spring,
That all my heart with vague desire was stirred;
And, ere the Summer winds had taken wing,
I told her; but she smiled and said no word.
The Autumn's eager hand his red gold grasped,
And she was silent; till from skies grown drear
Fell soft one fine, first snow-flake, and she clasped
My neck and cried, 'Love, we have lost a year!'"

As an example of the humorous verse which is found here and there, we will take a stanza from a piece called the "Wail of the 'Personally Conducted,'" in which one of a party of

Cook's Tourists gives expression to his feelings in — of all metres in the world — sapphics:

"All ways we follow him who holds the guide-book;
All things we look at, with bedazzled optics;
Sad are our hearts, because the vulgar rabble
Calls us the Cookies."

The most amusing thing in the volume is a series of parodistic variations on the theme of "Home, Sweet Home," in the manner of Swinburne, Bret Harte, Pope, Goldsmith, and Whitman, and also "as Austin Dobson might have translated it from Horace, if it had ever occurred to Horace to write it." Here is one of the stanzas as done after Swinburne:

[Give me them, and the peace of mind —]

"Give me these things then back, though the giving
Be at cost of earth's garner of gold;
There is no life without these worth living,
No treasure where these are not told.
For the heart give the hope that it knows not,
Give the balm for the burn of the breast —
For the soul and the mind that repose not,
O, give us a rest!"

But, skilfully as the humorous and fanciful part of these poems is done, their deep notes are their best, and the serious tone is, after all, the predominant one of the book. As an example of this manner, the following "Farewell to Salvini" will answer:

"Although a curtain of the salt sea-mist
May fall between the actor and our eyes —
Although he change for dear and softer skies
These that the sun has yet but coyly kissed —
Although the voice to which we love to list
Fall ere the thunder of our plaudits dies —
Although he parts from us in gracious wise,
With grateful memory left his eulogist —
His best is with us still. His perfect art
Has held us 'twixt a heart-throb and a tear —
Cheating our souls to passionate belief.
And in his greatness we have now some part —
We have been courtiers of the crownless Lear,
And partners in Othello's mighty grief."

So it may be seen that in whatever manner Mr. Bunner has chosen to work, he has done his work well. So creditable a volume of verse by an American writer has not appeared for a considerable time.

"From Grave to Gay" is a volume of selections from the complete poems of H. Cholmondeley-Pennell, a gentleman whose name is more easily spoken than written. These selections are made from the three or four previously published volumes of this writer, of which "Puck on Pegasus" is the best known. The present volume is so unusually beautiful a specimen of the book-maker's art that we are prepared to expect of the contents much more than is to be got. These are almost entirely *vers de société* of a particularly pointless kind, and when contrasted with the work of Austin Dobson, or even of Locker, they seem poor of finish and lacking in refinement. The following stanza may be quoted as an example of the better class of work found in this collection:

"The white rose decks the breast of May,
The red rose smiles in June,
Yet autumn chills and winter kills
And leaves their stems alone;
Ah, swiftly dies the garden's pride
Whose sleep no waking knows,—
But my love she is the daisy
That all the long year grows."

The unconscious use of a recently evolved American idiom in the verse next to the last is very amusing, since it is evident that the passage was written in all seriousness.

A volume called "Flower Myths and Other Poems," by William Edward Vasser, comes to us from Louisville, Kentucky. The writer has been unfortunate in his printer, for the appearance of the book is damning in itself; but upon close examination, little can be found among the contents which is worthy of a better dress. One or two of the pieces—such as the "Serenade" and "The Jacqueminot Rose"—will bear a second reading, but all such books as this can have no place in literature, not even the humblest niche. Their publication is a matter of interest to the writer and to his circle of friends, but not to any one else.

Héloïse Durant's "Pine Needles, or Sonnets and Songs," is a volume of verse which does not seem to show, upon close examination, any sufficient reason for existence. At hardly any point does it rise above the level of the barest commonplace, and it is suggestive of the hymn-book and of the literature of the nursery rather than of any of the sources of genuine poetic inspiration. The following is an average specimen:

"Fall, O fleecy flakes of snow!
Shroud the hills and meadows low!
Heed not earth's request.
Pack it,
Stack it
High above her breast."

But it would be cruel to make any further critical excursions in such a field.

The first party of Europeans who are known to have endured the hardships of a winter in the Arctic Circle was that which accompanied the Dutch explorer, Barents, upon his memorable voyage in 1596. Caught by the ice, in the fall of that year, upon the coasts of Novaya Zemlya—a land which he had himself discovered in a previous expedition—there was nothing for it but to remain there through the winter. Accordingly, a hut was built on shore, stores were brought from the ship, and with much privation and suffering the winter was passed. Barents himself succumbed to the hardships of the winter, but most of his companions succeeded in reaching home the following year. In the year 1871, a Norwegian ship landed where the Dutch party had wintered two hundred and seventy-five years before. The commander of this ship, supposing himself to be

the first to land at that spot, was astonished to find the hut of Barents, and its furniture, just as it had been left so long before. The story of Barents and of his stay there, which had been handed down as a tradition, thus received ample confirmation. Many important relics were found and transported to the Hague, and upon a subsequent expedition a manuscript record with the signature of Barents was added to the collection. Meanwhile, tradition had made this story familiar to the Dutch; and the best of the Dutch poets of this century, Hendrik Tollens (1780-1856), had made it the subject of one of his most admired works, and what is regarded as the finest piece of descriptive poetry in the Dutch language. This poem has now been translated into English by Daniel Van Pelt, and the translation is furnished with a valuable historical introduction by Samuel Richard Van Campen, in which an account of the voyages of Barents is given. The original is in iambic hexameter couplets, and blank verse is the meter chosen for the translation. While the work can hardly lay claim to be great poetry in the original, it is possessed of much interest, and the translation, which is a faithful and a fairly good one, may be read with pleasure, and, to those who do not read the Dutch language, will prove a welcome addition to the few translations which we already possess of the masterpieces of the literature of the Netherlands.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

THE RECORDS OF A FAMOUS TRAVELLER.*

A various interest centres in the autobiography of Arminius Vambery. As a man of extraordinary natural endowments, as a linguist, a traveller, a philologist, a politician, and a writer, he has made his name known the world over. To be able to read the story of his life and adventures from his own pen is a satisfaction to those who respect heroic achievements and an honorable and hard-won reputation, to those who are curious regarding the condition of the hordes peopling central Asia, and to those who watch with intelligent inquiry the circumstances attending the domination of England and Russia over Asiatic territory.

Vambery is in the ordinary sense of the phrase a self-made man. He was born and matured in extreme penury, and at twelve years of age was sent out into the world to shift for himself. He labored, moreover, under the disability of lameness, although his health has ever been firm and robust. He had disclosed a

* ARMINIUS VAMBERY. *His Life and Adventures*, written by himself. With Portrait and Illustrations. New York: Cassell & Company.

remarkable memory during the three years of schooling which had been afforded him in childhood, and, when thrown upon his own resources, managed, by giving instruction to others more ignorant than himself, by the help of charity, and by the endurance of great privations, to continue his studies at St. George and Pressburg—towns not far distant from his native island of Schutt in the Danube. During the vacations, he indulged an instinctive passion for travelling, starting off at the end of each term without a coin in his pocket, “limping but always on foot,” and thus contriving to visit one after another the chief cities in the Austrian dominions. His acquisition of foreign languages and literatures was amazing, and after mastering most of those of Europe he turned with avidity to the treasures locked up in Oriental tongues. With a little assistance from a kind friend, he ventured on his first journey beyond the bounds of Austria, landing in Constantinople when just turned twenty-two, in a penniless condition. A hopeful disposition, habits of frugality, and his linguistic talents, were a mine of wealth, enabling him to secure immediate friends and facilities for subsistence. He remained in Constantinople six years, continually deepening his acquaintance with the Asiatics. He then began, in Persia, Turkestan, and Afghanistan, the explorations which gave him his early fame. His travels in Asia were not extensive or protracted compared with some accomplished in recent years, nor were they accompanied with greater hardships or perils; but they were among the earliest in an almost unknown region inhabited by the most hostile and barbarous races, and were prosecuted with exceeding adroitness and success.

Vambéry left Constantinople for his eastern tour in 1862, and returned in 1864. Much of the time of his absence was spent in the cities of Persia, about ten months being consumed in the wilderness of Central Asia. He travelled in the guise of a dervish, and though narrowly escaping detection in several instances, was able to maintain his assumed character to the end. It was singular that after the accomplishment of this wonderful exploit, and the attainment of all the rewards which accompany a sudden and wide-spread renown, the traveller should settle down to the quiet and secluded life of a scholar. But Vambéry was content with the experiences of one tour of exploration in the lands of the east, and has since occupied the chair of Oriental Languages in the University of Pesth. He has published a number of volumes relating to his travels and special researches, and has taken an active part in public controversies concerning the motives and movements of the two great European powers which share the burden and responsibility of conquering and

civilizing the peoples of Asia. He is a warm partisan of England—and not unaccountably, considering his Jewish descent, the grudge which the Magyar bears against Russia for its assistance in the subjugation of Hungary, and the honors accorded him among Englishmen for his prowess as an explorer. Vambéry writes fluently in English, only an occasional eccentricity of expression betraying that it is not his vernacular. The tinge of vanity apparent in his recital may be excused in one who has risen from the lowest estate to a position of credit by purely personal effort.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE “Practical Essays” gathered by Professor Alexander Bain, of the University of Aberdeen, from the British periodicals in which they were originally printed, have not been outgrown by the progress of later thought, although it is some sixteen years since the oldest of them were called out. They differ in topic, yet are alike in their bearing upon living questions. In the first article, which treats of “Common Errors on the Mind,” Professor Bain assumes that it is a fallacy to prescribe cheerfulness to persons not naturally so inclined. Buoyancy of feeling he declares to be a matter of temperament, depending upon physical vigor, abundant nourishment, and absence of care. He takes no account of the influence of habit or of moral principle applied to the case. “*Increase the supports and decrease the burdens of life,*” is the sole condition upon which, in his belief, a joyous disposition may be promoted. Again, he combats the theory that men may cultivate a taste and find delight in pursuits toward which the mind is not originally bent. Strong tastes, he argues, are the result of a natural exuberance of feeling and emotion. In his words, “a spare and thin emotional temperament * * can never supply the material for fervor or enthusiasm in anything.” Here, as elsewhere, the author clearly intimates that the forces or elements of character are constitutional endowments, and that neither education nor persuasion can go very far to alter them. In short, his doctrine may be summed up in the phrase that “men are born, not made.” The articles on “The Civil Service Examinations” and “The Classical Controversy” oppose the teaching of Greek and Latin in the universities and high schools to the exclusion or the neglect of science and the modern languages. The rectorial address to the students of Aberdeen University, delivered in 1882, which forms the sixth paper in the collection, presents an interesting historical review of the growth of the universities of Europe, closing with a sketch of the ideal university as cherished in the mind of the author. The seventh paper, comprising a chapter omitted from Professor Bain’s treatise on “The Science of Education,” is a valuable essay on the art of study, embodying the author’s views of the best methods of self-education by means of books. It abounds in suggestions which are the product of a wide experience, and are of use to students of every condition and age. The article entitled “Sectarian Creeds and Subscription to Articles”

is a claim for the extension of freedom of thought, and especially for the emancipation of teachers and preachers from religious tests. The evils of restricting and suppressing the free avowal of opinion on the part of the intellectual leaders of mankind, are discussed in brief but forcible terms. The remaining essays in the book are marked by the same cogent reasoning and lucid style which characterize those particularly mentioned. (D. Appleton & Co.)

It is less than thirty years since the condition of cerebral exhaustion began to attract the special attention of the medical fraternity and excite public discussion concerning its symptoms and treatment. A considerable body of literature relative to the subject has accumulated meantime, and all thinking persons have become interested in the facts that have been developed. "Brain Exhaustion," as Dr. J. Leonard Corning terms it in his latest treatise on intellectual disorders (D. Appleton & Co.), has become so common a disease in this country, and is the cause of so much varied and fatal mischief, that it behooves every one conscious of possessing a thinking apparatus to inquire how it may be preserved in health, or, should its normal action have been impaired, how to restore this by the wisest and surest means. Through his connection with hospitals for the insane, and his extensive facilities for the practical observation of maladies of the mind, Dr. Corning has acquired a knowledge of their phases, causes, and remedies, which renders any discussion of the theme by him instructive. He has addressed the present work to his co-laborers in the healing art, and has consequently made unstinted use of the technical terminology common with them, but not understood by the unscientific reader. Still, those portions of the book calculated to be of popular service are written in the plainest language, and combine a valuable amount of information. Dr. Corning ascribes brain troubles primarily to overwork, worry, and excessive indulgence in agitating emotions. The effect of these injurious agencies is, in the first place, to abridge sleep—that state of essential oblivion in which the cells of the brain that have been disintegrated by intellection are built up again. So important to the well-being of the cerebral organs is the insurance of ample rest, that, according to the author, were ten hours out of every twenty-four spent in perfect *physiological* sleep, "there would be few intellectual storms of sufficient potency to cause shipwreck of the mind." The climate of the United States predisposes to the occurrence of functional nervous disease. This is particularly the case in the states of the Northwest, where the atmosphere is most dry and stimulating. Under its influence, work is rapid and protracted, and the wear and tear proportionally severe. The observations of Dr. Corning incline him to the belief that insanity and other brain diseases are on the increase in this country, and that foreigners after a short residence are as liable to their assaults as native Americans. The preventives and remedies are alike—an abundance of brain rest and brain nutrition. Advice as to how these are best secured is an important feature of Dr. Corning's volume.

There is occasionally a book which the critic can in no way treat so well as to let it speak for itself.

Such an one is George Alfred Townsend's romance of "The Entailed Hat." The heroine of this fiction is Vesta Custis, a girl of twenty, beautiful as an houri and virtuous as an angel.

"Her dark hair, silky as the cleanest tassels of the corn, fell as naturally upon her perfect head as her teeth, white as the milky corn-rows, moved in the May cherries of her lips. The delicate arches of her brows, shaded by black-birds' wings, enriched the clear sky of her harmonious eyes, where mercy and nobility kept company, as in heaven."

Vesta was dressing in her chamber when she "heard early wheels upon the morning air," and looking out saw "in a hack and span" the wearer of the entailed hat—an eccentric man with "resinous brown eyes" whom later she was destined to marry.

"Vesta laughed aloud, and began to skip about in her long, slender, worked slippers, whose insteps would spare a mouse darting under. 'Isn't he too funny for anything?' she exclaimed to her mother. 'But, dear me! he is staring right up at this window. Let us duck.' Vesta's long, ivory-grained arms, divided from her beautiful shoulders only by a spray of lace, pulled her mother down. 'Don't be afraid, dear! he can see nothing but the blinds. Perhaps he is looking for the Judge.' Vesta rose again in her white morning-gown, like a stag rising from a snow-drift. A long, trembling movement, the result of tittering, passed down the graceful columns of her back. 'He sits there like an Indian riding past in a show, mamma! Did you ever see such a hat?' 'I think it must be buggy by this time,' said the mother; and both of them shook with laughter again. 'Unless,' added Mrs. Custis, 'the bugs are stoned out.' 'Poor, lonely creature,' said Vesta; 'he can only wear such a hat from want of understanding.' 'His *understanding* is good enough, dear. He has the green gaiters on.' They laughed again, and Vesta's hair, shaken down by her merriment, fell nearly to her slipper, like the skin of some coal-black beast, that had sprung down a poplar's trunk."

These ladies were accomplished Southern women, ornaments of the cultured society of Baltimore, and their husband and father, Judge Custis, was "the first gentleman in Somerset." He had possessed great wealth, but at the beginning of the story had spent the last of it in a wild business speculation and a course of low debauchery. The hero in "the hack and span" had but just driven by, when the Judge came home dilapidated by a night's orgy, and under the loving ministrations of Vesta disclosed the wreck he had made of their prosperity. It was a cruel blow to learn "that he, the good, the kind, the gentleman," had descended to such depths of degradation, but rallying bravely—

"She walked over to her father tenderly, and kissed him, and then, drawing his weaker inclination by hers, brought him to a sofa, placed a pillow for him, and made him stretch his once proud form there. Procuring a bowl of water, she washed his face free of tears with a napkin, and bathed it in cologne. The voluptuous nature of the Judge yielded to the perfume and the easy position, and he sobbed himself to sleep like an exhausted child. Sitting by the sleeping bankrupt, watching his heart rise and fall, and hearing his coarse snoring, as if fiends within were snarling in rivalry for the possession of him, Vesta felt that the life which was unconscious there was the fountain of her own, and, loving no man else, she felt her heart, like a gold-fish of that fountain, go around and around it throbbingly."

These passages, taken from the opening chapters

of the romance, will suffice. They are written in all seriousness, and faithfully illustrate the character of the book. (Harper & Brothers.)

"LAL" is not a significant or an inviting name for a novel, but some of Bret Harte's most admired tales have flourished under such curt and vulgar titles as "Miggles" and "M'liss." The story of "Lal" (Appleton) is located in the same rough regions from which these heroines emerged, it deals with the same class of rascally vagabonds with which they were associated, and evolves incidents of a lurid and exaggerated character like those with which their fate was intermixed. The name is therefore in harmony with the fiction, and neither are more inferior to the creations of the unique artist who first delineated the life in western mining camps than imitations are apt to be. The name of William A. Hammond has acquired fame in science. It is appended to a long list of essays and treatises in which original discoveries connected with physiology and therapeutics are recorded. It will not gain honor by this recent experiment in imaginative literature. The province is too far removed from that in which he has long and successfully worked. There is lacking in the *dramatis personæ* of "Lal" that vital quality which belongs to living beings; the style is prolix, and the plot is unnatural. The tastes and culture of the physician are apparent in various points in the management of the story; but the lover of fiction would prefer that these should be confined to medical theses, and that the novel which he seeks as a source of diversion should come from the hand of one whose chief talent is investing visions with the semblance of reality.

THE work of Sir George Grove upon "Beethoven's Nine Symphonies" (George H. Ellis) consists of "analytical essays," one to each symphony, giving the history of its composition, so far as known, the intention of the composer, and an analysis of its musical ideas and its structure as a whole. It is illustrated by brief musical passages, which give the themes of the several movements, as well as occasional striking passages which seem to need explanation. As a preparation for hearing these great works, or as an aid to reviewing and refreshing one's memory, nothing better could be desired by an amateur; for it is not as a musician, nor for musicians, that the author has written, but for music-lovers who desire to understand the underlying thought rather than the technicalities of these compositions. The plan of the work must make it welcome to thousands who have desired just such an aid; and the execution is in every respect worthy of it. On page 32, a familiar anecdote is related in respect to the Heroic Symphony (No. 9) — its original dedication to Bonaparte, and the incident of the composer's indignantly tearing off the dedicatory page on hearing of his hero's assumption of the dignity of Emperor. The author then proceeds to consider "what would have been the difference, if, instead of the general title, 'Heroic Symphony,' we had been accustomed to hear the piece with the knowledge that it was a portrait of the great Napoleon. * * There is no doubt that in not having the original title 'Napoleon Bonaparte' affixed to the work, we

do miss a certain amount of interest and enjoyment that we should have had if it had remained." Of course the whole story is interesting and characteristic, and the knowledge of it leads greatly to our enjoyment of the work. But after all, as Beethoven foresaw, our associations with the hero are so changed by his subsequent career, that the Napoleon Bonaparte celebrated by the composer — the man who "single-handed, had reduced the chaos of the great Revolution into order and fitness, and had brought back order and prosperity to France," — this Napoleon Bonaparte was not the Napoleon Bonaparte whom we know, much less "the great Napoleon" of history. The genesis of the symphony is a matter of curious interest; but to us, as well as to the composer, it was the portrait of a real hero, not of the Emperor Napoleon.

THE first issues of a new series of elementary science text-books, to be published by Appleton & Co., are at hand, and comprise a volume upon "Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene," by Roger S. Tracy, M.D., and one on "Chemistry" by F. W. Clarke. There is so much competition in text-books at the present time, and so many good ones upon these two subjects already available, that it is difficult to see wherein these new-comers supply any very long or deeply felt want. The books are both fairly well written, but do not seem to be the work of experienced teachers of these subjects. Take, for example, this definition from the first page of the book on Physiology: "A part of the body, which is so small that when it has been separated from other parts it cannot be further subdivided without the destruction of its organization, is called an *anatomical element*, as a cell or a fiber." Now this is the kind of definition that the child learns by heart, for the simple reason that it has no meaning to him, however intelligible it may have been to the writer; and this definition, with others equally slipshod, we find at the very outset. The hygienic part is perhaps the best, although, with the dishonesty common in such books, we are told without any qualification that alcohol is a poison. The illustrations of the volume are generally good. The Chemistry, which has as frontispiece a badly-colored plate of spectra, is a somewhat better book than the other, although it has the same general faults. Further criticism is invited by the introduction of physical topics. Of such matter there is either too much or not nearly enough. Chemistry cannot be intelligibly studied without a thorough knowledge of elementary physics; and the small amount here introduced is of no use at all by itself. The subject of Organic Chemistry should have been wholly omitted rather than given such meagre treatment as it here receives. The experiments do not seem to be particularly well selected, or the directions for performing them very clearly given. The best thing about these books is the attractive way in which they are executed.

As all bits of biographical matter relating to a renowned and beloved author are precious, the modest volume recording the notable incidents of "A Western Journey with Mr. Emerson" has its value. In the spring of 1871, a party of twelve, including Ralph Waldo Emerson, made the tour from Boston to

San Francisco and back as the guests of a munificent friend. A sketch of the trip, with special notes of the most honored personage in the company, was prepared as a club article, by Mr. James Bradley Thayer of Cambridge, and is now given to the public from the press of Little, Brown & Co. Its stock of information is slender, yet the admirers of Emerson will be grateful for the little it yields that is substantial and new concerning his habits and idiosyncrocies. It is interesting to know that the great man "found it an excellent time to study his German, in the cars," and that on his pleasure trip he carried his purple satchel laden with books, and the proof-sheets of "Parnassus" on which he worked betimes with his daughter. It is a fact worth having, too, that the idealist had not risen above the New England weakness for pie, and enjoyed partaking of this pabulum at breakfast. But more than all, it is pleasant to receive the testimony that he was the most agreeable of travelling companions, "always accessible, cheerful, sympathetic, considerate, tolerant," ever manifesting "the same respectful interest in those with whom he talked, even the humblest, which raised them in their own estimation." Very impressive is the account of Emerson's remarks on immortality. "I enjoy the passing hour," he said; and in his manner he seemed to have the sense "of a certain great amplitude of time and leisure. It was the behavior," writes Mr. Thayer, "of one who really believed in an immortal life, and had adjusted his conduct accordingly; so that, beautiful and grand as the natural objects were among which our journey lay, they were matched by the sweet elevation of character and the spiritual charm of our gracious friend." Appended to the notes of travel is a sensible reply to the criticisms of "Matthew Arnold's Lecture on Emerson," which was originally communicated by Mr. Thayer to the "Boston Advertiser."

M. DE MAUPAS'S "Story of the Coup D'Etat" (Appleton) is a contribution of more or less value to the secret history of France under the administration of Louis Napoleon, and, it might be added, to the biography of the latter enigmatical character. The revolution of February, 1848, found M. De Maupas a young sub-prefect at Beaune. He had no acquaintance or relations with any members of the Bonaparte family, but used his influence in favor of the election of Louis Napoleon to the chief-magistracy of the republic. His acquaintance with the future president began in November, 1848. The following January he was made sub-prefect at Boulogne, and in October of the same year was called to the prefecture of the department of the Allier. His ability and zeal attracted attention and secured him promotion and the most complete confidence. He was called to Paris to assist Napoleon in the accomplishment of the *Coup D'Etat*, which was fixed for December 2, 1851. He assumed the office of prefect of police, and in that capacity was the principal adviser and manager of the movement. After the lapse of more than thirty years he becomes the historian of this event, narrating with careful detail the successive incidents which led up to it, and those which followed down to the inauguration of the Second Empire in 1852. Statistics are given in abundance, with copies of state papers and evidences from the archives of

the prefecture of police. It is difficult to read without a smile his vindication of the character and actions of Louis Napoleon, whom he presents as a disinterested patriot desiring only the best interests of France. Those who are able to conceive him in such a rôle will read the narrative with great satisfaction; while the incredulous will read it with a certain curious interest.

THE career of the Agassiz Association is full of interest. It was founded in 1875, by Mr. Harlan H. Ballard, in connection with the Lenox Academy, in Massachusetts, of which he is the principal. Its object was the study of natural history, and its work was so profitable and pleasant that in 1880 the president published in the "St. Nicholas Magazine" an invitation to the young people all over the United States to form classes or local "Chapters" bearing the name and having the purpose of the original society. Within three years and a half, six hundred and fifty branch societies were established in response to his invitation, and more than seven thousand students, young and old, were poring over the pages of nature in accordance with a regular and systematic plan. The "St. Nicholas Magazine" has been the organ of public communication between these societies, and has done a great deal to spread the knowledge of the Association and awaken an interest in it. Should one wish a summary of what has been accomplished by this band of students dispersed through the states and territories, it can be found in a little "Handbook of the St. Nicholas Agassiz Association," published by Mr. Ballard at Lenox. The author of the work deserves the rank and esteem of a public benefactor. By uniting so many thousands of young people in one common healthful and beneficent occupation, he has set in train a multitude of saving joyous influences which will affect them to the end of their lives. Happy are the children who are enrolled as members of the Agassiz Association.

THE series of twelve essays, or sermons, recently published by the Rev. Minot J. Savage, have a broader scope than their title, "Man, Woman, and Child," immediately indicates. They cover the relations and duties of the individual to society as well as to the limited home circle. They trace the evolution of family institutions; the development of the special characteristics of man and woman, and of their distinct parts in the work of the world; of the gradual elevation of the idea of marital union from the promiscuous association of the sexes in the primitive stages of mankind up to the present high type of monogamic marriage; the creation of the home; the organization of society; and, finally, the slow and steady transfiguration of humanity in the past and the promise of its continuous sublimation in the future. The subjects discussed by the writer are treated after the scientific method. It is assumed that the human race has from its origin been ascending in the scale of being, and that, imperfect as its convictions and practices still remain at the very best, there has been a constant growth which gives ground for the highest hopes of what is yet to be attained. There is encouragement, together with instruction, in this way of looking at things. It stimulates aspiration by the prospect of an endless

progress which may be helped onward and improved by every personal effort. Mr. Savage's discourses have a stamp of freshness and individuality which excite attention. This last of many collections he has put into book form sets trite themes in new lights and enriches them with many striking reflections. (G. H. Ellis.)

MR. EDWARD PIERREPONT has paid the public a poor compliment by setting before it the stale statistics filling up his book entitled "Fifth Avenue to Alaska" (Putnams). He appears to be unaware of the fact that the Americans are a nation of readers, and that their daily newspapers keep them well instructed in the geography and topography of the country lying along our great routes of internal transportation. What the newspapers have failed to tell, intelligent and enterprising tourists have iterated and reiterated, until the scenery traversed by our transcontinental railroads is almost as familiar as that which we look upon from our home windows. It is the individuality put into a book describing the well-known trip from the Atlantic to the Pacific which gives it interest now-a-days; and of this there is uncommonly little in the volume under notice. The author states in the title-page that he is a graduate of Christ College, Oxford, and a *membre du club Alpin Suisse*; and elsewhere he informs us that his father was attorney-general in the cabinet of President Grant, and that he has a country-seat on the Hudson besides his residence on Fifth Avenue. All these advantages of fortune have not put him ahead of the average schoolboy of sixteen, who should be able to invest an account of four months of travel, even in familiar regions, with some degree of original character. Mr. Pierrepont started on his tour in April, 1883, and, as the companion of his father, enjoyed peculiar honors and attentions throughout the journey.

In the good old New England days, the clergyman rose to address his congregation with a sense of authority. He knew that his audience made no question of the vitality of his cause. He spoke as a messenger; and if among his hearers were some classed as unbelievers, these did not deny the truths of religion. The unbelievers were not faithless, but had not been allowed to yield by reason of the influence of the evil spirit, and were subjects for exhortation and persuasion. The task of the minister of those days would seem to have been easier than at present, when even his authority is challenged, and he must prove the very foundations of religion, in such manner as to attract, entertain, and strengthen. An unconscious portrayal of the struggles of the latter-day clergyman is given by the Rev. Wilder Smith, in his book on "Extempore Preaching" (Brown & Grove). The author says: "Preaching the Gospel is a difficult art, and aims to point to others a smoother way." He regards as essential to success, constant effort. Work, work always, is his theme. He gives many and valuable suggestions to co-workers, derived from experience and observation, and his volume must prove useful and helpful to the members of the profession for whom it was chiefly written.

THE "Letters of William Cowper" have been justly pronounced among the most elegant and charming specimens of epistolary writing. Southey and Alexander Smith declared them the best in the English language; and surely while under the spell of their perusal it is impossible to think of any similar compositions as equally captivating. Although Cowper died in 1800, there is now published for the first time a complete collection of his letters. They have been brought together by the Rev. W. Bentham, and edited and arranged by him in the most complete manner. The Introduction furnishes a biographical sketch of the poet, and explanatory notes regarding the various persons who were his correspondents. The publishers of the volume (Macmillan & Co.) have put up the letters in a style harmonizing exquisitely with their graceful character. It is not often that a book is so enticing without and within.

THE manual prepared by Dr. Wallace for the use of amateur photographers, which was noticed in the last issue of THE DIAL, is followed by another of similar size and scope, prepared by D. J. Tapley, and published by S. W. Green's Sons, New York. It does not seem to be written in the interests of any one manufacturer, as it advertises several of them. The writer has attempted to make his book readable by a jocular way of writing, and expresses himself as hoping "that it may, somehow, be the inciting cause of an accretion of shekels to our bank-account." Much of the book is written in this smart and thoroughly bad style—bad in itself, and especially reprehensible in a scientific work even of the simplest kind. The technical directions are given clearly enough, but the book is, on the whole, inferior to that of Dr. Wallace, and much less attractive in appearance.

THERE is a necessity for treatises on etiquette, especially in this country, where there is constant change in social circles and a consequent uncertainty in the forms and ceremonials by which their intercourse is regulated. The newest of these treatises, by Mrs. Sherwood, entitled "Manners and Social Usages" (Harpers), was instigated by the thousands of enquirers seeking instruction through the medium of "Harper's Bazar." With great good sense and gentle consideration, the writer has answered these solicitous querists, and thus produced the material of a treatise which may be consulted with benefit by most people. In addition to the usual directions presented in books of this sort, Mrs. Sherwood has given valuable hints on many little points often overlooked. Her chapters on the treatment of servants, on the manners of the past, on the optimist, on the sympathetic, and on the awkward and the shy, are wholesome reading for everybody.

Two exquisite stories bearing the titles of "Miss Toosey's Mission" and "Laddie" are bound together in a neat little volume by Roberts Brothers. The name of the author is not given, but instinctively we ascribe them to a woman and very definitely to a skillful writer of English nativity. They portray incidents in humble life, and with realistic fidelity. A profound reverence for sacred things runs through them, and a sense of the pathetic which is most affecting. There is no effort at sensation or brilliant

writing. So unpretending is the narrative, we might say the effects are produced more by what is hinted than by what is expressed. The account of "Miss Toosey's Mission" stirs the feelings deeply; but the delineation in "Laddie" of a love which cannot resent or reproach even a death-blow from the loved one, pulls at the very heart-strings.

"A MAN drops a woman's book, as if he had taken up a jelly-fish." The above generalization is obviously too ill-considered to cover all cases, but it applies well enough to the book from which it is taken, and which is very aptly styled "Dissolving Views" (Harpers). This unpretentious bit of novel-writing is the work of Mrs. Andrew Lang, the wife of the well known man of letters whose verses are noticed elsewhere in this paper. It is a light, incoherent, uninteresting story, whose execution shows a certain amount of cleverness, but which is hardly worth the attention required to read it.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

AN interesting feature of the September "Harper's" will be an article upon Charles Reade, by Robert Buchanan, illustrated with an engraving of the oil portrait bequeathed by Mr. Reade to the Messrs. Harper.

EARLY in the field with announcements of holiday publications are Porter and Coates, who will offer, in small quartos, Bishop Heber's hymn "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," with twenty-two illustrations from designs by F. B. Schell, and Tennyson's poem of "Lady Clare," with the same number of illustrations from drawings by Schell, Church, Fredericks, Fenn, Perkins, and Garrett.

A NEW edition of Shakespeare in twenty volumes of popular form and price, is announced by Harper & Brothers, to be styled "The Friendly Edition," a name suggested to Mr. Rolfe by Mrs. Mary Cowden-Clarke, the venerable widow of the author of "Shakespeare Characters." The order of the plays will be approximately chronological. Mr. Rolfe's excellent school edition of Shakespeare, in forty small volumes, recently published by this firm, is to be made the basis of the new edition.

A CIRCULAR signed by Dr. Eaton and Mr. Sanborn, President and Secretary of the American Social Science Association, by Professor Adams of the University of Michigan, Professor Tyler of Cornell, and Professor H. B. Adams of John Hopkins, announces that it is proposed to organize, under the auspices of the American Social Science Association, during its next annual session at Saratoga, September 8-12, 1884, an American Historical Association, consisting of professors, teachers, specialists, and others interested in the advancement of history in this country. The objects of the proposed association are the exchange of ideas and the widening of acquaintance, the discussion of methods and original papers. Such an association will certainly prove of great advantage to American teachers and students who are now more or less isolated in their fields of work.

As the Comte de Paris has been reported to have suspended work on his "History of the Civil War in America," Messrs. Porter & Coates, the American publishers of the book, request us to insert the following extract from a letter recently sent them by the author: "The numerous political duties which have devolved upon me leave me but very little leisure. I am devoting every hour I can spare to the prosecution of my great work on the American War. The correction of the proof-sheets of volume seventh is progressing favorably, but this volume will not be published without the following one, of which only less than a third is yet written." Volumes seventh and eighth of the French edition will make the fourth volume of the American edition, and will be translated and published in English, by Porter & Coates, simultaneously with their issue in France.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of July, by MESSRS. JANSSEN, McClurg & Co., Chicago.]

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

- The Anabasis of Alexander*; or, the History of the Wars and Conquests of Alexander the Great. Literally translated, with a Commentary, from the Greek of Arrian the Nicomedian. By E. J. Chinnock, M.A., L.C.B. Pp. 443. London. Net, \$2.65.
The Discoveries of America, to the Year 1525. By A. J. Welse, M.A. 8vo, pp. 380. \$4.50.
Little Arthur's History of England. By Lady Calcott. New Edition. Illustrated. Pp. 271. \$1.25.
Elizabeth Fry. By Mrs. E. R. Pitman. "Famous Women." Pp. 269. \$1.

GUIDE BOOKS—SPORTING.

- Appleton's General Guide* to the United States and Canada for 1884. Revised each year to date of issue. Pp. 552. Leather, tucks. \$2.50.
Appleton's Illustrated Hand-book of American Summer Resorts for 1884. Paper, 50 cents.
Appleton's Dictionary of New York and Vicinity for 1884. With Maps. Revised to date of issue. Paper, 30 cents.
The White Mountains; a Hand-book for Travellers. Fifth Edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. 436. \$1.50.
The Tourist's Guide Book to the United States and Canada for 1884, with an Appendix of the Shooting and Fishing Resorts of North America. Illustrated. Pp. 344. Leather, flexible. \$2.50.
Camping and Cruising in Florida. By J. A. Henshall, M.D. Illustrated. Pp. 248. \$1.50.
Hunt-Room Stories, and Yachting Yarns. By the author of "Across Country," etc. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 287. London. Net, \$4.20.

ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES, ETC.

- Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, Esq., F.R.S.* From his MS. Cypher in the Pepysian Library. With a Life and Notes by Richard Lord Braybrooke. Deciphered, with additional notes, by Rev. M. Bright, M.A. *Édition de Luxe*, to be completed in ten vols., 8vo, 4 vols. now ready. The edition is limited to 15 copies on Japan paper, @ per vol. net \$7.50; 150 copies on Holland paper, @ per vol. net \$5.
The Foundation of Death. A Study of the Drink-Question. By A. Gustafson. Pp. 582. London. Net, \$1.75.
Wit, Wisdom, and Philosophy of Jean P. F. Richter. Edited by G. P. Hawley. "Standard Library." Pp. 225. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, \$1.
Tales, Essays, and Poems. By Jane and Ann Taylor. With a Memoir by Grace A. Oliver. Pp. 330. \$1.
Man, Woman, and Child. By M. J. Savage. Pp. 211. \$1.
On the Origin of Sam Weller, and the real cause of the success of the Posthumous Papers of the Pickwick Club, together with a facsimile reprint of the Beauties of Pickwick, collected and arranged by Sam Weller, etc. Embellished with a choice etching of Mr. Samuel Weller composing his love letter. 8vo, paper. London. Net, \$1.
Sunday Under Three Heads. By Timothy Sparks (Charles Dickens). A Reproduction in exact facsimile of the rare original. Paper. London. Net, 80 cents.

POETRY.

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CONTENTS.

DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA.—THE LOST-ATLANTIS THEORY. <i>W. F. Poole</i>	97
HISTORY OF UNITED STATES NOTES. <i>Frank Gilbert</i>	101
COMMON-SCHOOL EDUCATION. <i>J. B. Roberts</i>	102
JEVONS'S STUDIES IN CURRENCY AND FINANCE. <i>A. L. Chapin</i>	104
MRS. FRY, AND ENGLISH PRISON REFORM. <i>Sara A. Hubbard</i>	106
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	108
Publications of the Maryland Historical Society.—Turgenef's <i>Annouchka</i> , a Tale.—Domett's <i>History of the Bank of New York</i> .—E. J. L.'s <i>Ten Days in the Jungle</i> .—Hare's <i>Venice and Florence</i> .—Shaler's <i>First Book of Geology</i> .—Atkinson's <i>Lectures on History and the Study of History</i> .—Miss Johnson's <i>The Fainalls of Tipton</i> .—Harte's <i>On the Frontier</i> .—Lady Calcott's <i>Little Arthur's History of England</i> .	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	110
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	113
PUBLISHERS' ANNOUNCEMENTS	115

DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA.—THE LOST-ATLANTIS THEORY.*

The finding out for the first time what was before unknown or unrecognized, is usually regarded as the meaning of the word *discovery*. In that sense there was but one discovery of America. Mr. Weise, however, is of the opinion that there were many discoveries of the Western continent, and some of these he dates back to prehistoric times. He startles us in the opening sentence of his preface, by saying: "It is a fact that America in the early ages was one of the inhabited parts of the earth. The Egyptians furnish the earliest known account of the inhabitants of this continent. The subsequent explorations of the Spaniards confirmed the statements of the Egyptian records." All this is important, if true. That his view of the subject may be impressed upon our minds at the start, he begins his first chapter as follows:

"The oldest scriptures, sacred and profane, attest the antiquity of the red race. As early as the antediluvian

period this division of the human family had taken possession of the islands and continents of the Western hemisphere, where it founded an empire the most famous and formidable of primeval times. Great in political power, its commercial, agricultural and other economical interests were commensurably vast and unparalleled."

If Mr. Weise can substantiate these statements by historical evidence, he is himself entitled to the honors of a discoverer. It is his misfortune that he cannot produce those Egyptian records, or authentic evidence that they ever existed. There is only a tradition that some Egyptian priests, twenty-five hundred years ago, said that there were some records in their country which told of a great island in the Atlantic Ocean situated in front of the Pillars of Hercules, now the Straits of Gibraltar, which was inhabited by a cultivated and warlike people, and that later this island disappeared beneath the ocean.

The origin of the story, which has come down to us in two dialogues of Plato entitled "Timæus" and "Critias," is that Solon, the Athenian law-giver, visited Egypt five hundred and seventy years before the Christian era, and was there told the tale of the "lost Atlantis" by priests who said they took it from their records. Solon, who was seeking a subject for a historical poem, wrote out the narrative and brought it back to Greece. About two hundred years later the story came by oral tradition to the knowledge of Plato, and was told by him in his two dialogues. Critias he makes the narrator, who says that Solon told it to Dropidas, his great-grandfather, who told it to his grandfather; and that his grandfather when ninety years of age told it to him when a boy ten years old. This is the account as it appears in "Timæus." In "Critias" the same narrator tells again how he came by the story, but in a different way. He says: "My great-grandfather, Dropidas, had the original writing, which is now in my possession, and was carefully studied by me when a child." This manuscript ought to be looked up by Mr. Weise.

The main features of the tradition, or something even more shadowy, which Mr. Weise regards as history, are that the city of Athens, nine thousand years before the story was told to Solon, conquered a warlike and powerful

* THE DISCOVERIES OF AMERICA TO THE YEAR 1525. By Arthur James Weise. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

nation which dwelt upon the island Atlantis situated as already described. This people had overrun and ravaged the greater part of Europe, Asia Minor, and the northern coast of Africa; and, but for the power and valor of the Athenians, would have conquered the world.

Not stopping to look into the chronology of this statement, which antedates by about six thousand years the chronology of the second chapter of Genesis, we will allow the original narrator to describe briefly the wealth and magnificence of the island Atlantis, and first of its chief city. The entire circuit of its outer wall, eleven miles in circumference, was covered with shining brass; the second wall was coated with tin, and the inner wall around the citadel flashed with the red light of orichalcum (copper). The temple of the principal god, Poseidon, was six hundred and six feet long, three hundred and three feet wide, and of proportional height. The outside was covered with silver and the pinnacles with gold. The ceiling was lined with ivory adorned with silver and gold. The statues of the temple were of gold. That of Poseidon was so tall that his head touched the ceiling. He was represented as standing in a chariot, driving with reins six winged horses. Surrounding the statue were one hundred Nereides riding on dolphins. The Greeks recognized only fifty of these lovely maiden divinities; and Plato, in order to protect himself from the charge of mythological ignorance, slyly adds, "for the people of that day thought that this was their number." One curious in these matters might inquire how the people of Atlantis, who lived nine thousand years before Homer, ever heard of the Nereides, and were as well up as they seem to have been in the details of Grecian mythology.

On the outside of the temple were the statues of the whole race of the "ten kings" and their wives, all of gold. There were royal and public baths of hot and cold water, and separate baths for women. Who shall say that women, during the primeval æons, were not the social equals of men? There were massive aqueducts and bridges in Atlantis; gardens and groves, in which were all manner of trees of wonderful height and beauty; gymnasiums, race courses, and immense artificial docks filled with *triremes* and naval stores. Its canals were three hundred feet wide and one hundred feet deep. Why galleys with three benches of oars, the largest vessels which are mentioned, should require canals one hundred feet deep, is not explained. A fosse or ditch of the same width and depth, and eleven hundred and fifty miles long, was excavated around the great plain on which the chief city stood. The political and social systems in vogue on the island of Atlantis are also set forth in minute and fascinating detail.

They are substantially the same as can be read in Plato's "Republic."

A sudden end, however, came to all this grandeur and blessedness. There were violent earthquakes and floods in that region. In a single day and night of rain, the whole population dropped into the earth, and in like manner the island of Atlantis sunk into the ocean and disappeared. "And this is the reason," says Plato, "why the sea in those parts is impassable and impenetrable, because there is such a quantity of shallow mud in the way; and this was caused by the subsidence of the island." A noted novelist was asked why he killed his principal hero so early in the story, and replied that he did it in self-defense; for if he had not killed his hero, his hero would have killed him. Plato took the safe precaution of putting his island beneath the ocean, where it would tell no tales.

Mr. Weise prints many pages of this sort of description of Atlantis, and seemingly without a suspicion that it is not veritable history.* The above abstract, however, is taken from Plato's dialogues. Many novel-readers are not aware that Plato was one of the most charming of story-tellers.

Professor Jowett, the latest translator of Plato, on the other hand, regards the whole narrative as a myth prophetic or symbolic of the later and real struggle between the Athenians and the hordes of Persia.

"We may safely conclude," he says, "that the entire narrative is due to the imagination of Plato, who could easily invent 'Egyptians or anything else,' and who has used the name of Solon (of whose poem there is no trace in antiquity) and the tradition of the Egyptian priests to give verisimilitude to his story. No one knew better than Plato how to invent 'a noble lie.' To the Greek, such a tale, like that of earth-born men, would have seemed perfectly accordant with the character of his mythology, and not more marvelous than the wonders of the East narrated by Herodotus and others. The fiction has exercised a great influence over the imagination of later ages. As many attempts have been made to find the great island, as to discover the country of the lost tribes."

Mr. Ignatius Donnelly, in his "Atlantis, the Antediluvian World," has recently undertaken to show that Plato's island of fable did actually exist; that it was the cradle of the human race, from which the Eastern continent was peopled, and that it was the pathway by which the Western continent was settled in the antediluvian

* He is annoyed, however, at the statement of Plato that the sea was impassable over the sunken island by reason of the shallow mud; and his comments on it are amusing. He says: "The inference of the priest that the mud of the submerged island made the Atlantic impassable, is seemingly an assertion without any basis of fact. Had he said that the submergence of some of the islands west of the Pillars of Hercules obliterated the marked sea-path between the continents of the two hemispheres, this statement would have strictly accorded with what he had said before." When Mr. Weise finds that lost manuscript of Solon, he will probably see how Plato misquoted that truthful Egyptian priest.

ages. In treating, with much vigor and ingenuity, this quaint and improbable hypothesis, he has written an entertaining book; and in running out with much study and diligent research the analogies between the early traditions, mythologies, structures, implements and customs of the two continents, has made an instructive book. The dissimilarities in these particulars and in the fauna and flora, as they would not help his theory, he has not treated. One has the feeling in reading his book that the author took up the subject as a diversion, and to see what he could make of it, without expecting to convince himself or anybody else that there was truth in his hypothesis. He seems, however, to have convinced Mr. Weise, if not himself, that Plato's "noble lie" was a solid geographical and historical fact.

Accepting, for the moment, as true, all which these two writers claim concerning the lost Atlantis, what relation has it to the discovery of America? It will certainly not be asserted that the island was any part of America itself, or the adjacent islands, and that the great armies with which this people overran and conquered nearly the whole of the settled parts of Europe, Asia, and Africa, were transported to and fro across the whole or any considerable part of a stormy ocean four thousand miles in breadth. A single item given by Plato concerning the military equipment of one of the ten subdivisions of this people, will show something of what this problem of ocean transportation was to them. It had ten thousand war-chariots, each with a charioteer, two horses and two outriders. Besides these there were archers, slingers, stone-shooters, and javelin-men, seven hundred and twenty thousand in number, and the complement of two hundred and forty thousand oarsmen and sailors to man twelve hundred *triremes*. "Such," says Plato, "was the order of war in the royal city. That of the other nine governments was different and would be weary to relate." What modern nation, with steamships and all the improved facilities for ocean transportation, could grapple with such a problem as this? If a people living eleven thousand five hundred years ago had the art and means of ocean navigation, some trace or tradition of it would have come down to the Egyptians, Greeks, and Romans. They had not the compass, and it does not appear that they had sailing vessels. The island of Atlantis, therefore, if it existed at all, must have been in very close proximity to the Eastern continent.

In order to maintain the assertion that Atlantis had any part in the discovery and settlement of America it must be shown that the island was nearly four thousand miles in length. The two narratives of Plato do not

favor this supposition; but, on the other hand, profess to describe its size and give it much narrower limits. In "Timæus" he says "it was larger than Libya [the northern coast of Africa west of Egypt] and Asia [Minor] put together." In "Critias" he gives the dimensions of the great plain on which the chief city was situated, making it less in size than the British islands, including England, Wales, and Scotland. The whole island had been explored, and the western and most remote side—that "on the side of the sea"—is described. He says:

"The whole country was very lofty and precipitous on the side of the sea; but the country immediately about and surrounding the city was a level plain. It was smooth and even, but of an oblong shape, extending in one direction three thousand stadia [about three hundred and forty-five miles] and going up the country from the sea through the center of the island, two thousand stadia [two hundred and thirty miles]. The whole region of the island lies towards the south, and is sheltered from the north. Among the surrounding mountains there were many wealthy inhabited villages and rivers, and lakes and meadows, supplying food enough for every animal, wild or tame, and wood of various sorts, abundant for every kind of work."

The area of the plain thus described was about 79,000 square miles, while that of the British islands is 89,644 square miles. Plato makes another statement on this matter which brings out about the same result. He says the land was subdivided into lots, each two stadia square, and ruled by a leader; and that there were sixty thousand of these lots—which indicates a total area of 78,000 square miles. He gives no data as to the space covered by the surrounding mountains except what may be inferred from the above description.

There is, moreover, in the narrative in "Critias" no intimation, no tradition, nor suspicion even, that there was any continent or land beyond the island. In "Timæus," however, a different statement appears—that the island "was the way to the other islands, and from the islands you might pass through the whole of the opposite continent which surrounded the true ocean." Plato believed that the earth was a sphere, and that the ocean, of whose extent nothing was known, necessarily had bounds. In the next sentence he explains that he means by *continent* simply land which bounds the ocean. He compares the Mediterranean sea with the ocean, and says "it seems like a lake having a narrow entrance; but the other seems really an ocean, and the land enclosing it would in every respect most properly be called a continent." While asserting as a speculation that there was a passage by means of islands to the opposite continent, which he probably suspected was Asia, he does not state that a passage to it had ever been made, or that anything was known about it. On the

globe of Martin Beheim, 1492, the Atlantic Ocean is depicted filled with small imaginary islands with fanciful names, and bounded on the west by the continent of Asia. The Canary and Cape Verde islands are the only ones with names ever recognized in geography. It might be supposed that Beheim inserted these numerous islands on the authority of Plato; but he did not. He gave the source of his information by inscribing on the globe this legend (in German): "Marco Polo says that the mariners have found in the Indian seas 12,700 islands inhabited and abounding with precious stones, pearls, spices, and mountains of gold."

If America had been known to, and was settled, as is claimed, by people from Atlantis, the fact would have come back to the mother country, and been transmitted with the rest of this delightful romance, to the veracious chroniclers of Egypt, and through them to Solon, Plato, Donnelly, and Weise. No one can be so senseless as to think that an island which sunk beneath the ocean some ten thousand years ago or more was any part of America, which, up to this day, has not met with that catastrophe.*

The fiction of Plato has, as Professor Jowett remarks, "exercised a great influence over the imagination of later ages;" but it never suggested to any person that there was a continent between Europe and eastern Asia. The alleged prophetic lines of Seneca (in Archbishop Whately's translation): "There shall come a time in later ages when Ocean shall relax his chains and a vast continent appear, and a pilot shall find new worlds and Thule shall be no more Earth's bound"—was a poet's rhapsody, the meaning of which, even more in the original than in the translation, is doubtful and obscure. Some thousand years hence a Don-

* The fool-killer, however, seems not to have made his round this year; for a book published in 1884, by Trübner & Co., London, entitled "Researches into the Lost Histories of America: by W. S. Blacket," positively asserts (p. 31) that the country which the Egyptians knew as Atlantis, was America itself; and he scoffs at the assertion of Plato that Atlantis ever sunk in the Ocean, as it was an impossibility. He states also that Ulysses visited America. After spending a year with Circe, he sailed for "the land of darkness." "Where was the land of darkness?" He replies: "It was America. Not only did the Hindoos call America the land of darkness, but the classic writers did so likewise. The *Odyssey* opens with an account of the arrival of Ulysses in that land. Who was Calypso? She was a nymph, an inhabitant of Atlantis; 'her hollow grot' was located in Central America. After 'revolving years' Ulysses returned to Ithaca" (p. 87). Ulysses, therefore, made a voyage across the Atlantic Ocean twice, and the *Odyssey* tells of the people he saw in America! Mr. Blacket further assures us that "the names, when subjected to the process of localization, are all found to be American." The ancestors of the American aborigines, he tells us, were Gorgons, Harpies, and Faunes, which is apparent from the character of the American Indians. The Styx was the Gulf of Mexico, Acheron the Mississippi River, Phlegethon the Missouri River, and Cocytus the Ohio River (p. 57). It is lamentable that such gibberish as this is soberly put forth by reputable publishers in our day as American history.

nelly or a Weise may arise who will claim that, in the nineteenth century, somebody by the name of Jules Verne made a voyage "From the Earth to the Moon;" and will prove it, by showing that this person was in the habit of doing that strange sort of traveling, inasmuch as he made another voyage of "Twenty-thousand Leagues under the Sea."

During all the reading, protracted study and meditation of Columbus before he made his first voyage, the idea never entered his mind that there was a continent between Europe and Asia. His purpose was to reach Asia, Cathay, India, the land of gold and spices, by sailing west. He took with him letters of introduction from the King and Queen of Spain to the Grand Khan of Cathay (China); and when he landed at Cuba, he thought he was on the island of Japan. He wrote in his journal, October 21, 1492: "I am determined to proceed to the continent, and visit the city of Guisay [the capital of Cathay] where I shall deliver the letters of your Highnesses to the Grand Khan, and demand an answer, with which I shall return." He returned to Spain without detecting his mistake. The first account of his discoveries appeared in February, 1493, as "A Letter of Christopher Columbus respecting the Islands of India beyond the Ganges lately discovered." He made three later voyages in search of the river Ganges and the home of the Grand Khan, and did not understand why he could not find them. He died in 1506, without having known or suspected that he had discovered a new continent. John and Sebastian Cabot saw the continent in the Gulf of St. Lawrence in 1497, and supposed it was China. In the same year Americus Vesputius saw the continent of South America, and supposed it was a part of Asia. He also made three later voyages, and died without knowing that he had looked upon a new Hemisphere which now bears his name. In 1513, when Vesputius had been in his grave a year, Vasco Núñez de Balboa, from the mountain tops of Panama, first saw the Pacific Ocean, and then the fact appeared that a new continent had been discovered. Every map and chart of America made previous to this date assumed the old Asiatic coast line of Marco Polo as its basis; and students of American history have often strained their eye-sight and puzzled their brains over the maps of Juan de la Cosa, the Cabots, Ptolemy, Peter Martyr, Ruysch, and Schoner, to find the first delineation of the Coast of Maine, Cape Cod, Long Island, Chesapeake Bay, and Florida. Their disappointment and vexation have been like that of Columbus when he could not find the Grand Khan and the river Ganges. It is a little singular, however, that the eastern coast lines of Asia and North America are so

much alike that some of these scholarly seekers have found what they were looking for. The general trend of the coasts, from northeast to southwest, is the same. Kamtschatka will answer in a rough way for Greenland; the Sea of Okhotsk for Baffin's Bay; the Gulf of Tartary for the Gulf of St. Lawrence; the island of Yesso for Newfoundland; and out of the other Japanese islands can be made Nova Scotia, Long Island, and whatever else is wanted. The conformation of the peninsula of Corea is like that of Florida; and the Yellow Sea, with some imagination and a good deal of credulity, will do for the Gulf of Mexico. It was not till the return of Magellan's ship *Vittoria*, in 1522, which had made a voyage round the world, that the extent of the Pacific Ocean and the cosmology of the world were known. When it took so many years to get the conception of a western continent into the minds of its explorers, is it possible to conceive that there was any previous knowledge, tradition, or even suspicion on the subject? Plato's account of the lost Atlantis was as well known to the educated men of four centuries ago as it is to-day, and there is no probability that it ever suggested to any person that there was a western continent. It will be safe to leave the vexed historical problem of the settlement of America unsolved, until, in the absence of direct and reliable evidence, some less absurd hypothesis than the Lost-Atlantis theory is proposed.

So much space has been given to the consideration of the topic suggested in the first chapter of Mr. Weise's book, that none is left for a notice of the rest of the volume. Indeed, there is not much in it, as regards novelty or originality, which requires a notice. The book is made up chiefly of abridged accounts from the writings of the early explorers, including the apocryphal voyages of the Northmen. Coming down to the time of Columbus, the original accounts are fuller and are selected with good judgment. The whole value of the book consists in its quotations. The author, either from timidity, or, what is more probable, from his lack of familiarity with the subject—which in itself is a life-study—seldom, after he is out of the first chapter, ventures upon an opinion of his own; and hence we have none of those broad analogies and sharp deductions and wise conclusions which are so suggestive and instructive in the writings of Henry Stevens on the same theme. In writing this notice I have found scarcely an idea or a suggestion of the author which could be used except for criticism; and hence I have drawn from other sources and from some previous study of the subject.

In translating an author it is well to translate also his proper names, when they are so common in their English form as Christopher Col-

umbus, John Cabot, and Fernando Magellan. They fall more pleasantly upon English eyes and ears than Cristobal Colon, Giovanni Caboto, and Fernam de Magalhaens. The paper, type and press-work of the book are first-class, and the index at its close is excellent.

W. F. POOLE.

HISTORY OF UNITED STATES NOTES.*

No man in this country has had better opportunities than John Jay Knox, perhaps no one else as good, to acquaint himself with the line of facts constituting the history of United States notes. For many years the comptroller of the currency, he sustained official relations requiring of him a mastery of the subject in all its statistical ramifications. In some respects he has the necessary qualifications for his present task. He is accurate and thorough in all that relates to the statistics of the subject. His style is simple to austerity. But he lacks the rare faculty of breathing life into dry figures. The book consists largely of quotations, mostly from public documents and congressional speeches; and, what is more to the point, the excerpts were evidently selected with a view to sustain what is obviously the central idea in the author's mind.

In the opinion of Mr. Knox, the emission of paper money is fraught with constant peril—peril so great, in fact, as to render it unwise for the Government to put or keep such money afloat except to meet a pressing emergency. If he had been on the Supreme bench, he would never have held the Legal-tender Act constitutional; at least, he would have justified it only as a war measure. Without indulging, with any degree of freedom, in censure of the position taken by the court (only one justice dissenting), he shows very plainly that the real object held in mind in preparing the volume was to foster a public sentiment hostile to the decision in question. He hopes that a constitutional amendment may be secured in the interest of hard money. Apparently he thinks that a public sentiment may be created in favor of his view of the case, by showing the attitude taken in times past by the statesmen of the country. In this he is likely to be disappointed.

The position held by the court may be briefly stated as an explicit and unequivocal declaration of plenary power in Congress to furnish the country with a legal-tender paper money,

* UNITED STATES NOTES. A history of the various issues of paper money by the Government of the United States. By John Jay Knox. With an Appendix containing the recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States and the dissenting opinion upon the legal-tender question. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

unrestricted as to amount. This is not a war power, but a constant quantity in the authority of the legislative branch of the government, the judiciary having no right to interfere with its exercise. Mr. Knox shows that the most ardent friends of the Legal-tender Act when its passage was under discussion did not go so far as that, and some eminent Republicans—notably Jacob Collamer and Roscoe Conkling,—stoutly denied the right of Congress, even as a war measure, to make anything a legal tender for debts except money having intrinsic value. Had Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Spalding, or any other ardent advocate of the bill, been asked if he claimed for Congress the power now conceded to it, he would have felt as did the ancient Hebrew who exclaimed, "Is thy servant a dog that he should do this thing?"

The truth is that the doctrine of the Supreme Court is a remarkable instance of evolution. The first American issue of paper money dates back to 1690 in Massachusetts. The other colonies followed that example from time to time as the pressure was upon them. The home government was always opposed to it, being under the influence of the creditor class. In colonial days, as in our own times, it was a question of locality; Western enterprise being on one side and Eastern capital on the other. In the Revolutionary period, paper money was issued on the same plea of military necessity as it was in our late civil war; and Mr. Knox has no word of censure for the subsequent treatment Continental money received from the United States. Whatever may be thought of the possibilities of future trouble involved in the right of Congress to increase the volume of paper money at option, it must in all fairness be conceded that the United States was deeply dishonored by the downright rascality which repudiated (for that is the right term to use) the money which sustained the war for Independence substantially the same relation that the greenback did to the war for the Union. It was Suetonius who said, "Let us thank the Gods that we are better than our fathers."

A constitutional amendment restricting and regulating the power of Congress in the emission of paper money, so as to guard against such a craze as fiatism, will probably be adopted sometime, but not until after the sentiment which pervades this book has disappeared and been almost forgotten. The American people have at last a truly national currency. It has come out of tribulation, extending over a period of nearly two centuries; and it has come to stay. Mr. Knox is careful not to use the term "Greenback," and in the lexicon of the Treasury Department there is no such word; but it is none the less an integral part of our language, monumental of a new departure in American

finance so important as to be a revolution. This money may be classed in official documents, and in historical treatises written from the Knox point of view, with previous United States notes; but they bear about the same relation to each other that commercial paper does to bank bills.

No genius for financiering conceived and secured for this country what, with all its liabilities, is incomparably the best monetary system the world ever saw. It was wrought out by the same indirection that nature employs when, in obedience to a blind necessity, the doing of one thing which is an end unto itself proves to be the accomplishment of another thing of a radically different character. An account of the Greenback which should set forth the processes by which this currency was evolved would be a very timely contribution to historical literature.

FRANK GILBERT.

COMMON-SCHOOL EDUCATION.*

It is not to be expected that the principles of education will ever pass into the domain of the exact sciences. Mental science is not and cannot be fixed and exact. The exceptions to all rules are too numerous and too important to admit of any accurate classification. The art of teaching, however, is far less empirical than it was a generation ago. The study of the human mind, in its growth through all the transitions from first consciousness to what is called maturity, has engaged the attention of the ablest thinkers and observers from Locke down to the present time; and slowly but surely there has grown up a body of principles which has developed into a system of education. Associations of educators, conventions and institutes have given opportunities for exchange of views and experiences in school work, which, by the very opportunity thus afforded, have stimulated observation and reflection, until there are few phases of child-life that have not had the side-lights of manifold experience thrown upon them. There is now little excuse for any teacher who is following crude and unphilosophical methods in his work.

The book under present consideration is an English work, and bears the stamp of its transatlantic origin in many local allusions and illustrations; but it is a summary, and a very full summary, too, of the prevailing thought of the best teachers in both hemispheres. Indeed, nothing in it would sound strange or out of place before an American council of educators—unless it were the article on "Religious Instruction," and the putting into the foreground

* THE PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF COMMON-SCHOOL EDUCATION. By James Currie, A.M. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

of British localities in the article on Geography, and "home" (*i. e.* English) events in that upon History. The key-note to the entire treatise is really, though not formally, expressed in this statement:

"The school has a general, not a special design; it does not consider how much of this subject or that will be required to fit the pupil for such and such a position; but how it can best discipline his mind. The elevation of character implied in the attainment of this end will better prepare him for the position he may be called on to occupy than any accumulation of knowledge presented to him from its apparent exclusive adaptation to its requirements."

Character and habit, intellectual, moral, physical, are the ends, and the only ends, to be sought in a common-school education; and all principles and methods are to keep these constantly in view. The question before the teacher's mind is not, what will be the use of this fact or lesson to the pupil in after years? but, what intellectual power or principle of conduct will be developed by the exercise he is to go through or by the discipline to which he is subjected? Not only is this explicitly announced as the true object of common-school education, but it pervades every line of the book. It is true that such views seem somewhat commonplace to those who are at all conversant with educational literature on this side of the water, but it is nevertheless also true that a vast number of the intelligent and thinking people of this country have not thoroughly grasped them, and are often clamoring for something "more practical" in our schools—that is to say, for the technical and professional element away down in the primary departments. They fail to discriminate between Intelligence and Information. It is instruction that imparts information; while education, using the materials furnished by instruction, produces intelligence. It is fair and rational to demand that the instruction which is the basis of mind-training shall be useful in itself, but it is neither fair nor rational to demand that the subject-matter of instruction shall be selected solely with reference to its supposed usefulness irrespective of its adaptation for mental training. The true basis of character is ethical; and that system of education—if system it can be called—that overlooks or neglects moral training, begins to build in the air without a foundation. A thorough and felicitous discussion of the conditions and objects of moral education form an important portion of this book.

The school follows and supplements the home. It is the teacher's province to carry on the development of both the moral and the intellectual faculties from the point reached by home training. The child enters school with considerable acquisitions for which the school

is in no way responsible, and the wise educator will lose no time in uselessly going over what has already been sufficiently well done, but will take up the work and carry it on consecutively and persistently. Many young teachers have their high ideals rudely shattered by the apparent insensibility of some children to moral considerations. It is surprising and even shocking that children should seem to be so destitute of a conscience.

"The intelligence of the child," says our author, "is not a sufficient basis for his earliest practice of morality. It is mischievous, therefore, to aim at making him a law to himself, when the very idea of law is beyond his comprehension. * * * The child has but little intelligence, and that little he is not careful to distinguish from humor or caprice; so that to ground morality upon it is to ground it on the passing feeling of the moment, that is, to give it no solid foundation at all. Morality is in infancy founded on the authority of the parent, acting with the support of habit and association; what he commands is law: *the virtue of childhood is summed up in obedience.*"

Hence, during home life and the earlier years of school life, the child's defective moral sentiments must be supplemented by the parent's and the teacher's power to compel obedience, and this may grow into a habit and serve as a sufficient basis for right conduct until the growing intelligence substitutes "I ought" for "I must." Henceforward the individual becomes a law unto himself. Such is the outcome in all cases where a healthy nature is brought up under proper influences, and the teacher is to proceed upon the assumption that the conditions are normal until the contrary is found to be true.

In discussing Intellectual Instruction, only those subjects are treated which by almost universal consent belong to common-school education. The common school is chiefly and properly confined to the *instrumentary branches* which, with very little forcing of language, may be included under the heads of "Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic."

"The school must prepare the pupil for life. Whatever else it teaches, it must teach these; and it fails in its first duty to society if it does not teach them effectively. If the pupil leaves school with only the knowledge of these, he has the means of supplying all his defects at his leisure; if he leaves it unprovided with them, he is without the means of acquiring further knowledge, and his chances of afterward obtaining the means are exceedingly small."

These at least are the subjects of first importance, and if other branches are introduced it must be justified either upon the ground of the insufficiently educative power of these, or because there is sufficient time. This view will not seem so narrow when we take into consideration that under the head of Reading and Writing may be included Grammar, Geography, Composition, History, Singing, and Drawing—though the last two are placed by themselves

as being "instrumentary" not so much to the intellect as to taste and sentiment, which faculties, says our author —

"Are parts of our nature as truly as intellect itself : capable, under judicious cultivation, of elevating its tone through the medium of pure and refreshing recreations, but certain, if ignored, to lower it by running out after such as are of a debasing sort. *Education should fit a man for enjoyment as well as for work.*"

The subject of Method, in its special application to the various branches to be taught, is quite fully treated in the third part of the work. The suggestions are minute and practical, and embody the experience of the most successful teachers. While little in this part will be new to the class of teachers who are likely to read such a book, the thoughts are exceedingly helpful and strengthening. It often happens that a teacher with a strong instinct for the wisest methods, and with comparatively little opportunity for observation, will feel greatly stimulated and encouraged to find his own ways and means presented as the thought of a wise and eminent teacher, one who without dogmatism or self-assertion sets forth in clear terms his methods, their reasons and results. Of more importance, however, than his method, is the teacher himself, who by "a cheerful, earnest, and judicious management of his pupils, will secure success for himself, whether his method be true or false."

Discipline and management are the great factors by which the ends of true education are secured. These depend upon the teacher's tact in controlling the forces about him, his own character, and the respect which he is able to win from his pupils through his manners and acquirements. Firmness, kindness, and prudence, are the most important qualities that he can exhibit in his immediate relations to the school, while the various motives that avail with children in their successive stages of intellectual development may all in turn be played upon by his skilful touch. Physical punishment is admissible, and sometimes needful; but it will be resorted to in rare and exceptional cases, and should only be used for the correction of offenses against morality, such as "falsehood, dishonesty, impurity of speech, and the like." The spirit of emulation is natural, and may properly be used; but the giving of prizes, which can be secured by but two or three of a class, is condemned as inadequately fulfilling the conditions of effective reward. The obvious objections to this sort of stimulus are thus clearly and forcibly stated:

"They [the prizes] are not within reach of all who deserve them; so that their influence is limited. A class very soon comes to see which of its members have the chance of obtaining prizes. On that small number the effect is doubtless strongly stimulant; but the bulk of the class is quite unaffected by their knowing themselves

to be hopelessly shut out from success in the contest. This defect in the system of prizes is still more weighty when we come to speak of conduct as contrasted with attainment. Good conduct should be rewarded; but it is gravely objectionable to single out one or two pupils who are supposed to have most distinguished themselves by their good conduct."

Mr. Currie's work is a positive addition to the educational literature of the day. It treats methodically and minutely the whole subject with which it professes to deal, and brings into the pages of a single volume the whole scope of the common-school teacher's work. It strikes the happy medium between brevity and prolixity. It is full and minute enough for the teacher who is seeking inspiration and aid in the finest details of his work, and it is written in such clear and judicious style as to attract the general reader. It is a book quite as well adapted to the family as to the desk. Nothing could do more towards unifying the work of parent and teacher, and bringing them into hearty and intelligent sympathy in their common task of training the rising generation, than the wide-spread circulation of this admirable treatise.

J. B. ROBERTS.

JEVONS'S STUDIES IN CURRENCY AND FINANCE.*

Just two years have passed since the death of William Stanley Jevons, at the age of forty-seven, cut short a career full of promise and hope to those interested in the development of economic science. The direction of his life-study was probably determined by his appointment, at the age of nineteen, after having completed his education in the University College, London, to a position in the Australian royal mint, which he held for five years. In 1866 he became professor of logic and mental and moral philosophy, and Cobden lecturer on political economy, in Owens College, Manchester. There he gave special attention to economic problems, and published the results of his investigations from time to time in papers and books which soon came to be regarded as authorities on the subjects treated of. He had planned and partly written a comprehensive Treatise on Economics, designed to embody the store of classified materials which he had accumulated. As preliminary to that great work, he had begun to arrange for the revision and reprinting of his scattered papers. In the midst of his labor, he was taken away. But the last-named part of the work was so far advanced that Mrs. Jevons was able last year to publish a volume on social questions.

* INVESTIGATIONS IN CURRENCY AND FINANCE. By W. Stanley Jevons. Illustrated by twenty diagrams. Edited, with an Introduction, by H. S. Foxwell, M.A. London: Macmillan & Co.

The volume before us, issued by Mrs. Jevons assisted by Mr. Foxwell, carries out the plan and brings together several papers on currency and finance, the most of which originally appeared in journals of societies and as magazine articles, but had been revised by their author before his death, with a view to publication in one collection. His intended introduction was not completed; but Mr. Foxwell, availing himself of the author's fragmentary notes, has prepared an introduction which meets the exigency with all needed explanations. Mr. Jevons himself thus describes the contents of the volume:

"The papers fall into two groups, the first comprising papers I. to VIII., treating of prices, commercial fluctuations, crises, etc.; while the second, comprising papers IX. to XIV., treat more strictly of currency, including the lapsed subject of International Currency, the burning question of Bimetallism, and technical questions relating to the age, weight, and cost of the gold metallic currency."

Obviously the subjects of these two groups of papers are very closely related to each other, and for the most part admit of exact statistical treatment, a point which Mr. Jevons regarded of the highest importance. His chief aim is thus expressed in his own words:

"These papers are, throughout, an attempt to substitute exact inquiries, exact numerical calculations, for guess-work and groundless argument—to investigate inductively the intricate phenomena of trade and industry."

Accordingly, one most important and valuable feature of these papers is the tables and diagrams, prepared with great care and immense labor, not so much to illustrate and confirm a preconceived theory as to furnish the author himself with trustworthy means of investigation, as he feels his way after conclusions to be settled by "facts carefully marshalled." The author thus leads us on with himself through the very process of inquiry, and we are invited to scrutinize closely all the data for a sound judgment, rather than to accept anything on his own assertion. A simple presentation of the topics of the fourteen papers, as they are announced, will illustrate the author's spirit of inquiry and at the same time inform our readers more particularly of the contents of the volume.

- I. On the Study of Periodic Commercial Fluctuations.
- II. A Serious Fall in the Value of Gold ascertained, and its Social Effects set forth.
- III. The Variation of Prices and the Value of the Currency since 1782.
- IV. The Depreciation of Gold.
- V. On the Frequent Autumnal Pressure in the Money Market and the Action of the Bank of England.
- VI. The Solar Period and the Price of Corn.
- VII. The Periodicity of Commercial Crises, and its Physical Explanation.
- VIII. Commercial Crises and Sun-Spots.
- IX. On the Condition of the Gold Coinage of the United Kingdom with reference to the question of International Currency.

- X. An ideally perfect System of Currency.
- XI. Gold and Silver; a Letter to M. Wolowski.
- XII. The Silver Question.
- XIII. Bimetallism.
- XIV. Sir Isaac Newton and Bimetallism.

This list of subjects shows clearly how well Mr. Jevons apprehended the nature of the most difficult problems of finance, and the methods by which they are to be solved, if a solution is possible. The variations of values, the fluctuations of prices, the alternations of over-sanguine speculations on the one hand, and insane panics on the other, as involved in commercial crises,—these are the disturbing elements whose complicated and subtle workings make the whole subject of Finance seem a chaos without system or law or order. Mr. Jevons has boldly entered the field and grappled with the difficulties in an attempt to digest thoroughly the facts spread over considerable periods of time, and carefully to analyze relations of cause and effect, discriminating by a method of averages, quite peculiar, between accidental and temporary fluctuations and those which are more radical and periodic. His processes and conclusions, modestly put forth, show plainly that these fluctuations are governed by laws fixed and uniform, that their mazes may be traced out and their causes discovered so as to open a way for the investigation of their disastrous effects. He does not reach results which we can regard as final, or which are altogether satisfactory to himself. But he has made a good beginning, and has furnished a compilation of data of great value to those who may follow him in this line of investigation. All students of economic science will need to have the book at hand for ready reference.

Scattered here and there through the discussions, we meet with epigrammatic statements of principal facts and truths which may be adopted as maxims. Thus we read:

"Value is the most invisible and impalpable of ghosts, and comes and goes unthought of, while the visible and dense matter remains as it was."—"Gold is one of the last things which can be considered wealth in itself, and in its most useful employment as money, the very scarcity of gold is its recommendation."—"Prices temporarily may rise or fall independently of the quantity of gold in the country; ultimately they must be governed by this quantity."—"It is credit or the creation of prospective gold which allows prices to continue rising for a time while gold is decreasing."—"Prices and credit mutually inflate each other."—"An expansion of currency occurs one or two years previous to a rise of prices."

The consideration of the value of gold fills the largest place in the book. The author expresses his conviction respecting the change that has come since the gold fields of California and Australia were opened, thus:

"I think it not improbable that a depreciation of some 15 per cent. has already occurred, though I do not positively assert it."—"I believe that the most sudden

and serious part of the fall that can be expected to occur, has occurred while almost all the world were either without thought of such an event, or altogether in doubt about it."

The titles, "The Solar Period and the Price of Corn," and "Commercial Crises and Sun-Spots," might lead some to think that the vagaries of the old astrology had possessed the author's mind. But the tables only indicate that good or bad harvests determine the price of corn,—that this affects all other prices, and so is connected with commercial crises; and that there is a striking coincidence between the cycle of bad harvests and the cycle of greatest sun-spots as defined by astronomers—each including a period of about eleven years. In concluding his discussion of this topic, the author says:

"I am aware that speculations of this kind may seem somewhat far-fetched and finely-wrought; but financial collapses have recurred with such approach to regularity in the last fifty years that either this or some other explanation is needed."—"It would be a curious fact, if the pseudo-science of astrology should foreshadow the triumphs which precise and methodical investigations may yet disclose, as to the obscure periodic causes affecting our welfare, when we are least aware of it."

The papers were written in England, and the tables and diagrams are made up largely from facts in the history of English commerce and finance. But these are world-wide in their operation, and illustrate general fundamental economic truths, which all peoples may study with profit. England is probably the only country whose records for years and centuries would furnish the materials for such digests. Yet it is much to be desired that some like labor might be expended on the collation of facts concerning our American trade and finances. It would have the effect to scatter the illusions which mislead the judgment of many of our people, and to show how absurd was the assumption of the distinguished senator who confidently affirmed that he thoroughly understood the subjects of finance and currency because he had studied them for *two weeks*.

Not the least valuable part of this book is the "Bibliography of Writings on Money and Prices," which occupies the last fifty pages. It gives the most complete list hitherto published of books and papers on those subjects, with a statement of the leading topics discussed in each, and is an example of the industry and thoroughness characterizing all of Mr. Jevons's work.

A. L. CHAPIN.

MRS. FRY AND ENGLISH PRISON REFORM.*

The good judgment exercised in the management of the "Famous Women Series" has secured to it a quite uniform standard of excellence. The choice of subjects has been discrim-

inating, and the manner of treatment by the various authors has as a rule accorded admirably with the plan and purpose of the enterprise. Thus far seven volumes have been published, presenting in compact space, and with satisfactory completeness, the lives of as many gifted women whose influence has been of pronounced importance to the world. With those yet to come, and of equal promise, they will form a valuable library of biography, possessing the distinctive and desirable feature of economy in dimensions and cost.

In the latest number of the series, a survey of the character and career of the great prison philanthropist, Elizabeth Fry, is furnished by Mrs. E. R. Pitman. The book is but a condensation of previous memoirs, which have left no new material for a biographer at the present day. It gives us a less vivid portrait of the woman than we might wish, yet there is no failure in the impression it conveys of the devout, humble, self-denying, and laborious humanitarian. We see with clear vision the spirit of pure and unselfish benevolence which animated the entire life of the reformer, and view with reverent amazement the vast amount of good she was enabled to accomplish. She deserved more than the name of "the female Howard," which has been sometimes applied to her, for neither man nor woman before or since has surpassed her in the inauguration of works for the benefit of the human race.

Elizabeth Fry was one of the twelve children forming the numerous household of John Gurney, of Norwich, England. Her father was the descendant of an ancient family, ranking with the nobility in the time of William Rufus; and both her parents had received as an heritage, through several generations, the tenets peculiar to the society of Friends. They were not what was called "plain Quakers," for though adhering to the upright principles of their sect, they discarded the rigid Quaker costume and the use of "thee" and "thou" in their speech, while they allowed their children to be taught music and dancing. The little Elizabeth, whose birth occurred in 1780, was a shy, sensitive, delicate child, afraid of the dark in childhood and suffering from constitutional timidity all her life. She had a strong will and much independence of character, but no special precocity of intellect. By the death of her mother, she was deprived, at the age of twelve, of a most wise and tender counsellor and guide.

When seventeen years old, the whole tide of her being was turned toward the duties of a Christian, by a sermon which she heard from the distinguished Quaker preacher, William Savery. From that date, as she remarked a few days before her death, she never wakened

* ELIZABETH FRY. By Mrs. E. R. Pitman. ("Famous Women Series.") Boston: Roberts Brothers.

from sleep, in sickness or in health, by day or by night, without the first waking thought being how best she might serve the Lord. It was her desire to conform immediately with the strictest practices of Quakerism; but her father required as a test of this resolution that she should experience a season amid the gayeties of London. She passed through the trial with purpose unchanged, and at its close put aside the fashions and pleasures of the world and assumed the garb and the habits of a "plain Quaker." It was "a dreadful cross," she confessed in her journal, to wear the close white cap and neckerchief, and to use the "thee" and "thou" which would mark her conspicuously even in her own family; but here, as in every succeeding incident in her existence, there was no drawing back from the deed her conscience dictated. Her first work of public charity was to open a school in her father's house for poor children, in which there were soon gathered seventy pupils. Her control over these undisciplined and wayward creatures was considered wonderful; yet she wrote in her journal:

"I don't remember ever being at any time with one who was not extremely disgusting, but I felt a sort of love for them, and I do hope I would sacrifice my life for the good of mankind."

When a little beyond twenty, Elizabeth was married to Joseph Fry, of London, a Quaker merchant of wealth and standing. Little children quickly multiplied in the new home—there were twelve, as time passed on, to whom she bore the blessed name of mother,—and domestic cares of many kinds pressed heavily upon her; yet she engaged actively in systematic deeds of benevolence. At the death of her father in 1809, she yielded to "the inward voice" which had long prompted her to preach in meeting, and thenceforth she was accepted as a "minister" in her denomination.

Her home at Plasket House in Essex, is described as "a depot of charity." "Calicoes, flannels, jackets, gowns, and pinafores, were kept in piles to clothe the naked; drugs suited to domestic practice were stored in a closet, for healing the sick; an amateur soup-kitchen for feeding the hungry was established in a roomy out-building, * * * whilst copies of Testaments were forthcoming on all occasions, to teach erring feet the way to Heaven." Again, she established a school of seventy girls, which was still sustained within very recent years. In every way her aid was extended to the destitute and afflicted of every race and creed within reach of her generous hand. In 1813 her first visit was made to Newgate; but it was not until 1817 that she was able to pursue continuously the great work of prison reform with which her name is immortally associated. At

this period the sanguinary laws of England prescribed the penalty of death for a list of nearly three hundred crimes, among which were such trivial offenses as robbing a hen-roost, cutting down a tree, and setting fire to a hayrick. The result of this Draconian severity was the crowding of the jails and prisons of the kingdom with hordes of wretched felons. No provision was made for feeding or clothing the miserable helpless multitude, or for affording them the commonest necessities of living.

"At Newgate, in rags and dirt, without bedding, they slept on the floor, the boards of which were in part raised to supply a sort of pillow. In the same rooms, they lived, cooked, and washed. * * In Bedford jail, the dungeons for felons were eleven feet below the ground, always wet and slimy, and upon these floors the inmates had to sleep. At Nottingham, the jail stood on the side of a hill, while the dungeons were cut in the solid rock. * * At Salisbury, the prisoners were chained together at Christmas time and sent out to beg. In some of the jails, open sewers ran through corridors and cells, so that the poor inmates had to fight for their lives with the vermin which flourished there."

Into these prisons the untried and the condemned, the innocent and the guilty, the old and the young, were crowded together indiscriminately and left to the tender mercies of jailors and turnkeys. In the women's department at Newgate, about three hundred inmates were confined in a space which allowed each an area of from eighteen inches to two feet in width to lie down upon at night. Children were incarcerated with their unhappy mothers, and all existed in an indescribable condition of misery and filth. Strangers and friends were allowed access to the prisoners, and upon these they depended for the means of satisfying their daily needs. Liquors were kept on tap in the prison, and, supplied to such as could pay for them, helped to render the place a veritable pandemonium.

Mrs. Fry felt as though "she were going into a den of wild beasts," when the door of Newgate first opened to admit her; but in ten months' time so wonderful a change had been wrought in the scene, through her agency, that all London was astonished at it. She won the hearts of the degraded women at the outset, by caring for their hapless children. A school was formed, and then a work-room; a system of rules and rewards was established, and gradually order grew out of the chaos, and the possible amelioration of the state of a sinning yet much abused and suffering class of fellow-beings was demonstrated. The subject of prison discipline had been considered by a few philanthropists in London before Mrs. Fry came to the work, but no such energetic or effective measures had been projected as she now steadily and successfully pursued. "An Association for the Improvement of the Female

"Prisoners in Newgate" was founded, eleven of its twelve members being Quakeresses. Every day, for months, one or more of these ladies visited the prison; and soon the rumor of the extraordinary work they were performing attracted representatives of every class, from royalty downward, to see its beneficent results. Parliament took up the matter, and Mrs. Fry was called to relate her experience before committees of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Queen Charlotte requested an interview with her, which took place in a hall of the Mansion House.

"Her Majesty's small figure, her dress blazing with diamonds, her courtesy and kindness as she spoke to the now celebrated Quakeress, who stood outwardly calm in the costume of her creed, and just a little flushed with the unwonted excitement, attracted universal homage. Around her stood several bishops, peers and peeresses; the hall was filled with spectators, while outside the crowd surged and swayed as crowds are wont to do. For a few minutes the two women spoke together; then the strict rules of etiquette were overcome by the enthusiasm of the assembly, and a murmur of applause, followed by a ringing English cheer, went up. This cheer was repeated by the crowd outside, again and again, while the most worldly butterfly that ever buzzed and fluttered about a court learnt that day that there was in goodness and benevolence something better than fashion and nobler than rank."

This was the beginning of a long series of honors paid to the friend of the prisoner by the crowned heads of England and Europe. When reforms had been introduced in the jails and penitentiaries of Great Britain, Mrs. Fry extended her investigations to the penal institutions of the continent, visiting many of the principal cities and everywhere receiving the cooperation of officials and social attentions from the distinguished. Her journeys were like "triumphal progresses," but the heart of the devoted philanthropist was unmoved by the homage of the great. To relieve the sorrowing and distressed was the controlling desire of her life. A spectator at one of her morning services at Newgate, Maria Edgeworth, has left the following sketch of the interesting scene:

"Enter Mrs. Fry, in a drab-colored silk cloak, and plain borderless Quaker cap; a most benevolent countenance; Guido Madonna face, calm, benign. * * * The prisoners came in, and in an orderly manner ranged themselves on the benches. All quite clean faces, hair, cap, and hands. On a very low bench in front, little children were seated, and watched there by their mothers. Almost all these women, about thirty, were under sentence of transportation; some few only were for imprisonment. * * * She opened the Bible, and read in the most sweetly solemn, sedate voice I ever heard, slowly and distinctly, without anything in the manner that could distract attention from the matter. Sometimes she paused to explain, which she did with great judgment, addressing the convicts, 'We have felt! We are convinced!' They were very attentive, unexpectedly interested, I thought, in all she said, and touched by her manner. * * * I studied their countenances carefully, but I could not see any which, without knowing to whom they belonged, I

should have decided were bad; yet Mrs. Fry assured me that all those women had been of the worst sort. * * * Mrs. Fry often says an extempore prayer; but this day she was quite silent; whilst she covered her face with her hands for some minutes, the women were perfectly silent, with their eyes fixed upon her; and when she said, 'You may go,' they went away slowly."

Mrs. Fry had suffered much from delicate health, and as age came on her strength speedily declined. Still, her charitable labors were continued unto the very last. She died October 13, 1845, and her monument will be visible for ages in the history of prison reforms.

SARAH A. HUBBARD.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE State of Maryland is doing a noble work in printing its colonial archives from 1637 to 1783. The first volume, which brings the records down to 1664, has appeared in an elegant quarto of nearly 600 pages. The printing was authorized by the General Assembly in March, 1882; and instead of leaving the execution of the work to the political state officials, it was wisely committed to the supervision of the Maryland Historical Society, which has appointed Dr. Wm. Hand Browne, Librarian of the Johns Hopkins University, as the chief editor, and Mr. John W. M. Lee, the Secretary of the Society, as his assistant. The early records have all been turned over to the Society, and are now deposited in its fire-proof vault at Baltimore, where they have been carefully collected, arranged, and are in the process of being accurately copied for the printers. Missing documents are being supplied from the State-Paper office in London. Public officials seldom have any appreciation of the value of old documents and records. The Maryland papers were found scattered about in offices no longer used, in cupboards, beneath staircases, in lofts and cellars, in heaps of waste, and in the stairway leading to the dome of the State House. The public records of a state are the basis of its history; and until now the records of Maryland have been practically inaccessible. Before the year 1664, more than three hundred laws were enacted; yet Bacon's "Laws of Maryland," printed in 1765, contained the full text of only six of them. The colonial history of Maryland, as it was one of the original thirteen states, is of special importance to the American student, and there have been disputed questions concerning it — one of which is Catholic toleration — which have not yet been settled. When this series of volumes, which may extend to a dozen or twenty in number, is completed, we shall have the means of knowing as much about the laws, manners and customs, genealogy and social condition of Maryland in its early years as we do of the early years of Massachusetts and New York. Something occurs on every page illustrating these points. It appears, for instance, that tobacco was the circulating medium with which all business was transacted. An act passed in 1638 made the fee for executing the patent of a freehold, sixty pounds of tobacco; for a commission or license, twenty pounds; for a pass, five pounds; for whipping a malefactor, twenty pounds; for burning in the

hand, or mutilation of a member (cutting off the ears), fifty pounds, for inflicting pains of death, one hundred pounds, to be paid out of the estate of the party punished. Among the rules of the house of burgesses, 1642, were the following: "Any one of the house not appearing upon call after the third beating of the drum shall forfeit 100 lbs. tobacco; the drum to beat as near as may be to sun-rising, and half an hour's distance between each beating." As the session was held in July, this would bring the meeting of the house at the early hour of 5:45 o'clock, A. M. On March 7, 1638, appears this reproof of tardiness: "Captain Cornwaleys amerced for tardie 20 lbs. tobacco." The salary of the burgesses was 40 lbs. of tobacco per day. Assemblies for assessing taxes corresponding to the New England town meeting, were called in the parishes, and every freeman not appearing at the third beating of the drum was fined twenty pounds of tobacco. More business would be done in the House of Representatives at Washington if some of these rules were adopted.

THE imprint of a strong genius is perceptible in the brief tale named "Annouchka," by Ivan Sergeievitch Turgenev, Mr. Abbott's translation of which is published by Cupples, Upham & Co. The story has the feeling and action of real life. It is intense and dramatic, and at the same time simple and unstrained. It has, too, the original unique flavor of the Russian nationality, which gives it a peculiar fascination. Yet there are traces of carelessness in it, as though the author regarded it as a trifle not worth serious supervision. The story is related by the chief character, who begins with a curiously abrupt sentence. A little later he declares that he does not care the least in the world for the beauties of nature, yet in all his statements thereafter reveals a delicate sensitiveness to their charm. These are slight evidences of haste or carelessness, and do not relate to the construction of the story, which is artistic and effective. Annouchka is the daughter of a Russian gentleman and his serf, Tatiana. At seventeen her parents are both dead, and she is travelling in Europe with her half-brother, Gaguine. She is beautiful, emotional, and unsophisticated, and quickly yields to an attraction for the unnamed narrator of the tale, who contracts a warm friendship for her brother. Her experience of love is impassioned and absorbing, and deeply excites the reader's sympathy. This is all that need be said of the work. Its interest should not be impaired by hinting at the denouement.

A VOLUME issued by Putnam's Sons, entitled "A History of the Bank of New York," by Henry W. Domett, is an interesting contribution to the financial literature of the country. The bank is the oldest in the city, and having been founded in 1784, has a centennial record. Alexander Hamilton was one of its original directors. Starting one year after peace with England was declared, in a period of the deepest commercial and financial distress, the bank has had an eventful history, which Mr. Domett has set forth with excellent judgment and literary taste. Mr. Domett was formerly a resident of Boston, where he is well known as a skilled writer on financial and literary topics. The volume is illustrated with seventeen steel portraits of eminent New York bankers

in the past, and with heliotype of early bank notes and checks. One of the checks, dated May 21, 1795, for twenty-five dollars, is signed "C. M. de Talleyrand." M. de Talleyrand having been proscribed by Robespierre, and driven out of England by Pitt, was then in New York engaged in commercial pursuits. The same year the decree against him was repealed and he returned to France. The business of banking one hundred years ago was quite unlike that of our time. There is a letter to the directors of the Bank of New York, dated January 25, 1795, from Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the United States Treasury, showing the financial distress of the government and the poverty of the nation. He asks the directors to extend the payment of a government loan of \$200,000, on the ground that "it will be a great convenience to the Department;" and he thanks them for their "support of my administration [of the Treasury]. It has made a lasting impression on my heart." Personal and emotional considerations fortunately have no place in the system on which the United States Treasury is now conducted — although the main features of keeping accounts and doing the business of the department begun by Hamilton have not been changed to this day. The Bank of New York is still young, and is good for another century. Its average annual dividends for a hundred years have been nine and one-tenth per cent.

A LADY who veils her personality under the initials E. J. L., has given the publicity of print to some passages from her correspondence or journal, and endowed them with the title of "Ten Days in the Jungle" (Cupples, Upham & Co.). The particular jungle thus specified lies in the state of Perang, in the northern portion of the island of Singapore, and was traversed by E. J. L. in the month of December, 1883. It is a district difficult of access, of almost primeval wildness, and, exhibiting the novel and wonderful features of a tropical wilderness, it affords material for the most enticing narratives. Miss Bird, an unusually adventurous and intelligent tourist, has given a charming description of it in "The Golden Chersonese." E. J. L. had the pluck to follow Miss Bird in a dangerous and out-of-the-way line of exploration, and the ambition to give an account of her enterprise to the world. But she has not troubled herself to render her story interesting, or even intelligible. It is written in an unfinished manner, which, excusable in notes taken hurriedly on the spot, is unpardonable in matter deliberately committed to print. It conveys, moreover, so scanty an amount of information on every point touched, that the reader is in doubt as to the aim of the author in publishing the work.

MR. AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE's two new volumes, "Venice" and "Florence" (Routledge & Sons), need few words of introduction to the intelligent reader. The name of their author is a guaranty of the highest excellence attained by works of their kind. His previous books, leading strangers through all interesting walks lying in and around famous cities in England and Italy, have established his reputation as a faithful and skilful guide. These last books are formed on the same plan as those describing London and Rome. They are

supplied with maps and illustrations, and are filled with pertinent extracts from poets and prose writers who have delineated in word-pictures the finest scenes visible in these old cities or transcribed in the pages of their history. It seems, in turning over the volumes, that we have never before gained so clear an idea of the situation and the distinctive features of Venice and Florence. The author combines in his work the fruits of wide reading, refined literary taste, and an intimate knowledge of the places set forth.

THE first requisite of a school-book is a clear and correct style. The student should have no difficulties put in his way by obscure and ambiguous language, and the teacher is out of place who cannot express the ideas he aims to convey in pure and unmistakable phraseology. Had Mr. Shaler's "First Book of Geology" (Ginn, Heath, & Co.) every other claim to approval, it could not escape grave criticism for its confused and inelegant diction. It is hard work to discern the meaning of the author in many of his sentences, and in many others there are faults of syntax not to be overlooked in a production claiming to be scholarly. The following passage (from p. 64) is a fair example of the awkward wording which mars the entire book: "All over the ocean bottom a host of fixed animals are living which are fed by the water and the things the water brings to them; dying, these animals build their bodies into the rocks. Floating wood and seaweed rots and becomes water-logged; then sinks to the bottom to mingle with the mud and the remains of animals, the whole being built into rocks."

THE last of Mr. W. P. Atkinson's three lectures "On History and the Study of History" (Roberts Brothers) contains the pith of the volume. In the first two, the writer beats about the bush in so tiresome a fashion that when his thought is reached it does not pay for the expenditure in getting at it. The final discourse, however, is full of marrow--the concentrated store of a man of large experience and wise reflection concerning the best methods of education. His topic affords opportunity for observations on many different questions, regarding all of which he expresses himself with broad liberality and sound common-sense. He is untrammelled by conservative and conventional ideas, and still has not discarded the old reverence for the religious impulses of mankind. He considers history as properly the story of the evolution of the social organization, and in order to understand it one must study the development of human thought through all the ages past. Only general hints for the pursuit of this study are presented, but these are suggestive and helpful.

THE "Fainalls of Tipton," as portrayed by Virginia W. Johnson, are a peculiarly disagreeable lot of people. There is not a noble or attractive quality possessed by a single personage bearing the name, if we except the beauty which is the sole virtue of the young scapegrace Walter. Mr. Brockelbank, the rector of Tipton, is a pleasant gentleman, and his daughter Frances is a pretty girl; but they are the only characters in the rather large collection included in the story which it is at all gratifying to

contemplate. And they are too weak to sustain the interest in a narrative of nearly 500 pages. Poor Frances bears the poverty of her lot bravely, but our sympathy receives a blow when she is made to act the mean part of a beggar in order to furnish a fat meal for the visiting Bishop. Miss Johnson writes gracefully, and, taking the present work as proof, can keep a numerous company in action for a long while; but she does not endow them with sufficient dignity to win the good feeling of the spectator. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

THE three stories comprised in the latest volume of Bret Harte exhibit the choice diction and the rare art in scene-painting which characterize this author, but the fresh and vigorous gift of invention which we look for in his writings is absent. He has been working a mine which for the moment was barren or exhausted. The incident in the tales is so bald, we might liken it to a skeleton clothed with a drapery of beautiful words. The locality in each case is set "On the Frontier," hence the title under which the sketches are collectively ranged. It is a cause for regret that Mr. Harte should, in response to any pressure, use his pen when his mind is not in a corresponding condition of activity. It is a pain to learn that we are not secure from disappointment when taking up a new book by a favorite author. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

LADY CALLOTT'S "Little Arthur's History of England" (Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.) was written for a *real* little Arthur, the author tells us in her preface, and she tried to set it down in just the words she would have used had the boy been listening to the story. It is but an outline, simple in all its parts, with the fewest possible encumbrances in the way of names and dates. A young child would be interested and amused, and, what is better, instructed by it, for it gives a clear and continuous account of the great events which shaped the life of the English nation. After saying so much, it is superfluous to add that the book is one of the best to place in the hands of little people, or to read to those who cannot follow its pages by themselves. It has all the attraction of fiction and the advantage of communicating essential learning.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

MR. CLARK RUSSELL is engaged upon a new sea-story, to be called "A Strange Voyage."

ROUTLEDGE'S "Railway Library," composed of novels issued at from one shilling to half-a-crown each, has just reached its thousandth volume. The series was begun in 1848, by the publication of the novels of Fenimore Cooper; and has included most of the popular modern novelists--Bulwer, Lytton, Marryatt, James, Ainsworth, Dumas, Scott, Mayne Reid, Dickens, Hawthorne, Mrs. Burnett, and others.

A "BACON-SHAKESPEAREAN society," to be composed of members believing in an other than Shakespearean authorship of the plays and poems, has lately been formed in London. The society proposes to hold regular meetings, and to print the papers

read before it. Among the members are Mr. Appleton Morgan, Mrs. Henry Pott, and Mr. R. M. Theobald.

HARPER & BROTHERS send out, in their Franklin Square Library, Part I. of Stormonth's Dictionary of the English Language. The earlier editions of this work have been greatly expanded and thoroughly revised, and in its new form it enters the field as a competitor of the leading English Dictionaries. The Franklin Square issue is from plates furnished by the British publishers, and will complete the work in about twenty-three weekly parts, at 25 cents each. There will be in all about 1,200 pages, imperial octavo. Bindings will be furnished by the publishers.

THE London "Athenæum," which we had hitherto supposed to be an exponent of British philistinism, makes the surprising observation, in a lengthy review of Miss Robinson's "New Arcadia," that "a civilization such as ours—a civilization which, permitting as it does inequalities of fortune whose greatness bewilders the imagination, sanctioning as it does a neglect of the primal duties of man such as appalls the soul—is perhaps the most barbaric structure that all history can show;" and that "the England of the Heptarchy, the England of Edward the Confessor, was in some ways in advance of the England of to-day." Has the "Athenæum" added to its staff of writers Mr. Matthew Arnold?

THE lists of books for Fall publication, so far as announced by the leading firms, while perhaps more unpretentious than in some recent years, do not appear to indicate stagnation in this branch of business. There is a tendency toward caution and conservatism, which is a part of the commercial tendency of the time; but considering the sensitiveness of the book trade to anything like general financial depression, and the quiet naturally following a period of great productiveness like that of the past half-dozen years, the outlook may be said to be fairly satisfactory. The season is likely to prove one of average prosperity to the trade, and will witness the publication of some good and substantial books. We mention below many of the more important items in the announcements thus far received. Several of the publishers' lists are incomplete, and a few are not yet at hand.

Some important new *Art works* are announced, among which a new volume by Mr. Philip Gilbert Hamerton, promising to rank in interest with his "Graphic Arts," is conspicuous. The title will be "Landscape," and the work will contain some forty etchings and engravings on copper, many of them original, with some minor illustrations. Among the etchers will be Hamerton, Lalanne, and Pennell. The work is to be issued in two limited editions, a portion of each being reserved for the United States. There is also to be published (Roberts Brothers) a work by Mr. Hamerton, on Paris, illustrated with twelve large etchings and many wood-cut engravings. Henry Blackburn's "English Art in 1884" (Appleton & Co.) will consist of sketches, with descriptive text, of pictures in the Royal Academy, Grosvenor Gallery, Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colors, Royal Institute of Painters in Oils and Water-Colors, and other Exhibitions in 1884. Frederick Taylor's "Studies of Animal Painting," with eighteen col-

ored plates, will be published by Cassell & Company. A folio volume of specimens of French etchings, uniform with the "Score of Etchings" of last year, will be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co., who announce also several new Parts of the new edition of Bryan's "Dictionary of Painters and Engravers." White, Stokes & Allen will offer a rich portfolio collection of new etchings by American artists.

In *History, Biography, etc.*, there will be the second volume of McMaster's "History of the People of the United States," the fifth volume of the revised edition of Bancroft's "History of the United States," the biography of Louis Pasteur, from the French, and the autobiography of Dr. Marion Sims, (all by Appleton & Co.); Von Ranke's "Universal History" (Harper & Brothers); "Our Great Benefactors," by Samuel Adams Drake, a series of biographies of eminent men and women, (Roberts Brothers); F. M. Holland's "History of Free Thought" (Holt & Co.); "Carlyle's Life in London, from 1834 to his death in 1881," by J. A. Froude; "Icaria, a Chapter in the History of Communism," by Albert Shaw, and "Life and Times of Gustavus Adolphus," by the Hon. John L. Stevens, late U. S. Minister to Sweden, published by Putnam's Sons.

The new *Books of Travel, etc.*, will include: "Life and Travel in India," by Mrs. Leonowens, author of "The English Governess at a Siamese Court," to be issued by Porter & Coates. "The Three Prophets: Chinese Gordon, Mohammed-Ahmed, Araby Pasha; Events before, during, and after the Bombardment of Alexandria," by Colonel Chaille Long, ex-Chief of Staff to Gordon in Africa, ex-United States Consular Agent in Alexandria, is announced by Appleton & Co.; and, by the same firm, "The Cruise of the Alice May," by S. G. W. Benjamin, with illustrations. Harper & Brothers have "Sketching Rambles in Holland," illustrated, by Geo. H. Boughton and E. A. Abbey. "The Land of Rip Van Winkle" (Putnam) will contain the narrative of a tour through the romantic parts of the Catskills, together with their legends and traditions, by A. E. P. Searing; with fifty illustrations. "Sunny Spain; its Peoples, Places, and Customs," by Phillis Browne, and "Rambles Round London Town," by C. L. Mateaux, are to be issued by Cassell & Company.

In *Fiction*, we are to have a good number of new books—from Appleton & Co., "Noble Blood," by Julian Hawthorne; "The Black Poodle and other Stories," by F. Anstey, author of *Vice-Versa*; "Allan Dare and Robert le Diable," a romance; and "Doctor Grattan," by W. A. Hammond. From Harper & Brothers—"Nature's Serial Story," by E. P. Roe; "Judith Shakespeare," by Wm. Black; "Left Behind, or Ten Days a Newsboy," by James Otis; "Miss Tommy, a Mediæval Romance," and "In a House-Boat, a Journal," by the author of "John Halifax." From Holt & Co.—"Dark Days," by Hugh Conway, and "Callirrhoe, Fair Rosamund," by Wickall Field. From Dodd, Mead & Co.—"At Any Cost," by Edward Garrett, and "A Young Girl's Wooing," by E. P. Roe. From White, Stokes & Allen—"A Matter of Taste," by George H. Picard. From Roberts Brothers—"Almost a Duchess" (New "No-Name"); "Ramona," by H. H.; "Suwanee River Tales," by Sherwood Bonner; "The Making of a Man," by W. M. Baker; "A Sea

Change," by Miss F. L. Shaw; and "Tip Cat," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission" and "Lad-die." From Putnam's Sons—"The Bassett Claim," a story of life in Washington, by Henry R. Elliot. From White, Stokes & Allen—"The Shadow of John Wallace," by L. Clarkson.

Many important *Illustrated Books* will doubtless come later in the season; but among those already announced must be mentioned first the "Zuyder-Zee Edition" of De Amicis' "Holland and its People," with illustrations in etching, photogravure, and wood—a limited edition, published by Putnam's Sons, who also issue "Half a Century of English History," represented in a series of 147 cartoons from "Punch." Admirers of Edwin Arnold's "Light of Asia" will soon be offered an illustrated edition of this poem, the illustrations to be taken from photographs of Buddhist sculptures in ancient Indian ruins, in which have been found sculptures and frescoes supposed to illustrate scenes in the life of Gotama Buddha, the hero or subject of the poem. Crowell & Co. will offer an "illustrated holiday edition" of George Eliot's complete poems, in royal octavo, with sixteen full-page illustrations drawn expressly for the work, by Taylor, Andrew, Schell, and Harper. Cassell & Company will have "Character Sketches from Dickens, Second Series," containing six plates from original drawings by Frederick Barnard, in portfolio; and a translation of Chateaubriand's "Atala," with Doré's illustrations. Porter & Coates—"From Greenland's Icy Mountains," by Bishop Heber, illustrated with twenty-two engravings from original drawings by Frederick B. Schell; and Alfred Tennyson's "Lady Clare," illustrated with the same number of plates from drawings by Fredericks, Church, Fenn, Schell, Garrett, and Perkins. Dutton & Co.—"Violets Among the Lilies," by Miss Clarkson, author of "Indian Summer," etc. White, Stokes & Allen—a new edition, from new plates, of "Paradise Lost," with Doré's illustrations; new volumes by Miss Skelding, "Heartsease" and "Flowers from Glade and Garden," with illustrations in color, and poems selected from leading authors; several new volumes in the "Flower-Song Series," with colored illustrations; a volume of "Wheel-Songs" (poems on bicycling), by S. Conant Foster, with fifty illustrations; and three new calendars, the "Macdonald Calendar," the "Pansy Calendar," and the "Crescent Calendar."

Of *New Editions* of standard works there will be: In poetry—Harper's one-volume edition of Tennyson, revised and complete, with illustrations and portrait; Dodd, Mead & Co.'s five-volume 16-mo. edition of Mrs. Browning's poems, from new American plates; a three-volume 16-mo. edition of Percy's "Reliques of Ancient Poetry," published by White, Stokes & Allen, and, by the same firm, a new edition of "Heine's Book of Songs," translated by Martin and Bowring; twelve new volumes added to Crowell's "Favorite Illustrated Edition" of the popular poets, and ten new volumes in the series of "Red-Line Poets," by the same publisher. In prose—the "Friendly Edition" of Rolfe's Shakespeare, in twenty volumes (Harpers); "Milton's Prose Writings," in Appleton's "Parchment Series"; a ten-volume 12-mo. edition of "Pepys' Diary" (Dodd, Mead & Co.); the "Franklin Square" edition (Harpers) of Stormonth's English Dictionary, in twenty-three weekly parts; a revised and enlarged edition of

Lewis's "American Sportsman" (Harpers); a new edition of Barton's "History of a Suit in Equity" (Robert Clarke & Co.); a new edition, limited to 500 copies, of Hamilton's Works, in five volumes (Putnam's Sons); a new edition of "Smith's Bible Dictionary" (Porter & Coates), in one volume, revised and adapted to the present use of Sunday School Teachers and Bible Students, by Rev. F. N. and M. A. Peloubet; new editions of Lady Brassey's "Sunshine and Storm in the East" and "Voyage in the Yacht Sunbeam," each in two volumes 16-mo., by White, Stokes & Allen; and a new edition of Major's "Walton's Complete Angler," by Crowell & Co.

Among *Compilations*, there will be a volume of "American Orations" selected by Prof. Johnston of the College of New Jersey, and a companion volume of "British Orations" selected by Prof. Adams of the University of Michigan, both published by Putnam's Sons; "Representative German Poems, Ballad and Lyrical," German text, with English versions by various authors, edited by Karl Knortz, published by Holt & Co.; selections of humorous papers from "Life," by White, Stokes & Allen; "Daily Strength for Daily Needs," a selection for every day in the year, with "The Three Festivals," a collection of poems for Christmas, New Year, and Easter,—both the latter volumes published by Roberts Brothers; "The Nutshell Series," containing the best thoughts of the best writers, edited by Helen Kendrick Johnson, published in six 32-mo. volumes, by Putnam's Sons; and, by the same firm, "The Pearl Series of Choice Selections."

Of *Educational* works, Appleton & Co. present a full list, including "Education in Relation to Manual Industry," by the Hon. Arthur MacArthur; a new series of "Standard Arithmetics"; "A Compend of Geology," by Prof. Joseph LeConte; an "Elementary Zoology," by Dr. J. B. Holder and C. F. Holder; etc., etc. Holt & Co. will have two new works by Newcomb—"Analytic Algebra" and "The Essentials of Trigonometry." Putnam's Sons—"A High-School Grammar of the German Language," by H. C. G. Brandt, Professor of German in Hamilton College; "A Reader of German Literature," edited with notes by W. H. Rosenstengel, Professor of German in the University of Wisconsin; "Outlines of Roman Law," comprising its historic growth and general principles, by Wm. C. Morey, Ph.D., Professor of History and Political Science in the University of Rochester; "Tableaux de la Révolution Française," edited for the use of students in French, with explanatory and critical notes by Professors T. F. Crane and O. G. Brun.

In *Scientific and Technical* works, Putnam's Sons will present an important contribution to the study of American archæology, in the Marquis de Nadillac's "Prehistoric America," translated by N. d'Anvers, and edited with notes by W. H. Dall. The same firm will have a number of new medical books, including "The Brain and the Nerves," by Thos. Stretch Dowse; "The Student's Manual of Practical Electro-Therapeutics," by R. W. Amidon, M.D.; "The Student's Manual of Technical Microscopy, for Use in Medical and Pathological Investigation," by Carl Friedlander, M.D.; "Myths in Medicine, or Old-Time Doctors," a series of essays on the History of Medical Practice, by A. C. Gar-

rett, M.D. Jansen, McClurg & Co. will publish Dr. N. S. Davis's "Theories and Practice of Medicine," in one volume of about 900 pages. Holt & Co.—"Botany," by C. E. Bessey, and "The Elementary Human Body," by H. Newell Martin. Appleton & Co.—Dr. O. W. Wight's "Maxims of Public Health." Lippincott & Co.—Prof. John C. Cutter's "Comprehensive Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene."

The *Juvenile* announcements appear in a profusion sufficient to appall expected purchasers and cataloguers. We enumerate as far as space will admit: Cassell & Company—"The Sunday Scrap-Book," with about 1,000 illustrations of Bible Scenes and Incidents; "Children of all Nations, their Homes, Schools, and Playgrounds," illustrated; "Hither and Thither," by Mary D. Brine, illustrated; "Duncans on Land and Sea," by Kate Tannatt Woods, illustrated; "What We Little Ones Saw," illustrations on every page; "Bo-Peep" for 1884, etc. etc. Routledge & Sons—"A Popular Natural History," by Rev. J. G. Wood, profusely illustrated; "A Museum of Wonders" explained in pictures by F. Oppen; Laboulaye's "Illustrated Fairy Tales," new edition; "Illustrated Poems and Songs for Young People," edited by Helen Kendrick Johnson; "Sports and Pastimes for American Boys," by Henry Chadwick; "A Picture-Book of Wild Animals" and "A Picture-Book of Domestic Animals," each with colored illustrations; and three new volumes by Kate Greenaway, "Language of Flowers," with colored illustrations, Almanac for 1885, and her edition of "Mavor's Spelling." Harper Brothers—"The Voyage of the 'Vivian' to the North-pole and beyond," by Thomas W. Knox, author of "The Boy Travelers in the Far East," illustrated; Drake's "Indian History for Young Folks," illustrated; and Ernest Ingersoll's "Country Cousins, Short Studies in the Natural History of the United States." Dodd, Mead & Co.—"The very Joyous, Pleasant and Refreshing History of the Good Knight, without Fear and without Reproach, the Gentle Lord de Bayard," set forth in English by Edward Cockburn Kindersley, uniform in size with "Chronicle of the Cid," published last season; "The Merchant Vessel," by Chas. Nordhoff, uniform with "Man-of-War Life," published last year; both volumes illustrated. Appleton & Co.—"Boys Coastwise," uniform with "Boys in the Mountains," by W. H. Rideing, illustrated. J. B. Lippincott & Co.—"Young Folks' Ideas," a Story, by Uncle Lawrence, author of "Young Folks' Whys and Wherefores," profusely illustrated; "Our Young Folks' Josephus," uniform with "Our Young Folks' Plutarch," illustrated. Porter & Coates—"Rod and Gun," being the second volume of "Rod and Gun Series," by Harry Castlemon, and "Young Wild Fowls," by the same author, forming the third and concluding volume of the series; "Do and Dare," by Horatio Alger, being the second volume of the "Atlantic Series"; "Ned in the Woods" and "Ned on the River," both by Edward S. Ellis, being the second and third volumes of "Boy Pioneer Series"; a new book for girls by Margaret Vandegrift entitled "Doris and Theodora"; "Stories from French History," by Sir Walter Scott; "The Life of Colonel David Crockett," by Edward S. Ellis; "The Life of Colonel Daniel Boone," by Edward S. Ellis; "Æsop's Fables," with more than 50 illus-

trations by John Tenniel; "The Floating Light of the Goodwin Sands," by R. M. Ballantyne; and "Cook's Voyage Around the World." Putnam's Sons—"Herodotus for Boys and Girls" (a companion to the "Plutarch") edited by J. S. White; and, uniform with these two, a new edition of Bayard Taylor's "Views Afoot, or Europe Seen with Knap-sack and Staff." Crowell & Co.—"Little Arthur's History of England," by Lady Callcott; "What Fide Remembers," by Faye Huntington; "The Dove Series" and "Georgey's Menagerie," six volumes each; and "August Stories" and "June Stories," four volumes each, by Jacob Abbott. Roberts Brothers—"The Hunter Cats of Connorloa," by Helen Jackson ("H. H."), illustrated; "Jack Archer, a Tale of the Crimea," by G. A. Henty, both books illustrated; and "Spinning-Wheel Stories," by Louisa M. Alcott. Holt & Co.—"Captain Phil," a boy's experience in the Western army during the war of the Rebellion, by M. M. Thomas; and "Ralph the Drummer-Boy," a story of the days of Washington, by Louis Rousselet, both books illustrated. White, Stokes & Allen—"The Mary-Jane Papers," by Miss Plympton, illustrated by the author; and "Christmas Rhymes and Stories," original and selected, illustrated.

In addition to the above classifications, Appleton & Co. announce the "Essays and Speeches of Jeremiah S. Black," edited by the Hon. Chauncey F. Black; "Elements of English Speech," by Isaac Bassett Choate; and "A Naturalist's Rambles About Home," by Dr. Charles C. Abbott. Harper & Brothers—"Supplement to McClintock and Strong's Cyclopædia." Robert Clarke & Co.—New American edition of "Cook's Synopsis of Chess Openings," edited by Mr. J. W. Miller, with a supplement containing American openings or innovations, and analyses, and also a list of the chess clubs in the United States and Canada. Roberts Brothers—"Human Intercourse," by Philip Gilbert Hamerton, the complement of his "Intellectual Life"; "Euphorion," Studies of the Antique and the Mediæval in the Renaissance, by Vernon Lee; "Days and Hours in a Garden," by Mrs. Boyle. Cassell & Company—"The Fables of the Russian Poet Kirlot," by W. R. S. Ralston, of the British Museum. Holt & Co.—"Chansons de Roland," translated by Leonce Rabilon; "Der Neue Leitfad," by Th. Heness; Fouque's "Sintram in the Unterhaltungsbibliothek." White, Stokes & Allen—"Guide and Select Directory to New York City"; "Artistic Tableaux," with Diagrams and Descriptions of Costumes, by Josephine Pollard and Walter Satterlee; and "Fifty Soups," by Thomas J. Murrey, of New York. Putnam's Sons—"The Art of Bread-Making," by Henrietta A. Dwight.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of August, by MESSRS. JANSEN, MCCLURG & CO., Chicago.]

HISTORY, TRAVEL, AND ADVENTURE.

The Edwards Papers; Being a portion of the Collection of the Letters, Papers and Manuscripts of Ninian Edwards. Edited by E. B. Washburne. Chicago Historical Society's Collection.—Vol. III, 8vo, pp. 633. Net, \$6.

Boston Events. A Brief Mention and the Date of more than 5,000 Events that Transpired in Boston from 1630 to 1890, etc. Compiled by E. H. Savage. Pp. 218. Net, \$1.

Venice. By A. J. C. Hare. Pp. 206. \$1.

Florence. By A. J. C. Hare. Pp. 266. \$1.

A Trip to Alaska; or, What Was Seen and Heard During a Summer Cruise in Alaskan Waters. By G. Wardman. Pp. 287. \$1.25.

Ten Days in the Jungle. By J. E. L. Pp. 100. \$1.

Life on a Ranch. Ranch Notes in Kansas, Colorado, the Indian Territory, and Northern Texas. By R. Aldridge. 50 cents.

ESSAYS AND BELLES-LETTRES.

Jane Eyre. By Charlotte Brontë. "The Hawthorth Edition." 2 vols., 8vo. With Eight Etchings. This *Édition de Luxe* is limited to 75 copies printed on Whatman's hand-made paper, with duplicate signed proofs of the Etchings on Japan paper. Price, net, \$20.

And 425 copies on laid paper of extra quality, with single impressions of the etchings. Price, net, \$10.

The Works of Edgar Allen Poe. The Amontillado Edition, with Etchings by Gifford, Church, Platt, Pennell, and other Artists, and a new portrait of Poe on Steel. To be completed in 8 vols., Square Octavo. Six vols. now ready. This *Édition de Luxe* is limited to 315 copies, numbered. Price per vol., \$4.50, or \$36 per set.

A part of the edition will be accompanied by a duplicate set of proofs of the Etchings on satin, mounted on cards with mats. Price of set with these duplicates, \$46.

The Works of Shoshee Chunder Dutt. First Series. Historical and Miscellaneous. 6 vols. London. Net, \$12.40.

Reforms: Their Difficulties and Possibilities. By the author of "Conflict in Nature and Life." \$1.

Number One, and How to Take Care of Him. A Series of popular talks on Social and Sanitary Science. By J. J. Pope, M. R. C. S., etc. "Standard Library." Pp. 160. Paper, 15 cents; cloth, 75 cents.

The Art of Fiction. By Walter Besant. Paper, 25 cents.

MEDICAL—SCIENTIFIC.

A Treatise on Chemistry. By H. E. Roscoe, F. R. S., and C. Schorlemmer, F. R. S. Vol. III. The Chemistry of the Hydrocarbons and their Derivatives, or Organic Chemistry. Part II. 8vo, pp. 665. \$5.

The National Dispensatory. By A. Stille, M.D., LL.D., and J. M. Maisch, Phar. D. Third Edition, thoroughly revised, with numerous additions. 8vo, pp. 1755. Cloth, \$7.25; sheep, \$8.

Diseases of the Throat and Nose. Including the Pharynx, Larynx, Trachea, Oesophagus, Nose and Naso-Pharynx. By M. Mackenzie, M.D., London. 8vo, vol. II. Diseases of the Oesophagus, Nose and Naso-Pharynx, with Index of Authors and Formulae for Topical Remedies. Cloth, \$3; sheep, \$4.

The Electric Light. Its History, Production, and Applications. Translated from the French of Em. Alglave and J. Boulard. By T. O'Connor Sloane, E.M., Ph. D. Edited, with notes and additions, by C. M. Lungren, C. E. 8vo, pp. 468. Profusely Illustrated. \$5.

A Treatise on Earthy and Other Minerals and Mining. By D. C. Davies, F.G.S. Pp. 336. London. Net, \$4.40.

The Metaphysics of The School. By T. Harper, S.J. Vol. III, Part I. 8vo, pp. 414. London. \$3.50.

The Orchids of New England. A Popular Monograph. By H. Baldwin. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 158. \$2.50.

The Development Theory. A Brief Statement for general readers. By J. Y. Bergen, Jr., and Fanny D. Bergen. Pp. 240. \$1.25.

RAILWAYS—ECONOMICS—POLITICS.

Manual of the Railroads of the United States for 1884. Showing their route and mileage; stocks, bonds, debts, cost, traffic, earnings, expenses and dividends; their organizations, directors, officers, etc. By H. V. Poor, 8vo, pp. 1035. Net, \$6.00.

Wonders and Curiosities of the Railway; or, Stories of the Locomotive in Every Land. By W. S. Kennedy. Pp. 254. \$1.25.

The Fallacies in "Progress and Poverty;" in H. D. Macleod's Economics, and in "Social Problems;" with the Ethics of Protection and Free Trade, and the Industrial Problem Considered a-priori. By W. Hanson. Pp. 191. \$1.

Indian Money. As a Factor in New England Civilization. By W. B. Weedon, A.M. "Johns Hopkins University Studies." Paper. 50 cents.

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Why I am a Republican. A History of the Republican Party, and a Defense of its Policy, etc., with Biographical Sketches of the Republican Candidates. By G. S. Boutwell. Pp. 195—1 ill. \$1.25.

The Man Versus the State. Containing "The New Toryism," "The Coming Slavery," "The Sins of Legislators," and "The Great Political Superstition." By Herbert Spencer. Paper. 30 cents.

FICTION.

On the Frontier. By Bret Harte. Pp. 288. \$1.

The King's Men. A Tale of To-morrow. By R. Grant, J. B. O'Reilly, J. S. of Dale, and J. T. Wheelwright. Pp. 270. \$1.25.

The Baby's Grandmother. By D. B. Walford. Pp. 431. Paper, 30 cents. Cloth. \$1.

Annouchka. By Ivan S. Turgenev. Translated by F. Abbott. Pp. 111, \$1.

John Thorn's Folks. A Study of Western Life. By Angeline Teal. Pp. 187. \$1.

Some Other Folks. By Sarah P. McLean. New Edition. Paper. 50 cents.

Towhead. By Sarah P. McLean. New Edition. Paper, 50 cents.

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L'Arret Illustré Du Musée Du Luxembourg-Dumas. Containing about 250 Reproductions from the artist's original drawings. Paris: Paper. Net, \$1.05.

RELIGIOUS.

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Foregleams of Immortality. And an In Memoriam. By Rose Porter. Pp. 168. Gilt edges. \$1.25.

A Dictionary of Miracles. Imitative, Realistic, and Dogmatic. By the Rev. E. C. Brewer, LL.D. Pp. 582. Half Leather. \$2.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Chess Studies and End Games. Systematically Arranged. Being a Complete Guide for Learners and Advanced Players. By B. Horwitz. 8vo., pp. 376. London: Net, \$3.70.

The Cattle Fields of the Far West. By J. S. Tait. Paper. Edinburgh. 50 cents.

The French Teacher. A Right System of Teaching French. By Prof. E. C. Dubois. Pp. 148. \$1.00.

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* Books in this list will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of price, except those marked "net" (which require ten per cent. additional for postage), by JAMES, McCLURG & Co., Chicago.

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VOL. V. OCTOBER, 1884. No. 54.

CONTENTS.

BAYARD TAYLOR. <i>Horatio N. Powers</i>	125
HERBERT SPENCER AS A PROPHET OF SOCIETY. <i>J. A. Jameson</i>	127
THE "ODYSSEY" IN RHYTHMIC ENGLISH PROSE. <i>Paul Shorey</i>	129
A NOVELIST'S THEORY OF THE ART OF FICTION. <i>Melville B. Anderson</i>	132
A PIONEER HISTORIAN. <i>Wm. Henry Smith</i>	133
A COLD-BLOODED REFORMER. <i>George Batchelor</i>	135
SWINBURNE'S POEMS. <i>William Morton Payne</i>	136
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	139
Von Ranke's Universal History; the Oldest Historical Group of Nations, and the Greeks.—Réville's The Native Religions of Mexico and Peru (Hibbert Lectures for 1884).—Parton's The Captains of Industry.—Howland's Æneid in the Original Metres.—Crane's and Brun's Tableaux de la Revolution Française.—Mrs. Rich's A Dream of the Adirondacks, and Other Poems.—Barneby's Life and Labor in the Far, Far West.—Aldridge's Life on a Ranch.—The Boy's Workshop.—Thomas's Captain Phil.—Trowbridge's The Principles of Perspective.—Hepworth's Photography for Amateurs.—Melodies of Verse (Selections from Bayard Taylor).—Text and Verse for Every Day in the Year, from Writings of J. G. Whittier.	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	142
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	144
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS FOR OCTOBER	145

BAYARD TAYLOR.*

Bayard Taylor was a born poet. Poetry was the passion and delight of his life. It was on his accomplishment in this field that he wished his reputation to rest. He submitted patiently to a great deal of distasteful intellectual drudgery, and the most exhausting toil, that he might gain opportunity for the practice of the art to which he consecrated his life. It was as a handsome, daring, gifted youth, about whose name was an air of romance brought from adventures in strange lands and association with remote peoples, that the public for a long time were accustomed to think of him, and not as an eager, passionate poet. It required years of the most serious devotion to letters, and extraordinary literary accomplishment, to fix the popular regard upon his truest self, his real genius. Before he died, however, he had the satisfaction of knowing that he was fast winning a new constituency—those who esteemed him for what he was, and not merely for what he had seen. After his return from his successful journey to Nubia, at the age of twenty-seven, he writes to George H. Boker: "I am known

to the public not as a poet, the only title I covet, but as one who succeeded in seeing Europe with little money; and the chief merits accorded to me are not passion and imagination, but strong legs and economical habits. Now this is truly humiliating." Almost every moment of leisure that he earned through a life crowded with pressing work, he devoted to the muse. His "Rhymes of Travel, Ballads and Poems," "Poems of the Orient," "The Poet's Journal," "Picture of St. John," the translation of "Faust" (which was equal in intellectual strain to the production of a long poem), "The Masque of the Gods," "Lars," "Prince Deukalion," and, added to these, his Phi Beta Kappa poem at Harvard, the Gettysburgh ode, the ode at the unveiling of Ward's statue of Shakspeare, ode for the centennial celebration of the Fourth of July, and others, show the versatility and opulence of his poetic production. The greatest of his poems, one of the great poems of this century, "Prince Deukalion," is known yet only to a small circle of readers, but I predict that it is destined to enduring fame.

Among the letters of the first volume of the present work are those that chronicle the affecting episode of his youthful attachment and bereavement. All through them breathe the highest aspirations for noble life and achievement. The literature of early love contains nothing more manly and womanly than these letters of Bayard Taylor and Mary Agnew. To this young lady he was betrothed while a youth, and he married her on her death-bed. She was a person of rare loveliness, and the hope of being united to her in wedlock was an unfailing inspiration and support to the poet during the severe struggles of his early career. His bereavement was excruciating, and the very consolation that his friends tendered him only aggravated his grief. But his fortitude and resignation were admirable. He plunged into travel again, and his long Egyptian journey proved most beneficial to his wounded heart and broken health. On returning to Cairo he writes to his friend Boker: "I have found a peace as new as it is grateful—a peace which does not reproach my love, while it takes away the bitterness of my sorrow. I felt its approaches as we do those of sleep, but cannot tell when nor how it descended upon me. I only know that I am changed; that the world looks bright and life cheerful; that the capacity of being happy is restored to me; that I look forward hopefully to the future; and, better than all, that no memory of the past is less sacred." About the

*LIFE AND LETTERS OF BAYARD TAYLOR. Edited by Marie Hansen-Taylor and Horace E. Scudder. In two volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

same time, in a note to James T. Fields, he says: "Life again begins to look cheerful, and I have wholly recovered my perfect trust in God—that prop without which I was drifting so helplessly." This reference to his religious frame prompts the statement, from personal knowledge, of the high spiritual quality of Bayard Taylor's character. He lived in communion with the unseen universe. To him, God was the supreme verity. I never knew a man whose convictions of immortality were more positive and exultant.

Bayard Taylor's place in the world of letters naturally brought him into intimate relations with eminent characters at home and abroad. His frankness, sincerity, generous and noble spirit, and brilliant intellectual qualities, made him especially attractive in the highest circles. Many became deeply attached to him; and, of distinguished foreigners, none more ardently than Thackeray, who loved him as a brother. Thackeray was the fortunate possessor of Schiller's dress-sword, and this he bequeathed to Bayard Taylor as the friend most deserving of the interesting relic of the great poet.

Bayard Taylor's familiarity with German life and literature, as well as the esteem in which he was held in Fatherland, is well known; and one prime object of his ambition was to produce an adequate and authoritative life of Goethe. This project had been long formed; and important progress in the collection of materials for the work, and in the interpretation of the illustrious poet, had been made, when his appointment as American Minister to Germany was announced. Nothing could have been more opportune or more gratifying to his desires. While serving his country as its ambassador, he could, without any detriment to the public service, employ his leisure in perfecting his studies for his great work, on the ground where it was necessary they should be pursued. It is greatly to the credit of President Hayes, whose scholarly tastes and strong sympathies with elegant literature have never received the recognition they deserve, that in making the nomination of Bayard Taylor as Minister to the German Court, he had prominently in view the furtherance of his facilities for writing the life of Goethe, and that he assured him that if any relief from official cares that interfered with his undertaking was desired, it should be ungrudgingly afforded him. It was the privilege of the writer to dine privately with Taylor and his family the last evening but one before his departure for his mission; and the profound interest that he exhibited in prosecuting this literary undertaking will never be forgotten. While he expressed a proper sense of the unsought honor which had come to him, and the great responsibility attending it, his

keenest satisfaction consisted in the opportunity now afforded of soon carrying out the darling wish of his heart. Years before this, he had exchanged views with Carlyle about Goethe, at an interview which he described to me as peculiarly pleasant; and while in London, on his way to Berlin, he met Carlyle again, by appointment, for further conference concerning some knotty points in Goethe's history. This meeting was mutually agreeable, and the parting a touching one. In Paris, Taylor spent an evening with Victor Hugo, whose manner he found charming. Bismarck had desired and prophesied his appointment as American Minister, and his reception was most cordial at court and among the *litterati* of Germany; but in less than eight months after his arrival, the imperial wreath was laid upon his coffin, and the poet Auerbach gave expression to the universal grief at his death in tender and truthful eulogy beside his bier.

Bayard Taylor literally wore himself out by incessant toil. Giving himself hardly any relaxation even after the most strenuous and exhausting exertion, and trusting to a robust constitution inherited from vigorous and healthy parents (they celebrated their golden wedding sixteen years ago, and are still living), his life was an illustration of energetic and continuous mental occupation that has few parallels in literary history. Only two or three days after he had confessed to a friend that he was suffering excessive fatigue, and that he hardly knew how he had been kept for the year past from utterly breaking down, "he received one evening two thick volumes of Victor Hugo's 'La Légende des Siècles,' and the next evening delivered to the printer copy which fills eighteen pages of his posthumous volume of 'Essays and Literary Notes,' and contains five considerable poems," which are most admirable translations in the metre of the original. In the mean time, he also delivered one of his lectures in the course on German literature, in Chickering Hall. This pressure of strenuous toil for many successive years, added to the incessant excitement and effort attending many banquets and receptions just previous to his final departure from the country, laid the foundation of his fatal illness: his strong constitution finally succumbed to the preternatural strain.

In October, 1857, Bayard Taylor married Marie, daughter of Hansen, the eminent astronomer. The incident that led to their acquaintance is interesting. In his journey to Khartoum in 1852, he was accompanied by Mr. Bufleb, a rich and cultivated citizen of Gotha, who became passionately attached to the young poet, and who extracted the promise from him that he would visit him in his German home.

It was on this visit that began his acquaintance with Marie, the niece of Mrs. Bufleb, which resulted in a perfect marriage. Mrs. Taylor was every way suited to be the poet's wife, uniting admirable domestic qualities with thorough intellectual cultivation and poetic sympathies. Her literary ability has ample illustration in the preparation of these volumes, in which she was ably assisted by Mr. Horace E. Scudder. In this handsomely-printed work, the salient points in Bayard Taylor's career are vividly sketched, and the selection and arrangement of the letters are excellent. In these letters his inner life has charming portraiture. As they refer to interesting incidents of his travels, describe his literary experiences, the motives and principles of his conduct, and are written in his lively and engaging style, they will be found very entertaining and stimulating by the sympathetic reader. Indeed, no one will read them without the conviction that the character of their writer was nobly serious and exalted; that he took satisfaction in no work or life that was not genuine and sincere; that he measured himself by the loftiest standards, and that the ends he sought were such as reflect lustre on his country and on human kind. It was truly a national bereavement that removed from the republic of letters and the service of the commonwealth this noble-hearted, pure-minded, enlightened patriot, and this true, gifted, and honored poet.

HORATIO N. POWERS.

HERBERT SPENCER AS A PROPHET OF SOCIETY.*

The judgments which make up the body of the Synthetic Philosophy of Mr. Spencer are based upon a wide induction of the facts of experience; and, therefore, that treatise may with propriety be denominated an historical work: it constitutes a physiological, psychological, and biological history. In the little volume entitled "*The Man versus The State*," that eminent philosopher appears in a new rôle: that not only of critic of existing institutions—to which rôle he has not before been an entire stranger—but of prophet of their ultimate fate, and of that of society as affected by them. It need not be said that the new function is discharged with remarkable ability, or that, whether convinced or not, the reader is compelled to listen, as though to refuse to hear might be to invite calamity to his own household. Indeed, of all the social and political writings published since Aristotle, none

have been more worthy, from weight of reasoning and affluence of illustration, to arrest the attention of thoughtful men, than the four articles comprised in this volume. If they embody a critical estimate of present institutions and policies, and an attempt to forecast their future, they are not the rash speculations of an incompetent dreamer, but the mature judgments of a singularly lucid and powerful thinker, trained to accurate and patient observation, and bringing to his theme a wider and more sagacious induction than has ever before been applied to social problems. Hence no one, however content he may be with the present condition of society, but must be appalled at many of the verdicts he records touching subjects of highest interest to the citizen.

Of these four essays, all variations upon a single theme, the substance only can here be stated, and that briefly. There have been, the author declares, two conditions of society: one in which the people constituted an organized camp, subordinated to a single head, and having such rights only as were conceded by that head as their military superior; and one in which the many had all rights, save as they consented to part with the present exercise of them for the common good, themselves forming the basis of the social structure, and their so-called rulers being but their ministers. The former condition, that of militancy, was characterized by the prevalence of *status*; the latter, that of industrialism, by the prevalence of contract. Although the condition of militancy is generally thought to have been finally superseded by that of industrialism, it is really returning to plague mankind. Hence the epithet "*The New Toryism*," the author identifying with that discredited abstraction a *régime* increasingly characterized by *state coercion*, as opposed to the freedom of the individual, which marks the *régime* of true liberalism. Of the article entitled "*The New Toryism*," accordingly, the principal feature is its array of facts to prove that the tendency of modern society in the leading states is to revert to the policy and methods of toryism. The thesis of the second article, entitled "*The Coming Slavery*," is that the world is suffering from too much legislation; that it is unduly restricted in its natural freedom of action by laws meddling with men's personal habits, trades, and industries, and, as the author more than intimates, with the deserved fate of the poor, the ignorant, and the criminal, to suffer the penalties nature has affixed to their several conditions. Thus, he arraigns with great severity the "*Poor Laws*," by which individuals are taxed, against their will, that that may be done through corporate action which ought to be done, if at all, only

* *THE MAN VERSUS THE STATE*. Containing "*The New Toryism*," "*The Coming Slavery*," "*The Sins of Legislators*," and "*The Great Political Superstition*." By Herbert Spencer. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

through private charity. This illegitimate taxation, as to the purpose and extent of which the taxpayer is not consulted, carried to the length now threatened, is what the author stamps as the coming slavery. From this, in the third lecture, on "The Sins of Legislators," Mr. Spencer passes to paint the evils arising from uninstructed legislation. After stating that of eighteen thousand public acts passed by the legislature with which he is most familiar—the English Parliament—a large proportion were repealed after a short trial, either as unnecessary, because the evils they sought to remedy had passed away, or as ill-adapted to effect their object, or as having proved positively mischievous, Mr. Spencer from these facts infers that this disastrous result is due mainly to the ignorance of the makers of English laws; to the insane idea that any young man of fair education, though without special training or experience, is competent to sit as a legislator. Among the laws pronounced most mischievous are those for the protection of trade and industry as opposed to free trade; sumptuary laws; laws interfering with the interest of money, with the price of labor or of food; with the acts of engrossing or forestalling the market; and even, by reason of their complexity, uncertainties, and contradictions, so well-intended laws as those for the prevention of shipwrecks. When the evils of such legislation have become intolerable, the remedy applied is not, as it should be, the abandonment of the vicious system, but the enactment of more laws, so devoted is the public mind to legislature-worship, which he compares to fetish-worship, though for the latter he finds greater excuse. This leads the author to his final article, "The Great Political Superstition," which is, in short, that Parliament, or the legislature, is omnipotent; or, going back to the sources of authority, that the majority have the right not only to govern, as politically the sovereign, but to do whatever they will. To this doctrine, in all its forms, Mr. Spencer refuses to assent. Whatever may be thought of the English Parliament, which, it has been declared, could do anything but make a man a woman, nobody claims such powers for legislatures in America. It is in relation to the doctrine of political sovereignty, as inherent in the people as an organic whole, taught in this volume, though more fully expounded in other works of his, that Mr. Spencer has exhibited most clearly the profoundness of his insight into the problems of political philosophy, and has best earned the gratitude of America, to which a sound doctrine of sovereignty is of great concern.

Thus, in the compass of a little over one hundred pages, Mr. Spencer has propounded

novel and striking views, many of which our age would do well to adopt, and some of which it would perhaps be wise wholly to reject or to hold in suspense until time shall have ripened or have reversed existing tendencies. In passing judgment upon these articles, we must, as already hinted, distinguish in many points between our own country and England, for which they were principally prepared. In others, they are as applicable to America as to the mother country from which she derived her spirit and her institutions. American legislators are guilty of many of the sins charged against those of England. They are generally more uninstructed, and the codes adopted by them are proportionately as voluminous, as transient and as mischievous as the worst English specimens. How could it be otherwise, when our state legislatures are filled with ambitious youths, the scum of our town and ward politics, or briefless lawyers, deigning, to the disgrace of their profession, to enter the legislatures as the paid lackeys of corporations? Ascending to the national legislature, if a slight improvement is discernible it is due to the more conspicuous position and the broader field afforded by national politics, by which a rather higher type of men is induced to seek seats in it; and perhaps those chosen are a little sobered by the greater responsibility of their position. In all alike there is great and increasing pandering to corporate interests, inasmuch that thoughtful men would despair of the republic but for our judiciary, generally stanch and incorruptible, seemingly the last hope, outside of the homes of the people, of liberty amongst us. And yet, with all the sins of our legislators, it is the delinquencies of the administrative authorities of our great cities that most menace the existence of our governments: an evil which for long periods threatened England also, but which seems there to have been largely remedied. Strange that popular government should be better administered by a monarch than by the people; that corruption and corporate greed should be most rampant here, where they who are to suffer from them, though they are the rulers, yet seem powerless to check or to punish them! In respect to many kinds of laws reprobated by Mr. Spencer, it is early, certainly in America, to speak decisively, since their effect is still a subject of experiment, and what may be demanded for one age or society may be unsuited to another. Among these are laws for the protection of industry, which Mr. Spencer denounces as aggressions against individual rights. The same holds true emphatically as to the whole class of relief laws. Conceding that the abuses growing out of them may be more pronounced in a country of vast wealth,

like England, where the contrast in social conditions increases the need for them, and where the tendency to rely wholly upon corporate action for relief is proportionately great, and there may, therefore, be strong reasons for criticising them, yet Mr. Spencer's strictures upon them, and especially the alternatives which he insists society shall adopt, are, in respect to America, wholly inadmissible. If it be consistent with his religious faith to pronounce the sufferings of the poor and the criminal to be the deserved penalty for their improvidence and their crime, and to refuse to mitigate them in order to give effect to the supposed law of nature that only the fittest shall survive and the unfit shall perish, it is not consistent with Christianity, and a people must cease to be Christian before they can subscribe to such a doctrine. Mr. Spencer concedes that individual benevolence may step in between the undeserving poor and the punishment they have earned. But what, then, would become of the desired survival of the fittest, and extinction of the unfit, if the charity of individuals is permitted to arrest both? And if poverty and crime are the products, as they too often are, of organized and licensed abuses, shall the law not be allowed to check the progress of evils it has itself occasioned? Mr. Spencer says *No*; for the reason that when the law intervenes to care for the undeserving poor, the deserving poor are taxed. "As, under the old Poor Law," he says, "the diligent and provident laborer had to pay that the good-for-nothings might not suffer, until frequently under this extra burden he broke down and himself took refuge in the workhouse, . . . so, in all cases, the policy is one which intensifies the pains of those most deserving of pity, that the pains of those least deserving of pity may be mitigated. In short," he continues, "men who are so sympathetic that they cannot allow the struggle for existence to bring on the unworthy the sufferings consequent on their incapacity or misconduct, are so unsympathetic that they can, without hesitation, make the struggle for existence harder for the worthy, and inflict on them and their children artificial evils in addition to the natural evils they have to bear." (Pp. 71-72). How it may be in England, we do not know; but the idea that amongst us the deserving poor suffer from taxation to support the undeserving poor, would excite universal derision. In general, it is the well-to-do, the landed proprietors, and they alone, who pay the taxes by which our schools, our churches, and our public charities are supported; and those persons who in England are described as likely to be driven by such taxation to take refuge in the workhouse, with us pay no taxes at all. If such is the position of the agnostics, among whom

Mr. Spencer is commonly numbered, in respect to the exercise of the legislative power by society for the repression of crime, and of the temptations to crime, by caring for the erring and undeserving poor, it were better to fall into the hands of the co-religionists of Mr. Frederick Harrison, believers in the "religion of humanity," whom Mr. Spencer has lately taken much pains to refute. They, at least, have faith in the essential nobleness of human nature, in its reformability, and would refuse, as the better sentiment of the heathen civilizations came finally to do, to refine and elevate society by exposing to perish, without pity or assistance, such of its members as are weak in mind or body. Making all deductions for this sentiment of Mr. Spencer, from which we are constrained to dissent, and for those parts of the volume in which, judging from our own country, the evils and dangers painted seem to be overdrawn, there is a large *residuum* deserving of unqualified approbation. As a whole, the volume is heartily commended to all who are interested in the high themes brought under discussion by the author. J. A. JAMESON.

THE "ODYSSEY" IN RHYTHMIC ENGLISH PROSE.*

Professor Palmer has for some years been in the habit of translating the first twelve books of the "Odyssey" in the Harvard evening readings, and now gives his translation to the world, in the hope of luring the lawyers, ministers, physicians, and business men of the country, back to the studies of their youth. If any book could be expected to revive the interest of the practical man in these much abused studies, it would be this charmingly gotten-up volume, in which Mr. Palmer's faithful version offers at every instant a sure guide to the Greek text on the opposite page. But it is to be feared that the practical Anglo-Saxon mind is just now too much absorbed in the message it has to "yawp over the roofs of the world," in the fine phrase of its self-proclaimed laureate, to pause and harken to the distant echoes of the Grecian lyre. The "weary, careworn men" to whom Mr. Palmer appeals care more to hear of the whale that is said to have lived in the North sea than of

"Antiphaten Scyllamque et cum Cyclope Charybdis,"

and they follow with keener interest the fortunes of the maiden called Little Buttercup, than those of the maiden Nausicaa. Homer himself has said it: "The song mankind most heartily

* THE ODYSSEY OF HOMER. Book I.-XII. The Text, and an English Version in Rhythmic Prose. By George Herbert Palmer. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

applaud is that which rings the newest in their ears." And again: "The bards are not to blame, but rather Zeus, who gives to toiling men even as he wills to each."

It is obviously impossible to examine Mr. Palmer's version in detail here, nor can I follow Homer and Mr. Stillman on the track of Ulysses, even with the incitement of such discoveries as reward the reviewer in "The Atlantic," who has found in the "Odyssey," what no man ever found there before, Ulysses dropping in on "the restored domesticity of Helen and Menelaus." The text of this edition is substantially that of La Roche, and is carefully reprinted, misprints being confined to an occasional trifle — as the nominative for the dative, in VIII. 425. That the translation is accurate and scholarly, goes without saying. We may regret that Mr. Palmer follows Merry's rendering in I. 19, that he employs "speedy-comer" for the characteristic epithet of Hermes, and makes Athene keen-eyed rather than grey-eyed; we may doubt the propriety of the epithets "heavenly goddess" applied to Calypso, and of the rendering "potent" for "potnia," which is a frequent epithet of mother. But these are all questions on which difference of opinion is permitted.

In the suggestive preface, the importance of the personal equation, or special standpoint from which the interpreter regards Homer, is dwelt upon. Mr. Palmer's personal equation is a strong sense of the directness and simplicity, not to say homeliness, of Homer. This, together with his happy renderings of Homeric epithets, used to give a special raciness and reality to his readings, and perhaps constitutes the note or cachet of this translation. Those who fear a "classic" and are repelled by "standards" will undoubtedly get from this plain vocabulary of every-day life a stronger sense of the reality of the marvellous fairy tale than they would from a language tinged with poetical or biblical associations. Such being the distinctive service rendered by this version, it is perhaps to be regretted that Mr. Palmer has, in deference possibly to the criticism of colleagues, abandoned some of the raciest of his old renderings. "Whipped up to start" is certainly nearer the Greek, and is not more prosaic than "cracked the whip to start," which has supplanted it as a translation of the expression more freely rendered by Butcher and Lang, "touched the mules to start them." Perhaps it would not do in print to ask Nausicaa where she "picked up" the stranger Ulysses, but I confess to some regret at the substitution of "Telemachus, lofty of tongue," for our old friend Telemachus, the "tall-talker," and, if the etymological force of Helios Hyperion must be rendered, I prefer the "sun who moveth on

high" to "the exalted one." "Swing-paced, crook-horned oxen" is a very happy rendering of those puzzling epithets, one of which a character in "Middlemarch" stigmatizes as "poetical slang," and translates "leg-plaiters." The line, "But as the sun declined toward stalling time," offers another happy hit in verse as good as the corresponding vaguer line of Bryant,

"But when the sun was sloping towards the west."

The translator of Homer, however, has the defects of his qualities, and, in endeavoring to bring the "Odyssey" nearer to one class of readers, Mr. Palmer has perhaps missed something of the nobility and poetic charm he might have secured for others. "'Thou' does not stand alone," he tells us; "it carries a long train after it." But to many readers the associations of the English Bible and of our poetical literature, the phrases even of those bookish men Virgil and Milton will seem more fitly representative of the true spirit of Homer than the language of the modern newspaper, the essay, and conversation. Such readers will miss the poetic vocabulary; they will prefer "cruse" to "oil-flask," "raiment" (sometimes) to "clothing," and a "goodly golden ewer" to a "beautiful pitcher made of gold" (VII. 172). They will wish Athene to say (VI. 25), "Nausicaa, how hath thy mother so heedless a maiden to her daughter?" rather than, "Nausicaa, how did your mother ever have a child so heedless?" They would rather have Calypso promise Ulysses to "make him know not death nor age for all his days," than to "make him an immortal young forever" (VII. 257); and they would have Telemachus hold, possess, or dwell on his demesne in peace, rather than "farm it" (XI. 185). It might also be urged that by the insistence on the etymological equivalence of proper names more is lost of sonority and vague poetical charm than is gained in intelligibility. "Hyperion" is more pleasing than "the exalted one," and "the Highlands" is somewhat misleading as a rendering of "Hypereia." Such differences of opinion and taste, however, will always exist, resulting from different theories of translation or different views of Homer; and since no translation can ever be adequate, all lovers of Greek literature must welcome a work that is a scholarly and able presentment of one theory and one point of view.

In another matter my dissent from Mr. Palmer is more serious. The movement of his sentences is sometimes unpleasant; they are too often jerky, abrupt, *saccadé*; there are too many dashes and too many short clauses in apposition; there is too little employment of the few connecting particles we possess, especially of the repeated "and" of our old storytellers — almost our only means of representing

the loose but subtle connections in Greek narrative. This defect, if it be one, is not caused by imperfect execution, but is the result of a fatally wrong theory of the limits of prose and verse. It is to be regretted that Mr. Palmer has adopted the dangerous heresy of rhythmic prose. All good prose has its rhythm, but it is not the rhythm of verse. A *tertium quid*, for which the dubious authority of Walt Whitman is cited, is generally an unanalyzed mixture of both. It is not difficult to reduce Mr. Palmer's *tertium quid*, so far as it is rhythm at all, to very definite feet; and the result is not pleasant when set against the "stateliest measure moulded by the lips of men." Mr. Palmer characterizes his rhythm as "loose iambs," and a slight scrutiny of his work suffices to show that the rhythmic effects are produced by an intermixture of all known forms of iambic measure with each other and with prose. In short sentences and detached clauses, we find the monometer "then check myself," the tripod "thus did he speak and pray," the penthemimeris "my heart impels me," the dimeter "and I was eight years on the way," the dimeter catalectic "a wicked crew betrayed me." Clauses of moderate length and recurring formulæ frequently fall into the iambic pentapody, or English heroic verse, as in IV. 123-4, "For her,Adrastæ placed a well-wrought chair; Alkippe brought a carpet of soft wool"; and in the formula, "Then answered him discreet Telemachus." Among longer measures, the heptapody often occurs: "Dear children, surely mortal man could never vie with Zeus;" "Through many wars and wanderings I brought it to my ships." The most characteristic of Mr. Palmer's longer measures, however, is the tetrameter catalectic, the most familiar example of which is, "A captain bold of Halifax, who lived in country quarters." Compare I. 315, "Do not detain me longer now when anxious for my journey"; and, for two successive lines, I. 264: "If as he was that day Odysseus now might meet the suitors, they all would find quick turns of fate and bitter rites of marriage." These definite forms of iambic measure are combined in a variety of ways with each other and with prose. The closing cadence of the tetrameter is frequently employed to close a sentence: "Each man departed homeward"; "and question royal Nestor." Occasionally other verse-forms are found, as the dactylic hexameter in I. 96, "Saying this, under her feet she bound her beautiful sandals," but they are rare, and contribute little to the general effect. This question is perhaps of little moment to the average reader, who does not feel rhythmic language very keenly, even when printed as avowed verse; but the few to whom genuine rhythm is an in-

tense delight cannot regard such lawless intermixtures as artistic, and will regret that Mr. Palmer has laid so much stress on the least valuable portion of his work.

In conclusion, I have a word to say concerning Mr. Palmer's apparent estimate of the poetic genius of Homer. In his preface, he touches on the various interests and aspects which the "Odyssey" has presented to its numerous interpreters. What he himself enjoys most in Homer is the peculiar psychology, the "unique ethical attitude," the fact that the poet "seems to confront the world like a child." It seems that Homer's constructions are coördinate, not subordinate, as that master of style, Mr. Herbert Spencer, would have them; "to find language equally free in our time we must seek it in the mouth of Uncle Remus"; he has all the child's delight in "saying it again." Pursuing this train of thought, Mr. Palmer discriminates Homer from the "bookish" poets, Virgil and Milton. With them, "personality counts for more; the idea of moral obligation has arisen; grief has become more profound; human life . . . has acquired an infinite significance and pathos. But Homer knows nothing of all this." Now, while recognizing the qualifications by which these views are limited in Mr. Palmer's mind, I must state that, so expressed, they are essentially misleading, and call for uncompromising protest from every lover of the poet. It is time our critics ceased regarding Homer as a *naïve* barbarian, and endeavoring to realize the conditions under which the poems were composed by the mistaken analogies of artless improvisatori delighting with their rude chants a primitive people. Of the actual genesis of the Homeric poems, we know nothing; but it is historically conceivable, as Curtius has shown, that they were the product of a refined civilization on the coasts of Asia Minor. Be this as it may, Homer is for us neither a child nor a barbarian nor a primitive man, but the "poeta sovrano" — the "Ionian father of the rest," first in that band in which Dante's modesty assigned himself the sixth place. He may be less literary than some later poets, but compared with ballad-mongers, simple story-tellers, and primitive minstrels, Milton is his double, as Matthew Arnold truly says. His language, with its artistic blending of the resources of several dialects, was no more a colloquial tongue than is Lord Tennyson's in the United States to-day. His grand and flawless rhythm will never be found in any primitive poet; and it is often consciously adapted to the thought expressed with an art which is the despair of modern imitators. He employs alliteration, not with the insistent monotony of early Germanic poets, but with an art that equals, a temperance that sur-

passes, Mr. Swinburne's own. His repetitions, if sometimes in the story-teller's manner, have not infrequently the suggestiveness of a Wagnerian *Leit-Motiv*, or the literary charm of Milton's "fallen on evil days, on evil days though fallen and evil tongues." His matter is as far above primitive simplicity as his manner. We have all learned from Alfred de Musset and Mr. Symonds the difference between the ancient and modern spirits; but such generalizations are very misleading if they are taken to mean more than that the greatest of the ancients are, like Shakspeare and Milton, free, not from the sentiment but from the sentimentality of the lesser of the moderns. In truth, I cannot understand how it can be held that there is nothing tragic in Homer, or that it was reserved for after poets to discover the significance of life. I should not know where to look in later literature for a more unutterable anguish than that of Priam, as he bows to kiss the hand of the slayer of his son; for a more poignant remorse than the desolate self-reproach of Helen at the pyre of Hector; for a more pathetic portrayal of the mystery of innocent suffering than Andromache's presage of the orphanage of her child, and the banquet at which his lips would be moistened but not his palate; for a more infinite yearning of human tenderness than the speech of Ulysses' mother in the Shades; for a more overwhelming embodiment of the destiny that seems to make us its sport than the Homeric gods, who have interwoven evil in the woof of human life but themselves live at ease, "where falls not rain nor hail nor any snow." In Homer, as in later literature, the issue of sin is sorrow and the issue of sorrow is song: "The gods decreed it; they ordain destruction to the sons of men, a theme of song thereafter." (VIII. 579.) Surely these things are a part of the poet, no less than the simple truth of perception, and sunny serenity of spirit that made him "clearest-souled of men."

PAUL SHOREY.

A NOVELIST'S THEORY OF THE ART OF FICTION.*

It was worth the while of the audience of the Royal Institution to listen to this lecture, and it is worth our while to read it. It is an interesting and useful, if a somewhat inconclusive, contribution, from a novel point of view, to the very empirical art of rhetoric. Mr. Besant begins by advancing three propositions; the first being that fiction is a fine art, the peer of

painting, sculpture, music, and poetry. The second must be given in his own words:

"That it is an art which, like them, is governed and directed by general laws; and that these laws may be laid down and taught with as much precision and exactness as the laws of harmony, perspective, and proportion."

The third proposition is that, like the other fine arts, fiction cannot be taught, as can the mechanical arts, to those unendowed with the natural gifts.

Most of this is indisputable; but it would seem that, in the second part of the second proposition, Mr. Besant errs fundamentally. He ignores the fact that the body of rules and precepts which has been dignified by the name of "the science of rhetoric" is utterly unscientific and empirical. Unlike "the laws of harmony, perspective, and proportion," the innumerable vague and fluctuating rules of rhetoric are handicapped by limitations, shackled by exceptions, hamstrung by audaciously successful violations. The literary craft is so conditioned by considerations of subject-matter, aim, audience, and especially by the incalculable element of personality in the author's talent or genius, that all but a few broad rules, so obvious as to be truisms, are subject to the most alarming infractions.

Coming to speak of the laws which govern this art, the author lays down the following:

"First, and before everything else, there is the rule that everything in fiction which is invented, and is not the result of personal experience and observation, is worthless."

This rule, as a practical one for the guidance of young writers, is admirable; but this is not the point. Mr. Besant is aiming at the precision and absoluteness of pure science. He forgets that an artistic precept is far from being a scientific principle. Insisting as it does upon the necessity of thorough familiarity with your facts, the rule is as important as it is ancient and obvious. It is only in the attempt to postulate it as a law which "may be laid down and taught with as much precision and exactness as the laws of harmony, perspective, and proportion," that the error lies. One need go no further than to the autobiography of Anthony Trollope, for striking testimony to the unscientific nature of this rule. One of Trollope's most finished and life-like creations, the archdeacon in "The Warden"—"who," says the novelist, with the pride of a parent, "has been declared by competent authorities to be a real archdeacon down to the very ground"—was, as he phrases it, the simple result of an effort of the author's moral consciousness.

"I have been often asked in what period of my early life I had lived so long in a cathedral city as to have become intimate with the ways of a close. I never lived in any cathedral city, except London, never knew

* THE ART OF FICTION. By Walter Besant. Boston: Cupples, Upham & Co.

anything of any close, and at that time had enjoyed no peculiar intimacy with any clergyman."

With such facts before his mind, the reader of Mr. Besant's essay is tempted to adopt the somewhat extreme conclusion that it is not Trollope's excellent creation, but Besant's "science falsely so called," which is "worthless."

This failure to take cognizance of the elementary distinction between science and art pervades the whole essay. Thus, at p. 17: "Perhaps, after all, the greatest psychologist is not the metaphysician, but the novelist." Imagine a critic of what Mr. Besant claims as the sister-art of painting—for example, Mr. Hamerton—responsible for such a deliverance! "Perhaps, after all, the greatest anatomist of the seventeenth century was not Harvey, but Rembrandt." Not even Mr. Ruskin himself ever said a thing more absurd. It is with entire respect for Mr. Besant that the suggestion is made that he really ought to consider, with Mrs. Browning, whether a larger metaphysics would not help his physics.

It is a great pleasure to note that Mr. Besant is not bitten with the mania of "naturalism" now raging in France, which is doing much to justify the rooted Anglo-Saxon prejudice against the "scrofulous French novel"—

"Simply glance at it, you grovel
Hand and foot in Bellal's gripe."

He holds to the sound and sane moral traditions of English art. But whether his perceptions have been blunted by the dust and din of this noisy "naturalistic" school, or be the reason what it may, he makes common cause with them in depreciating, or at least ignoring, that supreme artistic gift of intuitive insight and creative imagination, to which mystery we give the name of genius—a gift so rare that, in these days of scientific analysis, many theorists would relegate it to the limbo of popular superstitions.

On the whole, then, Mr. Besant's rules are, from the nature of the case, too largely rule-of-thumb to be called scientific. That an "art of fiction" exists, will be conceded; that it may have a definite body of rules and precepts, is admitted as possible. But that all of the rules here laid down are based upon inductions sufficiently wide, or that they will be implicitly accepted and adhered to by novelists, we can hardly believe. Our author does not define his art; he does not distinguish it from poetry; he does not show in what important respect, if in any, the rules for the art of fiction differ from those to which the epic, narrative, or dramatic poet must submit. Probably it will appear that, wherever the rules of this art differ from those laid down by the rhetorician for the general practice of literature, such rules will be personal and occasional, rather than of general

application. In other words, there is an art of fiction in the same sense in which there is an art of writing sermons, essays, popular lectures, newspaper leaders.

In spite of these strictures, and others that might easily be made, the reader of this agreeable essay cannot fail to have a very high sense of its possible practical value. Mr. Besant's rules are, as far as they go, good, and, if taken to heart, will do good. They will do good, for one thing, because they will in a measure exercise a prohibitory or deterrent effect upon the production of novels. If they should be followed to the letter, what a clearing of the decks we should witness! Strenuously insisting, as they do, upon experience, systematic observation, wide and delicate sympathies, and the inborn story-telling faculty on the part of the novelist, they would, if absolutely imposed upon writers, enhance the quality of current fiction in proportion as they diminished its volume.

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

A PIONEER HISTORIAN.*

The French occupation, romantic and shadowy, of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys, has received elaborate attention from gifted historical writers, who have created a poetic sentiment rivalling in depth that produced by the tales of the deeds of chivalry in the East; whereas, the more prosaic enterprises—enterprises that tried the courage, endurance, patience and humanity of men in the highest degree—of the subjects of George III. and their successors, the free citizens of independent America, who were the pioneers of civilization in this section, have received but scant attention. The reason is obvious enough. But we may hope that the efforts of the various historical societies of the West, and of the patriotic and intelligent publisher, Mr. Robert Clarke, in the collection and preservation of material, may ere long inspire the pen of some competent writer to put into permanent form the real story of the conquest, occupancy and government of this centre of the American continent and new garden of the world.

A manuscript in my possession, written under the direction of a Mr. Stewart, who was captured by Indians in Western Pennsylvania in 1754, to show the British Government how the Ohio Valley could be occupied and held against the French, sets forth the richness of the soil, the healthful climate and the importance of the situation for future empire, which subsequently

* JOHN FILSON, THE FIRST HISTORIAN OF KENTUCKY. AN account of his life and writings, principally from original sources. Prepared for the Filson Club. By Reuben T. Durrett. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co.

attracted the attention of the hardy pioneers who poured out their blood like water for its possession. The British once hoped to unite this agricultural region to Canada, even after they had lost the seaboard. They had a higher appreciation of it than some Yankee statesmen, who, narrow and provincial, thought it unwise to create new states west of the mountains. Virginia was the true mother of the western country, although, fortunately, the majority of settlers came from beyond her northern boundary. Before the close of the Revolutionary War, thousands pushed on to the banks of the Ohio, to catch a glimpse of the promised land which they longed to possess. For years, Colonel Broadhead and Generals Irvine and Har-mar were employed in driving back these adventurers. The result was a more rapid settlement of Kentucky than would otherwise have been possible.

Among those who settled on the south bank of the Ohio was John Filson, the story of whose life is told in the book before us. It is the life of an ambitious young man who served as pedagogue, civil engineer, geographer and historian, and whose usefulness was suddenly cut short in a most mysterious manner. John Filson was born in the valley of the Brandywine, in southeastern Pennsylvania, in about the year 1747, and received such education as the limited means of the country afforded. He seems to have been proficient in surveying, and ambitious to make a reputation as an explorer. The West was the inviting field for young men, and hither came Filson before the close of the Revolutionary War. The year of his arrival is not known. It is said that he was teaching school in Lexington in 1782, and that in 1783 he entered several thousand acres of land. During these years he was actively engaged in interviewing the first settlers, making observations, running lines, and preparing for the press an accurate description and map of the country. In the summer of 1784, with his precious manuscripts carefully secured, he crossed the mountains to find a publisher. "When I visited Kentucky," he says in his preface, "I found it so far to exceed my expectations, although great, that I concluded it was a pity that the world had not adequate information of it. I conceived that a proper description of it, and a map of it, were objects highly interesting to the United States; and therefore, incredible as it may appear to some, I must declare that this performance is not published from lucrative motives, but solely to inform the world of the happy clime and plentiful soil of this favored region." The following year he sold his Brandywine farm, and returned to Kentucky, with the intention of locating there permanently; but he stopped at the Falls barely

long enough to procure a canoe in which to make his way down the Ohio and up the Wabash as far as Post St. Vincent, back again to the Falls, and a second time down the Ohio and up the Wabash, reaching the old French town about Christmas. It is certain that, during the winter, he visited the Illinois country. As he was descending the Wabash on his return to the Falls, his boat was attacked by Indians, two of his companions were killed, his property destroyed, and he escaped after enduring great hardships. Towards the close of the year 1786, he rode, solitary and alone, from Louisville through the silent forests and over the rugged mountains to his old home on the Brandywine. While here, he made his will, bequeathing his property, and, as the sequel shows, his troubles also, to his brother Robert. We find him back again in Kentucky in 1787, and in the year following advertising his purpose to open an academy at Lexington, which plan was frustrated by the ridicule which his own ignorance provoked. In the same year, he was persuaded to take an interest in a notable real estate enterprise on the north bank of the Ohio. Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, had purchased eight hundred acres of land of Judge Symmes, on the Ohio opposite the mouth of Licking river, and he invited John Filson and Robert Patterson to join him in laying out a town, each to have an equal share. Filson was to be the surveyor. He actually did lay out a road from Lexington to the mouth of the Licking, so direct that later engineers have not changed it; and did plat a town on the high bank on the north side of the Ohio, to which he gave the absurd name of Losantiville. No other record remains of this restless soul; for on the 1st of October, 1788, he went into the forest stretching to the Great Miami, and never again came out into the light of the world.

This, in brief, is the story of the life of one of the pioneers of the Great West, ending, as did the life of many another less useful and conspicuous, in a tragedy. His associates transferred his rights to another surveyor named Ludlow (also a conspicuous figure in those days), who made a new plat of the town, and did all that he could to blot out the memory of John Filson. In a few months Major General Arthur St. Clair, Governor of the Northwestern Territory, one of the heroes of the Revolutionary War, and President of the Thirteen Colonies, landed on the spot with much ceremony, organized local government, and officially substituted Cincinnati for Losantiville. Thus was founded a great city.

There yet remained a monument to John Filson, despite the evil attempted by those who survived him. The curious little book he had had printed by James Adams, of Wilmington,

Delaware, found its way into the great marts of the world, was translated into French and published by Parraud of Paris, copied entire into other larger works, with credit, stolen piecemeal without credit, widely read and talked about, until at the close of one hundred years it is held by collectors to be among the rarest of *Americana*. It numbered barely one hundred and eighteen small octavo pages, and yet a copy in the Brinley collection was knocked down at one hundred and twenty dollars—more than a dollar a page—and was deemed cheap at that. The contents of the book are: A description of Kentucky, including an introduction to the topography and natural history of that rich and important country; a narrative of the adventures of Colonel Daniel Boone; an account of a Council held with the Piankashaw Indians at Fort St. Vincent, April 15, 1784; history of the Indian nations within the limit of the United States; the distances between Philadelphia and the Falls of the Ohio; and a map of Kentucky. Those notable pioneers, Colonels Daniel Boone, Levi Todd, and James Harrod, in an introductory card commend the work to the public. Many curious things are to be found in its pages, not the least of which are the predictions, some of which time has justified. "I have reason to believe," Filson says, with enthusiasm, "that the time is not far distant when New Orleans will be a great trading city, and perhaps another will be built near Mantchac, at Iberville, that may in time rival its glory." Referring to the difficult navigation of the Mississippi, he adds, "but the rapidity of these [shoal] places will be no inconvenience to the newly-invented mechanical boats, it being their peculiar property to sail best in smart currents"—an allusion to the steamboat projected by Rumsey. This was three years before Fitch's experiments on the Delaware.

Boone's narrative is familiar to every American, although few know that John Filson wrote it. The map, all things considered, is a remarkable piece of work. A striking feature of it is, says Mr. Durrett,

"the number of forts laid down upon it and indicating the circumscribed life of the pioneers. In the triangular space bounded by a line drawn from the Falls of the Ohio to the great bend of the Licking, in which the battle of the Blue Licks was fought, thence southwardly through Boonesborough to the old English station towards the headwaters of Dicks River, and thence through Bardstown and back to Louisville, more than fifty fortifications are exhibited. In these forts the thirty thousand inhabitants of Kentucky were then shut up, something like cattle in pens, for protection against the wily savage. There was no going out from the pickets which surrounded these block-houses during what was called the Indian season without danger. The crop was cultivated within range of the rifles of the fort, some keeping guard while others hoed the corn and weeded the vegetables. The roads, first made by

the buffaloes and adopted by the pioneers, are laid down with such accuracy that the position of the old historic places may be ascertained at this distant day by measurements from known objects whose positions have not changed."

Collectors have instituted a keen search for this map, and doubted whether it had ever been published, as the copies of Filson's book offered for sale did not contain it. But a copy was found in the Harvard College collection, and from this photo-lithographic fac-simile copies have been made for the use of the Filson Historical Society, under whose auspices this work has been published.

In his account of the reprints of Filson's descriptions of Kentucky, Mr. Durrett overlooks the London edition of 1793—a thin volume of sixty-eight pages, "printed for John Stockdale, Piccadilly." A copy lies before me. The title-page is changed somewhat from the original, and new matter, "just received from one of the most accurate writers in America"—such is the language of the advertisement—is added. If the new edition which is promised could be made to include the manuscripts left by Filson which are now in the collection of the Wisconsin Historical Society, it would be justly regarded as a valuable contribution to Western history.

WM. HENRY SMITH.

A COLD-BLOODED REFORMER.*

The unknown author of the latest exposition of reforms must write for the pleasure of writing and publish without hope of reward. For it is impossible that any man shall have a large circle of enthusiastic readers, if he commits himself to no party, tests critically all specifics, and coolly attempts to set forth both the defects and excellences of all methods of reform. Partisans like a partisan, and will listen to none other. Reformers, committed to any special course of action, are impatient of criticism, and, being quite convinced that the methods they employ are right, easily suspect the moral character of their critics. What treatment, then, must be expected by an author who, writing about political economy, affirms that the phenomenal success of Henry George's books is due "to the too great prevalence, in our times, of financial cannibalism"; that Herbert Spencer is not conclusive authority; that Mr. Holyoake's scheme of coöperation is impracticable; that neither monopolists nor grangers have absolute justice on their side; and that the only way out of the conflicts of labor and

* REFORMS: THEIR DIFFICULTIES AND POSSIBILITIES. By the author of "Conflict in Nature and Life." New York: D. Appleton & Co.

capital is neither through anarchy or legal restraint, but through the straight and narrow way of sobriety, prudence, industry, economy, self-restraint, and intelligence? How can an author expect an enthusiastic welcome, who, in the year of a political campaign, criticises and condemns all parties and all policies, who bids for the support of no party, and does not even take sides with the bolters and dissenters? Our author sees good in the scientific education of farmers, but does not hope for much result. He believes in the education of women, but thinks it often results in harm rather than good. How can such a writer expect to get the ear of the men and women who are intent upon their various plans for the guidance and control of society?

Probably he has no such expectation. He seems to be a man singularly cool, quiet, patient, and deliberate, in his treatment of the "burning questions" of the time. He has studied and pondered long, and does not look for great results from instant action. In his shrewd, patient way, he often puts his finger upon the very point where, in the working of a philanthropic scheme, weakness will be found or the friction will use up the power. He reminds one of an examiner of patents, testing schemes for producing perpetual motion. His book is one which, without being profound or learned, is still valuable for the new light it throws upon many questions which very nearly concern our national salvation. To those who are willing to see their own ideas controverted in a fair spirit, and are capable of looking upon two sides of a question even after they are committed to one side, enough will be gained in the reading to make it worth the while. For example, advocates of women's rights would do well to ponder the fact that education tends to the reduction of the number of children, and "that, while the highly qualified mothers are having their fewer children, the non-qualified mothers are making society swarm with their abundance of children." In like manner, the advocates of government control of the railroads and telegraphs would do well to study the problems of controlling the civil service, now confessedly tending to corrupt practices, after the growth of population has increased an hundred fold the opportunities for favoritism and fraud.

The end to which the thoughts of our author tend is the conclusion that "the slow way is the only sure way," and his conclusion is strengthened by numerous considerations which he confesses are "not calculated to inspire laborers and philanthropists with buoyancy of expectation." The book is nevertheless interesting and suggestive beyond most of its class.

GEORGE BATCHELOR.

SWINBURNE'S POEMS.*

The appearance of two American editions of Swinburne during the past six months is an interesting indication that the recognition of his genius and of the claim of his work to a high place in English poetry is no longer confined to a narrow circle of scholars and men of letters, but is coming to be as widespread as that which is accorded to the enduring names of the great writers of the past. The main reason why this general recognition has been delayed so long is to be found in the fact that his poetical work has been, in all previous editions, contained in so many volumes that the reader whom love and admiration have not prompted to procure all or the greater part of them has based his judgment upon the volume or two which may have fallen in his way; and a judgment based upon so fragmentary and imperfect an acquaintance is necessarily provisional. American readers have been particularly unfortunate in this respect, for the volume which has become best known to them—the only one, in fact, which has until recently been very widely known to them—is the first volume of the "Poems and Ballads," consisting entirely of pieces written when the poet was hardly more than a boy in years, and containing the unfortunate although great poems whereby was created the impression, so unjust and yet so hard to efface, that the writer was one who treated mainly of repulsive themes, and whose influence was a corrupting one; an impression based upon a judgment about on a par with that which calls French literature immoral (whatever that may be), and, with righteous horror, warns the unwary against its pernicious influence. It is not within our present purpose to write a defense of the "Poems and Ballads;" the author himself has done that, and has emphatically declared that they were not intended as milk for babes; but whatever the faults with which they have been fairly or unfairly charged, no one has attacked the later volumes of the poet upon similar grounds, and these later volumes furnish the chief part of his title to fame.

It is matter of regret that neither of these American editions is what it should be. The first of them is, while reasonably complete, so carelessly printed that it contains hardly a page that does not exhibit the most outrageous misprints—whole words being in many cases dropped, making blundering prose or blank nonsense out of the faultless verse of the original work. From these defects at least, the selection edited by Mr. Stoddard is compara-

* THE POETICAL WORKS OF A. C. SWINBURNE. Complete edition. New York: John D. Williams.

SELECTIONS FROM THE POETICAL WORKS OF A. C. SWINBURNE. Edited by R. H. Stoddard. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co.

tively free; but the selection itself calls for grave criticism. Before proceeding to discuss this, however, Mr. Stoddard's introduction demands attention. This is written in his pleasant but discursive style, and has rather more to say about English poetry in general than about Mr. Swinburne. The particularly dramatic quality of Swinburne's genius leads the writer to consider English dramatic poetry at some length, and especially the work of Marlowe, between whom and Swinburne there is evidence of close kinship. "The career of Marlowe," Mr. Stoddard says, "was more illustrious, it seems to me, than that of any other English poet; for no other English poet, so far as I remember, ever surpassed all his contemporaries at so early an age as he, or ever achieved so much distinction by his first work." High as this praise is, it is no more than the just due of the poet whose genius seems to have been kindled anew for the nineteenth century in the soul of Swinburne. "What most impresses me in the poetry of Marlowe—a feeling of prodigality, a sense of daring, the splendor of a fiery spirit,—I find in no poet since, save in Algernon Charles Swinburne." Of this fellowship of soul, no one is more conscious than Swinburne himself, who has on many occasions striven to do adequate honor to the poet whose hand he has clasped across the lapse of centuries.

"Son first-born of the morning, sovereign star!
Soul nearest ours of all that wert most far,"

he calls him, and in the magnificent poem "In the Bay," he thus invokes the spirit of Marlowe:

"Then in her green south fields, a poor man's child,
Thou hadst thy short sweet fill of half-blown joy,
That ripens all of us for time to cloy
With full-blown pain and passion; ere the wild
World caught thee by the fiery heart, and smiled
To make so swift end of the god-like boy.

"For thou, if ever god-like foot there trod
These fields of ours, wert surely like a god.
Who knows what splendor of strange dreams was shed
With sacred shadow and glimmer of gold and red,
From hallowed windows, over stone and sod,
On thine unbowed, bright, insubmissive head?

"The shadow stayed not, but the splendor stays,
Our brother, till the last of English days.
No day nor night on English earth shall be
Forever, spring nor summer, June nor Mays,
But somewhat as a sound or gleam of thee
Shall come on us like morning from the sea."

In his estimate of Swinburne's genius, Mr. Stoddard, like so many other critics, lays an undue stress upon the first volume of the "Poems and Ballads." Swinburne's own words, in the dedication of this volume, should have averted this.

"Some scattered in seven years' traces,
As they fell from the boy that was then;
Long left among idle green places,
Or gathered but now among men,"

he says of the poems; and again:

"Some sang to me dreaming in class-time,
And truant in hand as in tongue;
For the youngest were born of boy's pastime,
The eldest are young."

And yet Mr. Stoddard falls into the error of supposing that these pieces which Swinburne distinctly characterizes as

"My verses, the first-fruits of me,"

were written subsequently to "Atalanta." "It was in his genius to write them and live; but not to regain the health, the strength, the sanity, that were his when he wrote 'Atalanta in Calydon.'" The only excuse for this error is to be found in the fact that the publication of "Atalanta" preceded, by one or two years, that of the "Poems and Ballads."

It is in Mr. Stoddard's nature to write discursively upon such a theme as that which he here handles, but it was hardly necessary for him to go out of his way to administer a gratuitous insult to the memory of Shelley. Speaking of the poets "who command respect for what they were, as well as for what they wrote," he says: "We find, in this small group of immortals, the gracious figure of Shakspeare, the stern figure of Milton, the thoughtful figure of Wordsworth. We do not find Burns there, nor Byron, nor Shelley." Without stopping to inquire what he knows about the character of Shakspeare, or the title of Browning's "Lost Leader" to a place in this "group of immortals," and without criticising the harshness of the judgment here rendered concerning Burns and Byron, we must protest against such an allusion to the poet who might best of all poets, making due allowance for time and place, be called what Whitman calls Lincoln: "the sweetest, wisest soul of all my days and lands;" of whom Symonds says: "His life has, therefore, to be told, in order that his life-work may be rightly valued; for, great as that was, he, the man, was somehow greater; and noble as it truly is, the memory of himself is nobler;" of the man who impressed "observers so essentially different as Hogg, Byron, Peacock, Leigh Hunt, Trelawny, Medwin, Williams, with the conviction that he was the gentlest, purest, bravest, and most spiritual being they had ever met," and to whom Swinburne has addressed this passionate invocation:

"O heart whose beating blood was running song,
O sole thing sweeter than thine own songs were,
Help us for thy free love's sake to be free,
True for thy truth's sake, for thy strength's sake strong."

Mr. Stoddard's estimate of Swinburne is full of inconsistencies. Speaking of his appearance on the stage of English poetry, he finely says:

"It was neither moonrise nor sunset when Swinburne came, but the full splendor of noontide—the noontide of which the genius of Tennyson was the golden light, and the genius of Browning the concourse of circum-

ambient clouds. Between the fleeting shadow of these clouds and the girdling spaces of sunshine he stepped forth—a slight figure in the garments of the Greek priesthood—youthful but for the grave, far-off look in his eyes, and passionate but for the cold severity of his mien. Young priest of an old religion, he rekindled the fire upon its antique altar, and restored the worship of its imperious gods. Such was the coming of Swinburne with 'Atalanta in Calydon.'

Speaking of his blank verse, he further says:

"One needs to be a poet in order to comprehend the difficulties it overcomes, and the triumphs it achieves,—the art, in short, of which it is so magnificent an example."

But elsewhere we come across such statements as this: "He has great poetic gifts, but he is not a great poet." And this: "He has written no line that lingers in the memory, and has uttered nothing that resembles a thought." Of his language, he says in one place that "it is the best, the strongest, the most poetic, with which the vocabulary of any modern poet was ever enriched," and in another: "He appears to have a great command of words; but when one looks into his manner carefully, one is struck with the really small number at his command." There is revealed a certain incongruity, when such statements as these are placed side by side, which would seem to warrant the inference that the critic has grappled with a subject which is too large for him to handle.

But enough has been said of the introduction, and it remains to briefly criticise the selection itself. In their English editions, the poetical works thus far published by Mr. Swinburne are contained in fourteen volumes, six of which contain the dramatic work alone. To reprint all of this in a single volume would seem to be hardly desirable, so bulky would that volume of necessity be. The best solution of the difficulty would be to print the dramatic and miscellaneous romantic work in two separate volumes, which would not differ greatly in size or artistic value. In Mr. Stoddard's selection, we have the entire dramatic work, excepting only the early dramas of "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamond," and this occupies three-fourths of the space. It is obvious that the other one-fourth is inadequate to fairly represent the eight volumes of miscellaneous poetry remaining.

Of the first volume of the "Poems and Ballads," rather more than half the contents are given; but the selection made is an amazing one. It would seem as if Mr. Stoddard had made it with particular reference to his thesis that the writer "has great poetic gifts, but he is not a great poet," so careful he is to include all those pieces which display talent, such as the studies in strange metres and of mediæval forms, and so careful he is to exclude the poems which are the real glory of the volume. Much as it may be regretted, there is perhaps

some reason for the omission of such poems as "Anactoria" and "Dolores," but none for that of "The Triumph of Time" and "Hesperia." And if such omissions are without excuse, what shall we say when we look in vain for the poem which, all things considered, is possibly the greatest, certainly one of the three or four greatest, that Swinburne has ever written? The "Hymn to Proserpine" is not merely one of the chiefest glories of Swinburne's own work, but of all English poetry; yet it is not here, while in its stead we have "The Garden of Proserpine," a beautiful poem, but unintelligible except as taken in connection with "Dolores" and "Hesperia," between which it forms a sort of interlude. The second series of the "Poems and Ballads" is better represented than the first. The sonnet on Cyril Tournour, which is omitted, should have taken its place among the sonnets on the English dramatists; and we miss the dedications both of this and of the first series.

The "Songs before Sunrise," which is probably the finest of Swinburne's miscellaneous volumes, is well represented, but by few poems. The finest poem in the volume, the "Hymn of Man," a poem only less great than the "Hymn to Proserpine," is not given, but we have at least "The Pilgrims," and the "Mater Doloresa" and "Mater Triumphalis," and "Siena" and "Tiresias." The "Songs of Two Nations" are represented by "A Song of Italy." The "Diræ," which include Swinburne's finest sonnets, are not given. The noble poem of "Thalassius" is chosen from the "Songs of the Springtides," and the "Studies in Song" are represented by several poems, including "By the North Sea." The volume entitled "Tristram of Lyonesse" is represented only by the sonnets, which include the series on the English dramatists, but which are not Swinburne's best. The glorious poem "Athens" is what we chiefly miss from this volume; although some of the poems of childhood, the sweetest our language contains, might surely have been given. The "Century of Roundels" is not represented at all.

Attention has thus been called to the most marked defects of this selection. These are so great as to make it a highly unsatisfactory one, but we must be content with it until we can have a better one—or, what is most desirable, a complete edition; and we can the better console ourselves with the present volume in that it contains the "Atalanta in Calydon" and the "Erechtheus," and all of the great trilogy wherein the fortunes and the fate of Mary Stuart are made sure of a memory as enduring as poetry can confer.

The limits of this paper do not allow a consideration of the place which Swinburne will ultimately occupy in men's esteem. That place

will undoubtedly be a high one, and the English poetry of our age has but one name that can dispute with his for the highest place. To claim precedence for either of these two is perhaps an idle task. In power of expression, the Laureate is the greater master; and, if this be the sole or the chief test of poetic excellence, the greater poet. But in range, in grasp of life and thought, and in power over men's minds and sympathies, as well as in the possession of the technical qualities of imagination and harmony, Swinburne is the greatest English poet of this age, and one of the greatest of the century.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

EVER since the publication of the first volume of von Ranke's *Weltgeschichte*, we have hoped that some English or American scholar would undertake its translation; for it is not merely a great book by a distinguished historian—it may fairly be called a unique book, written by the only person of our generation capable of writing such a book. Most universal histories are, by the necessity of the case, either superficial sketches at second hand, or, more commonly, bundles of national histories. Probably no man living, except Ranke—and he only as the crowning achievement of a long life-time of profound studies—has the requisite knowledge of details, joined with the philosophic appreciation of larger relations, to write a history of the world which shall not be in reality a history of Greece, Rome, England, Germany and other nations, *glued* together into a tolerably continuous narrative. We think at once of Mr. Freeman as having, if anybody, the knowledge required; but what a labyrinth of names and dates his "General Sketch" is! Possibly von Ranke errs in the other direction, in assuming too much knowledge on the part of his readers; certainly we should be grateful, here and there, for an explanatory note, which the translator might have added. But we have here, what exists nowhere else, a true history of mankind which is not primarily a history of the several nations. Every lover of historical literature must earnestly desire that the veteran historian shall live to add to the three volumes which now contain the best compendious history of antiquity, three more which shall contain that of modern times—a far more difficult task in itself, but one in which the author is even more at home than in antiquity. It would seem, from the title of the translation, that the translator felt doubtful of encouragement to continue his work; for this is announced, not as Vol. I. of the Universal History, but as a special history of the Oriental nations and the Greeks. We cannot think that a book like this will fail to receive a large sale. The translation is admirable, and the volume, in all respects, attractive as well as valuable. (Harper & Brothers.)

THE "Hibbert Lectures on the Origin and Growth of Religion," which are of annual occurrence in London, were delivered in the year 1884 by Dr.

Albert Réville, Professor of the science of religions at the Collège de France. The course included six lectures on "The Native Religions of Mexico and Peru," and presents an able, compact, yet comprehensive review of the subject, chiefly from the historical standpoint, the author carefully refraining from theological or dogmatic discussion. The history of religion he regards as a revelation of the aspiration of humanity toward a supreme reality in accord with its ideals, and a prophecy of the direction which its impulses will continue to pursue. In his opinion, religion is a natural property and tendency, and consequently an innate need of the human spirit. This tendency and need imply the actual existence of its object, "even if that sacred object should withdraw itself from our understanding behind an impenetrable veil, even could we say nothing concerning it save this one word: *It is!*"

* * Religious history, by bringing clearly into light the universality, the persistency, and the prodigious intensity of religion in human life, is therefore, to my mind, one unbroken attestation to God." Dr. Réville rejects the theory that the religions of Mexico and Peru were borrowed from the Old World. In some features they have an astounding resemblance to religions native among Oriental peoples; but this he accounts for by the similarity in the lines along which the primitive mind everywhere advances in its moral development. In acknowledging the authorities from which he has drawn the materials for these discourses, the learned professor mentions, with particular commendation, Mr. Bancroft's work on "The Native Races of the Pacific States of North America." Dr. Réville delivered his lectures in French; they are translated by Philip H. Wicksteed, and published by Charles Scribner's Sons.

WHATEVER literary work James Parton sets his hand to is sure to be earnest, engaging, and estimable. The principles which govern him in authorship are enunciated in a passage from his latest book, "The Captains of Industry" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), where, in speaking of an humble yet exquisite product of thought and labor, he says: "If it had been a picture I should have had it framed and hung over my desk, a perpetual admonition to me to do my work well; not too fast; not too much; not with any showy, false polish; not letting anything go till I had done all I could to make it what it should be." A writer of ability abiding by rules like these cannot fail to win the confidence of the public, as Mr. Parton has proved. The book which he now offers to "young Americans" is a collection of brief sketches of men who have honored and served the world by the practice of such sterling virtues as industry, fidelity, generosity, and humanity. Many of them lived retired, even obscure lives, and all were devoted to business in some form, to commerce, manufactures, or the handicrafts. But all were alike in this—they were not above their business, they were faithful to it, and they earned the highest order of success by the honesty and thoroughness with which they did what it was given them to do. The sketches, written originally for the columns of a newspaper, are brief—too brief often to satisfy the interest they excite; still they accomplish their purpose of showing how nobly men can fulfill the

duties of the human being in every place or station in which their lot may be cast. The book is one of the best for young readers, both for its moral and educational influence.

MR. GEORGE HOWLAND, whose translation of the first six books of Virgil's "Æneid" was noticed in THE DIAL of June, 1881, has completed his loving task, and the last six books are just issued, in uniform style, by D. Appleton & Co. Mr. Howland aims high in attempting to translate the "Æneid" line for line in the meter of the original. Apart from the question of rhythm, his version is a marvel of ingenious fidelity, though, for this very reason, he necessarily misses something of Virgil's supreme literary elegance. His method achieves its greatest triumphs when he succeeds in matching well-known lines with good English hexameters:

"Shaking the dust-covered plain with the sound of their animals'
hoof-beats."
"All that the tomb has of honor; whatever of solace interment."
"Lifting to heaven his eyes, in death he remembers sweet Argos."
"Sweeping along the banks and cutting its ways through the fertile
Fields, the Cerulean Tiber, the stream most pleasing to heaven."
"Long as the house of Æneas shall dwell by the capital's steadfast
Rock."
"Each has his own set time; a brief ir retrievable portion
Falls to the life of all."
"Either the violet soft or the drooping hyacinth's blossom."

Such lines almost reconcile us to the "pestilent heresy" of the English hexameter. But what shall reconcile us to such dactyls as "shrill-sounding," such spondees as "purple," "of a," "flower," or to such hexameters as

"Paphus is yours and Idallum yours and Cythera"?

And yet what a charm the familiar cadence lends to the familiar phrases: "Lausus the tamer of steeds"; "Rosean fields of Velinus"; "placable altar of Dian"; "Nisus was guard at the gate." To write English hexameters is to enter upon an unequal contest with the genius of the English tongue; yet what translator may hope to surpass in any metre Mr. Howland's version of the roll of Clausus' men?

"With him the great Amiteranian troop and the ancient quirites,
All the force of Eretnum and olive-bearing Mutusæ;
Who in Nomentum dwell and the Rosean fields of Velinus.

* * * * *
They whom the Allia, ominous name, flows between and divides
them;

Numerous all, as the billows that roll on the Libyan waters
When in the wintry waves the stormy Orion is buried,
Or like the clustering ears that in early summer are withered,
Either on Hermus's plains or in Lycia's yellowing grain-fields,
Shields resound, and the earth by the tramp of feet is
affrighted."

ONE of the chief problems with which systems of education have to deal is that of making of reading something more than a vocal exercise. Happily, this problem is already well in the way of solution, and every year witnesses an increase in the latitude allowed in this important department of school work. The average old-time "reader" was about as worthless, from a literary point of view, as it well could be; but we are doing much better in this regard of late. The little volume called "Tableaux de la Revolution Française" (Putnam) is a French reader and something more. It is a compilation, by T. F. Crane

and S. J. Brun, both connected with Cornell University, of extracts from a great variety of sources; these being arranged in the order of the events with which they deal, and giving a very fair picture of the revolution up to and including the 9th thermidor and the death of Robespierre. The Vendean insurrection and the wars of the republic with its external enemies are not dealt with, but no other important phase of the revolution, from its inception to the end of the reign of terror, is omitted. The chief interest of the book is due to the fact that many of the selections which go to make it up are of a kind which lie outside the path of the general reader — such as passages from contemporary memoirs, accounts of eye-witnesses, and extracts from the Parisian press of the time of the revolution. President White, of Cornell, has one of the largest collections in existence of original materials for the illustration of the history of the revolution, and this has been freely drawn upon, the result being a book which the reader who has once taken it up will hardly put down again until he has read it from beginning to end.

FIRST of the autumnal offerings of the poets, whose leaves of song will soon descend on the reviewer's table as thick as leaves of Vallombrosa on its brooks, is a chastely-printed little volume by Helen Hinsdale Rich, with the title, "A Dream of the Adirondacks, and Other Poems" (Putnam). Mrs. Rich has been long before the public as lecturer and as writer of essays, poems, and stories, and her work and worth are presented in an introduction, written by Mr. Whiting, of the Springfield (Mass.) "Republican." The poems are some sixty in number, and are chiefly lyrical. The one which begins the volume, selected doubtless for its title, seems to us less pleasing than others in the collection. We much prefer the piece called "Die, Sweet June," and as this is quite short, it may be quoted as fairly representing its author:

"Ring all thy lily bells, thy colors fly,
Sweet June, and die!
The burden of her flowery state she bore,
Till heart could bear no more
The revelry of golden throats, perfumes
Of all the dear, dead Junes.
The phantom rose-leaves drifting faint and wan,
Slow fading in the sun,
Remembered kisses by the pansy bed,
Vows that were said,
Soft, dreaming eyes of loved ones passed away,
Haunt the still day.
The vanished sighs, the thrilling touch of hands,
In death's far lands,
All the impassioned loveliness that smiled
On thee, fair child.
O rose-crowned daughter of a deathless sire,
Too fierce the fire
That poured its amber tide along thy veins,
Too strong the chains
That bound thy spirit to the unburied past:
Peace, June, at last!"

THE portly volume entitled "Life and Labor in the Far, Far West," by W. Henry Barneby, contains notes from the journals transcribing the travels of the author across the American continent in the spring and summer of 1883. In company with two of his countrymen from Hertfordshire, England, Mr. Barneby visited portions of the farming and fruit growing districts of California, British Columbia,

and the states and territories of the Northwest, with a special view of ascertaining the promise they hold out to foreign capitalists, agriculturists, and laborers. The facts which he obtained, together with the incidents befalling his journey, were carefully committed to his diary; and later, to print, for the benefit of the English public. They comprise a mass of minute and statistical information relating to the regions traversed, which is in the main well understood by intelligent Americans, but is probably unknown to the great body of residents in the British Islands. Mr. Barneby is candid and sensible in his judgments, disclosing the breadth of vision and the absence of prejudice which become a cultivated and travelled English gentleman. There is "no nonsense" in his book—that is, no imagination or enthusiasm; but he appreciates the fine sunsets, the grand scenery, the valuable products, and the stirring progress of the great West, and states the same in an honest fashion. The work has a substantial value for readers who may like a more exact knowledge of the country recently penetrated by the Northern and Canadian Pacific Railroads. (Cassell & Company.)

MR. REGINALD ALDRIDGE, a successful stock-raiser on the Western plains, has written a succinct history of his "Life on a Ranch," which is published in "Appleton's Popular Series." It is a plain, straightforward narrative, framed for the purpose of supplying useful information concerning a business which he has profitably pursued, for the benefit of others who may desire to make a similar venture. Seven years ago Mr. Aldridge, then a civil engineer recently started in his profession, finding the avenues for employment in his native England too few and narrow for his requirements, turned to the broad prairies of America in search of a proper opening. He began life on a ranch in Kansas, and subsequently pursued the ranchman's vocation in Colorado, the Indian Territory, and Northern Texas. His experience is that of many young Englishmen of enterprise, who have invested their means in the wild lands of America, and, assuming the labors and hardships of a frontiersman on the outposts of civilization, have earned a rich recompense in contentment and good fortune. Mr. Aldridge owns herds numbering many thousands, which range over extensive ranches in various localities. How he attained this condition of prosperity, and what steps need to be taken to follow in his course, are briefly and pleasantly related in his little volume.

THE father who wishes to make the heart of his boy glad, and furnish his mind and hands with plenty of lasting, useful, delightful employment, should give him the book entitled "The Boy's Workshop," published by D. Lothrop & Co. It professes to be written by "A Boy and His Friends," but the "Friends" must have had a large share in its composition, or the "Boy" is remarkably clever, for the style of the work is perfect in its way. It is like the talk of a bright companion, who speaks unpretendingly, never wastes a word, and sends each one directly to the point. The book contains directions for the equipment of an amateur workshop, to be fitted up, as far as the carpentry is concerned, by the young owner himself. It also

teaches the use and care of tools, and the methods by which a multitude of useful and pretty objects may be manufactured in the least expensive manner, by making ingenuity and manual skill serve in the place of money. The value of such a book is not to be stated in words. Its influence over the boy who puts it to practical use is lasting as his life, giving him a training in thorough and skilful workmanship which is of unlimited benefit. It helps to supply a need in the education of our youth which is too universally ignored by parents and instructors.

A CAPTIVATING book for youthful readers is the story of "Captain Phil," by M. M. Thomas. It relates the experience of a lad of fourteen years, who, fired with patriotism at the outbreak of our late civil war, was permitted to accompany a regiment in which an older brother served, and to share its fortunes in camp and field until the peril to the Union was over. In detailing the history of the boy during this period, a tolerably correct account of the career of the Western army is presented, concluding with the march of Sherman's brave battalions through the heart of the enemy's country. It is a pleasant way for young folks to acquire some understanding of the grim realities of war, and of the special circumstances which characterized the long and deadly struggle between the North and the South. Children who are repelled by the sober face of history will devour with eagerness a narrative as lively and attractive as this, which blends fact and fiction with no small degree of skill. The work is one of a series descriptive of the great American wars, published by Henry Holt & Co.

MR. GEORGE TROWBRIDGE's treatise on "The Principles of Perspective," as applied to model-drawing and sketching from nature, deserves recommendation to teachers and pupils in this branch of art. The method which the author follows in his elucidation is a correct and useful one. It simplifies a study which, as usually taught, is beset with unnecessary difficulties. The fact that Mr. Trowbridge is head-master of the Government School of Art in Belfast, Ireland, certifies that he has skill in the science he attempts to demonstrate, and experience in the best means of bringing it within the comprehension of others. The text of his work is copiously illustrated, twenty-three full-page plates forming an appendix to it. (Cassell & Company.)

A NEW manual of "Photography for Amateurs," an English work by T. C. Hepworth, seems to be an improvement upon the two American manuals which have been lately noticed in THE DIAL. It is described as a "non-technical manual for the use of all," is neatly printed, is small and well-written, and is clear and concise in its statements and directions. The formulas given are mostly simple; the pyrogallic acid and ferrous oxalate systems of development are both described, but as a rule a confusing multiplicity of formulas is avoided. This is wise, as for the amateur one set of well-tested formulas is as good as another; the principal thing is to learn to perform the processes skilfully. (Cassell & Company.)

THE little volume of selections from the poems of Bayard Taylor, entitled "Melodies of Verse," is one of the gems for which the house of Houghton, Mifflin & Co. is famous. Here we have some of the airiest, most melodious and exquisite of Bayard Taylor's poems, printed on the finest, thickest, most sumptuous paper, and bound in vellum. The beautiful volume contains, among other delicious verses, some of the wonderful lyrics from "Prince Deukalion." It is a delight to the eye, the touch, and the heart.

A CURIOUS study of the Biblical allusions in the poetry of Whittier is afforded in the little volume prepared by Gertrude W. Cartland, entitled "Text and Verse for Every Day in the Year" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) It traces many of these poetical allusions to their Scriptural source, and places corresponding passages side by side. The work is very cleverly done, and the book strikingly illustrates the religious tendency of Whittier's mind and his fondness for religious themes.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

It is announced by the London "Athenæum" that a new poem by Lord Tennyson will soon be published.

MR. STEVENSON'S new novel, "Prince Otto," to be issued shortly, is described as a "fantastic and humorous study of modern manners."

JULIAN HAWTHORNE'S long-expected biography of his father will be published in November, with the title, "Nathaniel Hawthorne and his Wife."

THE new London magazine, the "International," will be devoted to "contemporary biography, records of travel, enterprises at home and abroad," and general literature.

J. R. OSGOOD will produce, as a holiday book, Scott's "Marmion," with over one hundred new illustrations by leading American artists, in the style of "The Lady of the Lake," issued last year.

THE success of the novels of Mrs. Clara Louise Burnham has led her publishers, H. A. Sumner & Co., to issue "Dearly Bought," the most recent of them, in handsome new printing and binding, for the Fall season.

MACMILLAN & Co. have just issued, in three volumes, Coupland's authorized translation of von Hartmann's "Philosophy of the Unconscious." The work will be more fully reviewed in a subsequent number of THE DIAL.

WE are glad to note the signs of interest, in this country, in that sterling periodical, Cassell's "Magazine of Art." The American edition has an American editor, who gives full American notes at the end of the magazine; the articles and illustrations are international in their interest.

HARPER'S Franklin Square edition of Stormouth's English Dictionary has reached part VI. ("exchange"). New numbers are added weekly. Mr. Knox's new illustrated juvenile, "The Voyage of

the Vivian to the North Pole and Beyond," is just issued by the same house; also, "The Ice Queen," by Ernest Ingersoll.

ROBERTS BROTHERS have just issued a number of new books — among them, Sherwood Bonner's "Swanee River Tales;" Helen Jackson's "The Hunter Cats of Connorloa;" Henly's "Jack Archer, a Tale of the Crimea;" Flora L. Shaw's "A Sea Change;" and "Tip Cat," by the author of "Miss Toosey's Mission" and "Laddie."

ANNA L. WARD'S compilation of songs and poems of the sea, entitled "Surf and Wave," is just published by T. Y. Crowell & Co. The same firm issue also a volume of "Red Letter Poems by English Men and Women," a red-line edition of Miss Mulock's poetical works, and the poems of George Eliot in a handsome illustrated edition.

THE late publications of Charles Scribner's Sons include "Teachings and Counsels," twenty baccalaureate sermons by Mark Hopkins; "In Partnership," by Brander Matthews and H. C. Bunner; "The Story of Viteau," by Frank R. Stockton; "Queer Stories for Boys and Girls," by Edward Eggleston; and the sixth volume of "Stories by American Authors."

PUTNAM'S SONS have just ready, of their Fall books, "The Boys' and Girls' Herodotus," by J. S. White; "Songs and Lyrics," by George Ambrose Dennison; Brandt's "Grammar of the German Language," and Rosenstengel's "Reader of German Literature;" and "The True Issue," a discussion of the tariff, by E. J. Donnell.

AN "Electrician's Pocket-Book," prepared from Hospitalier's famous "Formulaire," by Mr. Wigan, of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and Electricians of London, will soon be published by Cassell & Company. They announce also a new series of juvenile books, "The World in Pictures," in three profusely illustrated volumes — "All the Russias," "Chats About Germany," and "Land of the Pyramids."

J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. announce as their leading holiday book, Shakspeare's "Seven Ages of Man," illustrated by American artists, and published in three different editions. They have in press also, "Young Folks' Ideas," a story, by Uncle Lawrence; "Our Young Folks' Josephus," uniform with "Our Young Folks' Plutarch;" "Marjorie Huntingdon," a novel, by Harriett Pennawell Belt; and "A Review of the Holy Bible," by Edward B. Latch.

THE success of English editions of leading American magazines naturally stimulates English publishers of periodicals to make the most of the market on this side. There are already American editions of the "English Illustrated Magazine," "Cassell's Family Magazine," "The Magazine of Art," etc.; and arrangements are being made for an American edition of the "Illustrated London News," to appear simultaneously with its issue in London.

D. APPLETON & Co. have just issued the First Part of Admiral Porter's romance, "Allan Dare and Robert le Diable," to be published in the odd form of fortnightly parts, nine in all, and illustrated. The same firm have published volume V. of Bancroft's revised History of the United States; Julian Haw-

thorne's new novel, "Noble Blood;" "The House on the Marsh," a novel; "The Black Poodle," a collection of stories by F. Anstey; the "Life and Labors of Lewis Pasteur," from the French edition; "Dr. Grattan," another novel by Dr. Hammond; the autobiography of Dr. Marion Sims; "A Naturalist's Rambles About Home," by Dr. Abbott; and "The Three Prophets," by Col. Chaille Long.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co. announce for this Fall: "Montcalm and Wolfe," by Francis Parkman, in two volumes, with portraits and maps; "Studies in Wordsworth," by Henry N. Hudson; the second (concluding) volume of "The Water Birds of North America," by Professors Baird, Brewer, and Ridgway, with some 250 illustrations, in plain and water-color editions; and an entirely new edition, in one volume, of Bacon's "Essays and Wisdom of the Ancients."

CUPPLES, UPHAM & Co. will publish this season: "Heidi, Her Years of Wandering and Learning, a Story for Children and Those Who Love Children," translated from the German of Johanna Spyri, by Louise Brooks; "Rambles in Old Boston," by the Rev. Edward G. Potter, illustrated by George R. Tolman; "Mortals in the Fairy Realm," a translation into verse of the first three Sonatas by Beethoven, by Miss Clara L. Wells; "Sibylline Leaves, Wherein are to be Found the Omens of Fate," illustrated; and "Star-Drift's Birthday Book."

A BOSTON correspondent calls attention to a supposed error in the review of Chinnock's "Arrian's Anabasis," in the September DIAL, in which the date of publication of Rooke's translation of Arrian is given as 1814, instead of 1729. The latter date undoubtedly is the correct one, and is that given in the copy in the British Museum; but there is a copy in the library of the University of Michigan bearing the date 1814. This must be a reprint of the earlier edition, though there is nothing to indicate it in the book itself.

THE "Atlantic Monthly" next year will be strong in serial stories—these being announced from Mr. James, Mrs. Oliphant, Miss Jewett, and Mr. Craddock. The "Century" will have a series (beginning in November) called "Battles and Leaders of the Civil War," illustrated, and including articles from Grant, Beauregard, McClellan, Rosecrans, Porter, and other prominent officers from both sides. It promises also new stories by Howells and James. "St. Nicholas" announces stories from Trowbridge, Stockton, Roe, "H. H." and others; and its competitor, "Wide-Awake," an increased variety of matter and illustrations.

THE "Life of Abraham Lincoln," by the late Isaac N. Arnold, will be published this Fall, by Jansen, McClurg & Co. Mr. Arnold was closely engaged upon this task for several years, finishing it but a few weeks before his death in May last. His early acquaintance with Lincoln in Illinois and intimacy with him in public life, together with the thoroughness with which he has collected and studied his material, are expected to give the work a high permanent value.—The same firm will issue also, this Fall, "The Book-Lover," a small volume containing selections from the best short sayings about books, interspersed with practical suggestions on the use of

books, the formation of libraries, courses of reading, etc. The author is Prof. James Baldwin, author of "The Story of Siegfried" and several works on English literature. There will be, besides the regular edition of the book, a limited one on large paper.

THE announcements of Houghton, Mifflin & Co's Fall publications, received too late for the September DIAL, include among their interesting features the following: The large folio edition of the "Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam," with some sixty illustrations, 11½x9½ inches, from the designs which Mr. Elihu Vedder has had for several years in preparation; a new volume (Persia) of Johnson's "Oriental Religions," completing the work; "The Algonquin Legends of New England," by Charles G. Leland; a holiday collection of Holmes's poems, with illustrations from designs by a dozen or more American artists; the works of Christopher Marlowe, in three volumes, to be followed by the works of others of the Elizabethan dramatists, in handsome library form; the first two volumes of a classified collection, intended to make fourteen volumes in all, of the chief contents of the famous "Gentleman's Magazine Library"; a quarto volume of "Portraits of Thirty Famous American Authors," with brief biographies; "Choy Susan, and Other Stories," by W. H. Bishop; "An American Politician," a novel, by Marion Crawford; a volume of poems, "Songs of the Silent Land," by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps; "The Viking Bodleys," by Horace E. Scudder; "In the Lena Delta," by George W. Melville; "In War-Time," by Dr. S. Weir Mitchell; "Two Compton Boys," by Augustus Hoppin; "Twenty Letters from England," by Florence Kelley; "Fresh Fields," by John Burroughs; "American Comments on European Questions," by Dr. Joseph P. Thompson; "The Destiny of Man, viewed in the Light of his Origin," by John Fiske; "Esoteric Buddhism," by A. P. Sinnett; a translation of Reuss' "History of the Sacred Scriptures of the New Testament"; "Some Heretics of Yesterday," by Rev. S. E. Herrick; "Continuity of Christian Thought," by Prof. A. V. G. Allen; "Occident" and "Orient," by Joseph Cook; new editions of the works of Björnson, Hans Christian Andersen, and Fenimore Cooper; "Household Editions" of Emerson, Stedman, and Lucy Larcom; "Wayside Edition" (24 volumes) of Hawthorne, and a new holiday edition of his "Wonder Book." To the "American Men of Letters" series will be added volumes on Emerson, by Dr. Holmes; Edmund Quincy, by S. H. Gay; Poe, by G. E. Woodberry; Bryant, by John Bigelow; N. P. Willis, by H. A. Beers; Hawthorne, by J. R. Lowell; Bayard Taylor, by J. R. G. Hassard; William Gilmore Sims, by George W. Cable; and Franklin, by John Bach McMaster. To the "American Statesmen" series—John Adams, by John T. Morse; James Madison, by S. H. Gay; Martin Van Buren, by William Dorsheimer; Henry Clay, by Carl Schurz; and Samuel Adams, by John Fiske. To the "American Commonwealths" series—Maryland, by Dr. Wm. Hand Browne; Kentucky, by Prof. N. S. Shaler; California, by Dr. Josiah Royce; Kansas, by Prof. L. W. Spring; Connecticut, by Prof. A. Johnston; South Carolina, by Hon. W. H. Trescott; Pennsylvania, by Hon. Wayne Mac Veagh; Tennessee, by Dr. James Phelan; New York, by Hon. Ellis H. Roberts; Michigan, by Hon. T. M. Cooley.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of September, by MESSRS. JANSEN, McCLELLAND & Co., Chicago.]

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Universal History. The Oldest Historical Group of Nations and the Greeks. From the German of Leopold Von Ranke. 8vo., pp. 494. \$2.50.

"No historian has ever had so large a grasp as Ranke of the fundamental principles of history. * * The value of his work cannot be overestimated."—*Contemporary Review*, London.

Life and Letters of Bayard Taylor. Edited by Marie Hansen-Taylor and H. E. Scudder. 2 vols. Portrait. \$4.

James Madison. By S. H. Gay. "American Statesmen." Pp. 342. \$1.25.

John Filson. The First Historian of Kentucky. An Account of his Life and Writings, Principally from Original Sources. Prepared by R. T. Durrett. Quarto, pp. 132. Portrait, and map of Kentucky from the original by Filson. Edition limited. Net \$2.50.

TRAVEL—SPORTING.

The River Congo, From its Mouth to Bôlôbô; with a general description of the natural history and anthropology of its western basin. By H. H. Johnston, F.Z.S., F.R.G.S. Illustrated. 8vo., pp. 470. London. \$7.

Life and Labor in the Far, Far West: Being Notes of a Tour in the Western States, British Columbia, Manitoba, and the North-West Territory. By W. H. Barneby. 8vo., pp. 432. \$2.

"It bears on its face the marks of an honest and incorruptible intention * * easily the most useful book on its part of the world we have yet seen."—*Literary World*.

The Gun and its Development: with Notes on Shooting. By W. W. Greener. Illustrated. Second edition, revised and enlarged. Pp. 140. \$2.50.

ESSAYS—BELLES LETTRES, ETC.

The Works of Christopher Marlowe. Edited by H. H. Bullen, B.A. 3 vols., 8vo. \$9.

The Works of Edgar Allan Poe. The Amontillado Edition, with Etchings by Gifford, Church, Platt, Pennell, and other Artists, and a new Portrait of Poe on Steel. Square Octavo. Vols. 7 and 8, completing the work. This *Édition de Luxe* is limited to 315 copies, numbered. Price per vol., \$4.50; or \$36 per set.

A part of the edition is accompanied by a duplicate set of proofs of the Etchings on satin, mounted on cards with mats. Price of set with these duplicates, \$46.

The Same. Popular edition. 6 vols. \$9.

English Caricature and Satire on Napoleon I. By John Ashton. Illustrated. 2 vols., 8vo. \$9.

"Might be called the history of Napoleon derived from the caricature of the time."—*N. Y. Times*.

Boston Monday Lectures. Occident. With Preludes on Current Events. By Jos. Cook. Pp. 382. \$1.50.

The Works of Hans Christian Andersen. 10 vols. Crown 8vo. \$10.

The Odyssey of Homer. Books I.—XII. The Text, and an English Version in Rhythmic Prose. By G. H. Palmer. 8vo., pp. 433. Net \$2.50.

Tales from Shakespeare. By Charles and Mary Lamb. Paradise Lost. By John Milton. Vicar of Wakefield. By Oliver Goldsmith. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Tables. By O. W. Holmes. 4 "Handy Volumes," in a box. \$5.

American Comments on European Questions, International and Religious. By J. P. Thompson. 8vo., pp. 341. \$3.

Contemporary Socialism. By John Rae, M.A. Pp. 455. \$2.

Vico. "Philosophical Classics for English Readers." Edited by W. Knight, LL.D. Pp. 232. \$1.25.

Text and Verse for Every Day in the Year. Scripture passages and parallel selections from the writings of John G. Whittier. Arranged by Gertrude W. Cartland. Pp. 145. 75 cents.

Seven Hundred Album Verses. Comprising choice Selections of Poetry and Prose. Compiled by J. S. Ogilvie. Pp. 128. Paper, 15 cents; cloth, 30 cents.

POETRY—MUSIC.

The Works of Alfred, Lord Tennyson. New Edition, uniform with the *Eversley Kingsley*. With new portrait. 7 vols. London. Vols. I. to III. now ready. Per vol., \$1.75.

The Same. *Édition de Luxe.* Printed on hand-made paper, with proof portrait, and bound in exquisitely designed covers, acorn pattern, richly gilt. Vols. I. to III. now ready. Per set, \$24.

"A neater, more convenient and more tasteful edition of the Laureate's poems will probably never be printed."—*N. Y. Tribune*.

Elizabeth B. Browning's Poetical Works. New edition. 5 vols. Gilt tops. Portrait. \$7.50.

Selections from the Poetical Works of A. C. Swinburne. Edited by R. H. Stoddard. Pp. 634. \$2.50.

"Mr. R. H. Stoddard is a competent editor, and there can be no doubt that he has given us Swinburne at his best."—*Literary World*.

The Poems of George Eliot. Complete. With Illustrations by Schell, Taylor, St. John Harper and others. 4to, pp. 442, gilt edges. \$4.50.

The Poetical Works of Lord Byron. With Original and Additional Notes. Handy Volume edition. 12 vols. in a box. \$7.50.

Melodies of Verse. By Bayard Taylor. Pp. 56. Vellum. \$1.

Lyra Elegantiarum. A Collection of some of the best specimens of Vers de Société and Vers D'Occasion in the English Language, by Deceased Authors. Edited by F. Locker. Pp. 360. Gilt edges. \$2.

A Dream of the Adirondacks, and Other Poems. By Helen H. Rich. Gilt top, pp. 183. \$1.25.

The Poems of Frederick Locker. Portrait. Pp. 262. Gilt edges. \$2.

London Lyrics. By Frederick Locker. Pp. 108. Vellum. Portrait. \$1.

London Rhymes. By Frederick Locker. Portrait. Pp. 98. Vellum. \$1.

Red Letter Poems by English Men and Women. Pp. 648, red line, gilt edges. \$1.25.

Poems. By Dinah M. Mulock (Craik). Pp. 340, red line, gilt edges. \$1.25.

Surf and Ware. The Sea as Sung by the Poets. Edited by Anna L. Ward. Pp. 618, red line, gilt edges. \$1.25.

The Confessions of Hermes, and other Poems. By Paul Hermes. Pp. 153. \$1.25.

Songs and Lyrics. By G. A. Dennison. Pp. 93. \$1.25.

The Killin Collection of Gaelic Songs, with Music and English Translations. By Charles Stewart. Quarto, pp. 107. Edinburgh. Net \$3.75.

How to Play the Pianoforte. By Lady Benedict, Arabella Goddard, Lady Lindsay, Clara A. Macrone, L. Sloper, and Charles Peters. Pp. 140. London. Net 55 cents.

ART.

The Principles of Perspective, as Applied to Model-Drawing and Sketching from Nature, with 23 Plates and other Illustrations. By G. Trowbridge. \$2.50.

Academy Sketches, 1884. Including Various Exhibitions. Edited by Henry Blackburn. 8vo., pp. 159, paper. London. 80 cents.

Artistic Tableaux, with picturesque Diagrams and Descriptions of Costumes. Text by Josephine Pollard. Arrangement of Diagrams by W. Satterlee. \$1.

Photography for Amateurs. A Non-Technical Manual. By T. C. Hepworth. Illustrated. Pp. 160. 60 cents.

EDUCATION—REFERENCE.

A Grammar of the German Language. For High Schools and Colleges. Designed for beginners and advanced students. By H. C. G. Brandt. Pp. 278. Half leather. \$1.50.

A Reader of German Literature. For High Schools and Colleges and German-American Schools. With Notes. By W. H. Rosenstengel. Pp. 402. Half leather. \$1.50.

Tableaux de la Revolution Francaise. An Historical French Reader. Edited, with notes, by T. F. Crane, A.M., and S. J. Brun, B.S., with an introduction by President A. D. White. Pp. 311. \$1.50.

The Cosmographic Atlas of Political, Historical, Classical, Physical, and Scriptural Geography and Astronomy. With Indices and Descriptive Letterpress. Imperial Folio. Edinburgh. \$8.40.

Map of the Chinese Empire. By S. W. Williams, LL.D. \$1.

Allibone's Quotations. Poetical, Prose, and Great Authors. By S. A. Allibone. Cheaper Edition. 3 vols., 8vo., cloth \$9. Half Russia, \$12.

Ogilvie's Handy Book of Useful Information and Statistical Tables, etc. Compiled by J. S. Ogilvie. 25 cents.

POLITICS—LAW.

History of the Republican Party, Etc. By F. A. Flower. 8vo., pp. 623. \$2.

Town and County Government in the English Colonies of North America. The Toppan Prize Essay for 1883. By E. Channing, Ph.D., "John's Hopkins University Studies." Paper. 50 cents.

Politics for Young Americans. By Charles Nordhoff. Popular Edition. Paper. Net, 40 cents.

Ten Years a Police Court Judge. By Judge Wiglittle. "Standard Library." Pp. 229. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, \$1.00.

Our Penal Machinery and its Victims. By J. P. Altgeld. Pp. 118. Paper. 50 cents.

METAPHYSICS—ECONOMICS.

- Philosophy of the Unconscious.** By Eduard Von Hartmann. Speculative Results According to the Inductive Method of Physical Science. Authorized translation by W. C. Coupland, M.A., B.Sc. 3 vols., 8vo. \$9.
 "An exceedingly agreeable and readable book, which stirs the intellect as well as the imagination."—*The Critic and Good Literature*.
- Working Men Co-Operators.** What they have done and what they are doing. By A. H. D. Ackland, M.A., and B. Jones. Pp. 136. 40 cents.
- Wages, Living, and Tariff.** By E. A. Hartshorn. Pp. 101. Paper, 25 cents. Stiff covers, 30 cents.

RELIGIOUS.

- Teachings and Counsels.** Twenty Baccalaureate Sermons. With a Discourse on President Garfield. By Mark Hopkins, D.D., LL.D. Pp. 395. \$1.50.
- Manual of Preaching.** Lectures on Homiletics. By F. W. Flak. 8vo., pp. 337. \$1.50.
- Simon Peter.** His Life, Times, and Friends. By E. Hodder. Pp. 324. \$1.50.
- The Native Religions of Mexico and Peru.** From the French of A. Réville, D.D. "The Hibbert Lectures, 1884." Pp. 213. \$1.50.
- The Works of O. A. Brownson.** Collected and arranged by H. F. Brownson. 8vo. Vols. XII and XIII. Containing the concluding parts of the writings on Christianity and Heathenism in Politics and in Society. Per vol. net, \$3.
- History of the Sacred Scriptures of the New Testament.** By Eduard (Wilhelm Eugene) Reuss. Translated from the fifth revised and enlarged German edition, with numerous bibliographical additions by E. L. Houghton, A.M. 2 vols., 8vo., \$5.
- A Dictionary of the Bible.** By William Smith, LL.D. Revised and corrected by Rev. F. N. and M. A. Peloubet. Profusely illustrated. Pp. 818. Cloth, \$2; sheep, \$3.

FICTION.

- Miss Tommy, A Medieval Romance; and In a House-Boat, a Journal.** By the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Pp. 253. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, 90 cents.
 "The strength and tenderness of a practiced hand are shown in the description of two delightful old sweethearts."—*Athenæum*, London.
- In Partnership.** Studies in Story-Telling. By B. Matthews and H. C. Bunner. Pp. 210. \$1.
- The World We Live In.** By O. Crawford. Pp. 351. Paper, 50 cents; cloth, \$1.
- The Diamond Coterie.** By L. L. Lynch. Illustrated. Pp. 557. \$1.50.
- The Adventures of a Widow.** By E. Fawcett. Pp. 341. \$1.50.
- Dr. Serier.** By G. W. Cable. Pp. 473. \$1.50.
- Where the Battle Was Fought.** By C. E. Craddock. Pp. 423. \$1.50.
- The Story of a Country Town.** By E. W. Howe. Pp. 413. \$1.50.
- Stories by American Authors.** VI. Pp. 164. 50 cents.
- The House on the Marsh.** A Romance. Pp. 232. Paper, 25 cents.
- Rutherford.** By Edgar Fawcett. "Standard Library." Pp. 310. Paper, 25 cents; cloth, \$1.
- '49, The Gold-Seeker of the Sierras.** By Joaquin Miller. "Standard Library." Pp. 148. Paper, 15 cents; cloth, 75 cents.
- Hand and Ring.** By Anna K. Green. Paper, 50 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY.

- Curiosities of the Search Room.** 20 cents.
- Mormonism's English Dictionary.** Parts I.—VI. Per part, 25 cents.
- Women are Strange, and Other Stories.** By F. W. Robinson. 20 cents.
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CONTENTS.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. <i>Hjalmar H. Boyesen</i>	- 159
MR. GAY'S BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES MADISON. <i>Wm. Henry Smith</i>	- 162
THE SOCIALISM OF TO-DAY. <i>W. F. Allen</i>	- 166
PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION. <i>J. B. Roberts</i>	- 168
SOME RECENT FRENCH NOVELS. <i>James B. Runnion</i>	- 170
MORE OF CARLYLE'S MEMOIRS. <i>Sara A. Hubbard</i>	- 172
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	- 175
Browne's Maryland, the History of a Palatinate.—Leland's The Algonquin Legends of New England.—Long's The Three Prophets, Chinese Gordon, Mohammed-Ahmed, Arabi Pasha.—Selections from Milton's Prose Writings (Parchment Series).—Abbott's A Naturalist's Rambles About Home.—Vernon Lee's Life of the Countess of Albany.—Porter's Protection and Free-Trade To-Day.—Fiske's the Destiny of Man Viewed in the Light of his Origin.—Sayce's The Ancient Empires of the East.—Shaw's Icaria, a Chapter in the History of Communism.—Working Men Coöperators.—Herrick's Some Heretics of Yesterday.	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	- 178
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS FOR NOVEMBER	- 178
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	- 179

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.*

Hans Christian Andersen was a unique figure in Danish literature, and a solitary phenomenon in the literature of the world. Superficial critics have compared him with the Brothers Grimm; they might with equal propriety have compared him with Voltaire or with the man in the moon. Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were scientific collectors of folk-lore, and rendered as faithfully as possible the simple language of the peasants from whose lips they gathered their stories. It was the ethnological and philological value of the fairy-tale which stimulated their zeal; its poetic value was of quite secondary significance. With Andersen the case was exactly the reverse. He was as innocent of scientific intention as the hen who finds a diamond on a dunghill is of mineralogy. It was the poetic phase alone of the fairy-tale which attracted him; and what is more, he saw poetic possibilities where no one before him had ever discovered them. By the alchemy of genius (which seems so perfectly simple until you try it yourself) he transformed the common neglected nonsense of the nursery into rare

poetic treasure. Boots, who kills the ogre and marries the princess—the typical lover in fiction from the remotest Aryan antiquity down to the present time—appears in Andersen in a hundred disguises, not with the rudimentary features of the old story, but modernized, individualized, and carrying in his shield an unobtrusive little moral. In "Jack the Dullard" he comes nearest to his primitive prototype, and no visible effort is made to refine him. In "The Most Extraordinary Thing" he is the vehicle of a piece of social satire, and narrowly escapes the lot which the Fates seem especially to have prepared for inventors, viz.: to make the fortune of some unscrupulous clown while they themselves die in poverty. In "The Porter's Son" he is an aspiring artist, full of the fire of genius, and he wins his princess by conquering that many-headed ogre with which every self-made man has to battle—the world's envy, and malice, and contempt for a lowly origin. It is easy to multiply examples, but these may suffice.

In another species of fairy-tale, which Andersen may be said to have invented, incident seems to be secondary to the moral purpose, which is yet so artfully hidden that it requires a certain maturity of intellect to detect it. In this field Andersen has done his noblest work and earned his immortality. Who can read that marvellous little tale, "The Ugly Duckling," without perceiving that it is a subtle, most exquisite revenge which the poet is taking upon the humdrum Philistine world, which despised and humiliated him before he lifted his wings and flew away with the swans, who knew him as their brother? And yet, as a child, I remember reading this tale with ever fresh delight, though I never for a moment suspected its moral. The hens and the ducks and the geese were all so delightfully individualized, and the incidents were so familiar to my own experience, that I demanded nothing more for my entertainment. Likewise in "The Goloshes of Fortune" there is a wealth of amusing adventures, all within the reach of a child's comprehension, which more than suffices to fascinate the reader who fails to penetrate beneath the surface. The delightful satire, which is especially applicable to Danish society, is undoubtedly lost to nine out of ten of the author's foreign readers, but so prodigal is he both of humorous and pathetic meaning, that every one is charmed with what he finds, without suspecting how much he has missed. "The Little Sea-maid" belongs to the same order of stories, though the pathos here predominates, and the resemblance to De la Motte

* THE WORKS OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN. Translated from the Danish. New Edition in Ten Volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Fouqué's "Undine" is rather too striking. But the gem of the whole collection, I am inclined to think, is "The Emperor's New Clothes," which in subtlety of intention and universality of application rises above age and nationality. Respect for the world's opinion and the tyranny of fashion have never been satirized with more exquisite humor than in the figure of the emperor who walks through the streets of his capital in *robe de nuit*, followed by a procession of courtiers, who all go into ecstasies over the splendor of his attire.

It was not only in the choice of his theme that Andersen was original. He also created his style, though he borrowed much of it from the nursery. "It was perfectly wonderful," "You would scarcely have believed it," "One would have supposed that there was something the matter in the poultry-yard, but there was nothing at all the matter,"—such beginnings are not what we expect to meet in dignified literature. They lack the conventional style and deportment. No one but Andersen has ever dared to employ them. But then, no one has ever attempted, before him, to transfer the vivid mimicry and gesticulation which accompany a nursery tale to the printed page. If you tell a child about a horse, you don't say that it neighed, but you imitate the sound; and the child's laughter or fascinated attention compensate you for your loss of dignity. The more successfully you crow, roar, grunt and mew, the more vividly you call up the image and demeanor of the animal you wish to represent, and the more impressed is your juvenile audience. Now, Andersen does all these things in print: a truly wonderful feat. Every variation in the pitch of the voice,—I am almost tempted to say every change of expression in the story-teller's features—is contained in the text. He does not write his story, he tells it; and all the children of the whole wide world sit about him and listen with eager, wide-eyed wonder to his marvellous improvisations.

In reading Andersen's collected works (which Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have just published in ten handsome volumes), one is particularly impressed with the fact that what he did outside of his chosen field is of inferior quality—inferior, I mean, judged by his own high standard, though in itself often highly valuable and interesting. "The Improvisatore," upon which, next to "The Wonder-Tales," his fame rests, is a kind of disguised autobiography which exhibits the author's morbid sensibility and what I should call the unmasculine character of his mind. To appeal to the reader's pity in your hero's behalf is a daring experiment, and it cannot, except in brief scenes, be successful. A prolonged strain

of compassion soon becomes wearisome, and not the worthiest object in the world can keep one's charity interested through four hundred pages. Antonio, in "The Improvisatore," is too much of a milk-sop to be agreeable, and without being agreeable he cannot, outside of Zola's novels, aspire to the part of a hero. That the book nevertheless remains unfailingly popular, and is even yet found in the satchel of every Roman tourist, is chiefly due to the poetic intensity with which the author absorbed and portrayed every Roman sight and sound. Italy throbs and glows in the pages of "The Improvisatore"—the old vagabond Italy of pre-Garibaldian days, when priests and bandits and pretty women divided the power of church and state. Story's "Roba di Roma," Augustus Hare's "Walks in Rome," and all the other descriptions of the Eternal City, are but disguised guide-books, feeble and pale performances, when compared with Andersen's beautiful romance.

The same feminine sentimentality which in spite of its picturesqueness makes "The Improvisatore" unpalatable to many readers is still more glaringly exhibited in "O. T." and "The Two Baronesses." In "The Story of My Life" the same quality asserts itself on every page in the most unpleasant manner. The author makes no effort to excite the reader's admiration, but he makes constant appeals to his sympathy. Nevertheless this autobiography rivals in historic and poetic worth Rousseau's "Confessions" and Benvenuto Cellini's "Life." The absolute candor with which Andersen lays bare his soul, the complete intentional or unintentional self-revelation, gives a psychological value to the book which no mere literary graces could bestow. I confess, until I had the pleasure of making Andersen's acquaintance, "The Story of My Life" impressed me most unpleasantly. After I had by personal intercourse possessed myself of the clue to the man's character, I judged differently. Andersen remained, until the day of his death, a child. His innocence was more than virginal; his unworldliness simply inconceivable. He carried his heart on his sleeve, and invited you to observe what a soft, tender and sensitive heart it was. He had the harmless vanity of a child who has a new frock on. He was fidgety and unhappy if anybody but himself was the centre of attraction: and guilelessly happy when he could talk, and be admired and sympathized with. His talk was nearly always about himself, or about the kings and princes and lofty personages who had graciously deigned to take notice of him. He was a tuft-hunter of a rare and curious sort; not because he valued the glory reflected upon himself by royal acquaintances, but

because the pomp and splendor of a court satisfied his thirst for the marvellous. A king seemed to him, as to the boy who reads his fairy-tales, something grand and remote; and in invading this charmed sphere, he seemed to have invaded his own fairy-tales, and to live actually in the fabulous region of wonders in which his fancy revelled. He conceived of his life as a fairy-tale, and delighted in living up to his own ideal of living. The very title of his biography in Danish ("*Mit Livs Eventyr*,") shows this conclusively; and it ought to have been rendered in English "The Fairy-Tale of my Life." "The Story of my Life," as Mr. Scudder has translated it, would have been in the original "*Mit Livs Historie*," a very common title, by the way, for an autobiography, while "*Mit Livs Eventyr*" is entirely unique.

The feeling of the marvellous pervades the book from beginning to end. The prose facts of life had but a remote and indistinct existence to the poet, and he blundered along miserably in his youth, supported and upheld by a dim but unquenchable aspiration. He commiserated himself, and yet felt that there was something great in store for him because of his exceptional endowment. Every incident in his career he treated as if it were a miracle, which required the suspension of the laws of the universe for its performance. God was a benevolent old man with a long beard who sat up in the skies and spent his time chiefly in managing the affairs of Hans Christian Andersen as pleasantly as possible; and Hans Christian was duly grateful, and cried on every third or fourth page of his autobiography at the thought of the goodness of God and man. Sometimes, for a change, he cried at the wickedness of the latter, and marvelled with the *naïveté* of a spoiled child that there should be such dreadful people in the world, who should persist in misunderstanding and misrepresenting him. Those who were good to him he exalted and lauded to the skies, no matter how they conducted themselves toward the rest of humanity. Some of the most infamous princes, who had paid him compliments, he embalmed in prose and verse. Frederick VII. of Denmark, whose immorality was notorious, was, according to Andersen, "a good, amiable king," "sent by God to Danish land and folk," than whom "no truer man the Danish language spoke." And this case was by no means exceptional. The same uncritical partiality toward the great and mighty is perceptible in every chapter of "The Fairy-Tale of My Life." It was not, however, toward the great and mighty alone that he assumed this attitude; he was uncritical by nature, and had too soft a heart to find fault with anybody — except those who did not like his books. His world

was the child's world, in which there is but one grand division into good and bad, and the innumerable host that occupies the middle-ground between these poles is ignored. Those who praised what he wrote were good people; those who did not were a malignant and black-hearted lot who would get come up with on the Judgment Day.

We may smile at this simple system; but we all remember the time when we were addicted to a similar classification. That it is a sign of immaturity of intellect is undeniable; and in Andersen's case it is one of the many indications that intellectually he never outgrew his childhood. He never possessed the power of judgment that we expect in a grown-up man. His conversation was always personal and singularly *naïve*. His opinions on social and political questions were quite worthless. And yet in spite of all these limitations he was a poet of rare power; nay, I may say in consequence of them. The vitality which in other authors goes toward intellectual development, produced in him strength and intensity of imagination. Everything which his imagination touched it invested with life and beauty. It divined the secret soul of bird and beast and inanimate things. His hens and ducks and donkeys speak as hens and ducks and donkeys would speak if they could speak. Their temperaments and characters are scrupulously respected. Even shirt-collars, gingerbread men, darning-needles, flowers, and sunbeams, he endowed with rational physiognomies and speech, consistent with their ruling characteristics. This personification, especially of inanimate objects, may at first appear arbitrary; but it is part of the beautiful consistency of Andersen's genius that it never stoops to mere amusing and fantastic trickery. The character of the darning-needle is the character which a child would naturally attribute to a darning-needle, and the whole multitude of vivid personifications which fills his tales is governed by the same consistent but dimly apprehended law. Of course, I do not pretend that he was conscious of any such consistency; creative processes rarely are conscious. But he needed no reflection in order to discover the child's view of its own world. He never ceased to regard the world from the child's point of view, and his personification of an old clothes-press or a darning-needle was therefore as natural as that of a child who strikes the chair against which it bumped its head. In the works of more ambitious scope, where this code of conduct would be out of place, Andersen was never wholly at his ease. As lovers, his heroes usually cut a sorry figure; their milk-and-water passion is described, but it is never felt. They make themselves a trifle ridiculous by

their innocence, and are amusing when they themselves least suspect it. Likewise, in his autobiography, he is continually exposing himself to ridicule by his *naïve* candor, and his inability to adapt himself to the etiquette which prevails among grown-up people. Take as an instance his visit to the Brothers Grimm, when he asked the servant girl which of the brothers was the more learned, and when she answered "Jacob," he said "Then take me to Jacob." The little love affair, too, mentioned on page 69, seems to have been of the kind which one is apt to experience during the pinafore period; a little more serious, perhaps, but yet of the same kind. It is in this vague and impersonal style that princes and princesses love each other in the fairy-tales; everything winds up smoothly, and there are never any marital disagreements to darken the honeymoon. It is in this happy, passionless realm that Andersen dwells, and here he reigns supreme. For many years to come the fair creatures of his fancy will continue to brighten the childhood of new generations. No rival has ever entered this realm; and even critics are excluded. Nevertheless, Andersen need have no fear of the latter; for even if they had the wish, they would not have the power, to rob him of his laurels.

HJALMAR H. BOYESEN.

MR. GAY'S BIOGRAPHY OF JAMES MADISON.*

If it were possible for the ghost of James Madison to return to the shores of America and be the honored guest at a banquet presided over by Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, his toast would doubtless be, "Our friends, the enemy." If impressed that the measure of his own fame had been lessened by the assaults of an opposition strengthened by hostile time, yet the courtesy born of a gentle spirit would constrain him to tip his glass with dignified cordiality. Further than this, the companionship of the brilliant writers of the prevailing political school could scarcely move him. He could not mistake the character of his surroundings, or of the revolution that had brought into prominence the political theories of a great rival, and consigned to the dust-bin of the ante-rebellion past the doctrines that he and his friend Jefferson had formulated and incorporated in the democratic text-book of the United States. The imagination follows him as he studies the present; hears the emphatic dissent from the recent construction of the Constitution

* JAMES MADISON. By Sidney Howard Gay. (American Statesmen Series). Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

which substitutes a government of unlimited powers for one of enumerated powers, and creates a sovereignty distinct from that of the people; hears the prophecy of the subversion of civil liberty through centralization, and the abandonment of the agency of local government; and witnesses the evidence of disappointment and grief when at last the fact is made plain that the presiding genius is the genius of Hamilton. It is not the statesmanship of Madison, "Father of the Constitution," but the statesmanship of Hamilton, that is exalted by the historians who, in their zeal, have transferred to their hero even a part of the glory of one who was

"Great in his triumphs, in his retirement great."

The change is radical as well as general. The power of the centripetal force touches everything, and the Hamiltonians most truly represent the new order. This is the test; by this standard are our historical characters judged. To the influence of this revolution and drift of opinion, rather than to "inscrutable fate," must be attributed the selection of one trained in the new school to write a biography of Madison. If any object that it is an opponent who sits in judgment, let him show that belief is essential to good work, or forever after hold his peace. Has not modern journalism exploded that old-fashioned notion? Do not the critical requirements of the present age exclude sympathy and the opinion that man is ever moved by patriotic and unselfish motives? At the risk of being thought an old fogey, let me say that I believe that the prevalent method is open to the objection that, in striving for the form, something of the spirit of truth is sacrificed. "History," we are told by Cervantes, "is a sacred subject, because the soul of it is truth; and where truth is, there the divinity will reside." But without belief in principles, without sympathy with a subject, and without faith in man, how can one find out the invisible, that internal sense of justice of which principles are born? The absence of these in historical writers of the critical school, yields only seeming impartiality which is after all deceptive and too often unjust.

These prefatory remarks perhaps sufficiently indicate the ground of objection to this new biography. The judgment is the judgment of an opponent. Base motives are attributed to Madison in political action after he had incurred the displeasure of Hamilton. Before that, his great services to his country in preparing the way for a more perfect Union, in the formation of the Constitution, and in recommending it to the people, are fairly and judiciously set forth. But later, the statesman Madison is made to give place to the ambitious and insincere politician Madison. We are prepared for the change by an expression of

doubt as to the depth of Madison's convictions on the subject of removals from office. He held that the power of removal from office belonged to the President, and expressed the opinion that the abuse of the power in "the wanton removal of meritorious officers would subject the President to impeachment and removal from his own high trust." The comment of the biographer is, that "Mr. Madison believed, at least, that he believed," in these lofty principles; but he fails to refer to any act that impeaches the sincerity of the belief. Mr. Madison is also charged with insincerity and political trickery in the recommendation of Freneau to appointment to a clerkship. But the entire letter to Governor Randolph, from which Mr. Gay quotes, does not justify the criticism.

The reader of Mr. Gay's book will not fail to see that the opinion which the author entertains of Madison is pretty much the same as that entertained by Hamilton during the fifteen years of fierce party warfare that followed the organization of the government under the Constitution. Liberal quotations are made from the great Federalist to sustain his views. We are told that—

"Up to the time of the meeting of the First Congress, there had always been perfect accord between them, and Hamilton accepted his seat in the Cabinet 'under the full persuasion,' he said, 'that from similarity of thinking, conspiring with personal good will, I should have the firm support of Mr. Madison in the general course of my administration.' But when he found in Madison his most determined opponent, either open or covert, in the most important measures he urged upon Congress—the settlement of the domestic debt, the assumption of the debts of the States, and the establishment of a national bank,—he was compelled to seek for other than public motives for this opposition. 'It had been,' he declared, 'more uniform and persevering than I have been able to resolve into a sincere difference of opinion. I cannot persuade myself that Mr. Madison and I, whose politics had formerly so much the same point of departure, should now diverge so widely in our opinions of the measures which are proper to be pursued.'"

Beyond coöperation in an effort to strengthen government under the Confederation, and in advocating the Constitution before the people, there was no warrant for Hamilton's accusation. He believed in a monarchical form of government; Madison, in a republican. He abated none of his admiration for England, her institutions, and the political methods of her public men; Madison disliked these, and, grateful to our allies in the hour of sore distress, bestowed his affections upon the French. His training had been in the marts of commerce; Madison's, in the midst of an agricultural people. His birth and early education made him cosmopolitan; Madison, though American in spirit, had before him the traditions of a great common-

wealth, and was charged in his representative capacity with the duty of presenting the claims of his constituents, in order that they might share equitably in the adjustment of the claims of the States and of the general creditors. His was the genius of a man of action; Madison's, of a philosopher who loved the paths of peace. Thus differing, it was inevitable that, when parties were formed after government was inaugurated, they should separate and go their several ways. That old friends who had found points of agreement in theory when they had a common purpose very much at heart, should in the heat of party warfare misjudge each other, was to be expected; but it is not the duty of a biographer to approve and perpetuate an unjust judgment.

This alleged change in Madison's political opinions and associations is commented on through many pages. The following passages invite our attention:

"The Anti-Federal party was growing gradually stronger in Virginia as in all the Southern States; most of Madison's warmest personal friends, as well as Jefferson, were of that party. What chance would he have in the public career he had marked out for himself if his path and theirs led in opposite directions? * * * The appointment of Freneau to office at Madison's request, followed by the almost immediate appearance of a violent party organ, edited by this clerk in Mr. Jefferson's department, was quite enough to raise an outcry among the Federalists; and Madison's explanation, when it came to be known, of his share in that business, did not add to his reputation either for frankness or political rectitude. Perhaps it was at first more the seeming want of frankness that disgusted his old friends. They could have more readily forgiven him had he openly declared that he had gone over to the enemy, instead of professing to find in the Constitution sufficient ground for hostility to their measures. These constitutional scruples they sometimes thought so thin a disguise of other motives as to be better deserving of ridicule than of argument." (Pp. 182-3.)

"He may have really believed that the holders of a large public debt and the owners of a great national bank, through which the monetary affairs of the country could be controlled, were aiming to lay hold of the government. If all this were true, imminent peril was impending over republican institutions. The inconsistency of which Hamilton accused Madison was therefore not necessarily a crime. It might even be a virtue, etc. * * * He seemed, at any rate, to be animated by something more than the proverbial zeal of the new convert. If it was not always shown in debate, it lurked in his letters. Anything that came from the Secretary, or anything that favored the Secretary's measures, was sure to be opposed by him." (Pp. 188-9.)

And again:

"There had been no change of political principles either in the party he had left or the party he had joined; but each was striving with all its might to adapt the old doctrines to the altered condition of affairs under the new Union. The change was wholly in Mr. Madison. That which had been white to him was now black; that which had been black was now as the driven snow. Why was this? Had he come to see that in all these years he had been wrong? Or had he suddenly learned, not that he was wrong, but that he

had mistaken a straight and narrow path for the broad road which would lead to the goal he was seeking? These are not pleasant questions. He had served his country well; one does not like to doubt whether it was with a selfish rather than a noble purpose. But of any public man who changed front as he changed, the question always will be—what moved him? Not to ask it in regard to Madison is to drop out of sight the turning-point of his career; not to consider it is to leave unheeded essential light upon one side of his character. For his own fortunes the choice he made was judicious, if to 'gain the whole world' is always the wisest and best thing to do. He gained his world, and was wise and virtuous in his generation according to the vote of a large majority. * * * But history, in the long run, weighs with even scales; and the verdict on Madison's character usually comes with that pitiful recommendation to mercy from a jury loth to condemn." (*Pp. 191-2.*)

It would be much more to the purpose to cite chapter and verse in proof of the alleged change of political opinion. But our author is superior to any claims of fair dealing; he prefers to dogmatise—to color the glass after his own mind. It is true that Madison classed himself as a Federalist in 1787-8, when the work of forming and adopting a Constitution was in hand, in contradistinction to those who were opposed to the Constitution and to a national government. But it is also true that this change I am considering is based upon his refusal to support the financial views of the Secretary of the Treasury. The questions were questions of policy, about which men might honestly differ. They arose after the Federal government was inaugurated, when a new system was to be adapted to a Constitution which nearly one-half of the people believed would ultimately subvert their liberties. "We are in a wilderness," wrote Madison, in July, 1789, "without a single footstep to guide us. It is consequently necessary to explore the way with great labor and caution." This language is the key to his course. Shall he be charged with inconsistency because he refused to follow, as a guide, Hamilton, who was a monarchist in theory and had little faith in the Constitution as it stood? He had a better right than the other to declare the meaning of the fundamental law. It was important to disarm the disunionists in the beginning—to reconcile a powerful minority to the new government. Therefore he took early opportunity to bring forward amendments to the Constitution which provoked the sneers of Fisher Ames and other Federalists. They "may serve," said he, "the double purpose of satisfying the minds of well meaning opponents, and of providing additional guards in favor of liberty. * * * Whenever there is an interest and power to do wrong, wrong will generally be done, and not less readily by a powerful and interested party than by a powerful and interested prince." His policy, as

shown by his correspondence with Mazzei, Governor Randolph, and others, was to avoid the "inconveniences of relaxed government" and the dangers of power in the hands of few. "It is of infinite importance to the cause of liberty," said he, "to ascertain the degree of it which will consist with the purposes of society." He thought this could best be done by a mildly conservative administration; Hamilton, by force.

One will search the speeches and letters of Mr. Madison, during the administration of Washington, in vain for any utterance inconsistent with patriotic motives. He certainly was regarded as the chief statesman of the day, and, as such, received the highest proofs of Washington's confidence. "He is our first man," wrote Fisher Ames—and this when he and Ames were in opposition daily on the questions of revenue which receive so much attention from Mr. Gay. His views conformed with those expressed by him before and during the sitting of the Constitutional Convention; and in this fact there is no warrant for the charge of desertion of party. Mr. Madison exerted himself to the limit of his great powers to shape legislation in accordance with his views of public policy, but was defeated through the skillful management of Hamilton. The dire distress on the one hand, and the indifference of foreign powers to the new Republic on the other, were conditions that proved to be powerful aids to the Secretary of the Treasury. Madison's speeches show his ability, and his correspondence the spirit that actuated him. Mr. Gay's charge invites a reference to his letters.

"The House of Representatives has been chiefly employed of late on the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury. * * * The plan which it proposes is in general well-digested, and illustrated and supported by very able reasoning. It has not, however, met with universal concurrence in every part. I have myself been of the number who could not suppress objections. I have not been able to persuade myself that the transactions between the United States and those whose services were most instrumental in saving their country did, in fact, extinguish the claims of the latter on the justice of the former; or that there must not be something radically wrong in suffering those who rendered a bona fide consideration to lose seven-eighths of their dues, and those who have no particular merit towards their country to gain seven or eight times as much as they advanced. In pursuance of this view of the subject, a proposition was made for redressing, in some degree, the inequality. After much discussion a large majority was in the negative.

"The subject at present before a committee of the whole is the proposed assumption of the State debts. On this, opinions seem to be pretty equally divided. Virginia is endeavoring to incorporate with the measure some effective provision for a final settlement and payment of balances among the States. Even with this ingredient, the project will neither be just nor palatable if the assumption be referred to the present epoch, and by that means deprives the States who have

done most of the benefit of their exertions. We have accordingly made an effort, but without success, to refer the assumption to the state of the debts at the close of the war. This would probably add one-third more to the amount of the debts, but would more than compensate for this by rendering the measure more just and satisfactory. A simple, unqualified assumption of the existing debts would bear particularly hard on Virginia. * * * The payment of the balances among the States will be a fresh source of delay and difficulties. The merits of the plan, independently of the question of equity, are also controvertible, though on the other side there are advantages which have considerable weight." (*Letter to Edmund Pendleton, March 4, 1790*).

Three days later, referring to these schemes in a letter to Dr. Rush, he said:

"Indeed, it seems scarcely possible for me even to be persuaded that there is not something radically immoral, and consequently impolitic, in suffering the rewards due for the most valuable of all considerations, the defence of liberty, to be transferred from the gallant earners of them to that class of people who now take their places. It is equally inconceivable, if the new Constitution was really calculated to attain more perfect justice, that an exposition of it can be right which confirms and enforces the most flagrant injustice that ever took place under the old."

April 17, 1790, to James Monroe:

"The Eastern members talk a strong language on the subject. They avow, some of them at least, a determination to oppose all provision for the public debt which does not include this, and intimate danger to the Union from a refusal to assume. We shall risk their prophetic menaces if we should continue to have a majority."

It was given out that the deferred debt was to be taken up, and the speculators, who had already amassed fortunes at the expense of the poor holders, sent their agents into the remote sections to buy up the certificates. "These and other abuses," said Mr. Madison, "make it a problem whether the system of the old paper under a bad government, or of the new under a good one, be chargeable with the greater substantial injustice. The true difference seems to be, that by the former the few were the victims to the many; by the latter, the many to the few."

Mr. Hamilton's scheme for a bank met with most determined opposition from Madison and his friends.* "The arguments in favor of the measure rather increased my dislike to it, because they were founded on remote implications which strike at the very essence of the

government, as composed of limited and enumerated power," he said. And later, when it had succeeded: "Of all the shameful circumstances of this business, it is among the greatest to see the members of the Legislature who were most active in pushing this job openly grasping its emoluments. Schuyler is to be put at the head of the Directors, if the weight of the New York subscribers can effect it. Nothing new is talked of here. In fact, stock-jobbing drowns every other subject. The Coffee-House is in an eternal buzz with the Gamblers." Since these primitive days, legislators have followed the getting of money and power by such schemes with even greater ardor, and perhaps few public men share in Madison's disgust.

Hamilton's report on Domestic Manufactures, which first advanced the view that Congress had power, under the clause in the Constitution relative to the general welfare, to raise taxes and appropriate money for their promotion, provoked the wrath of his political opponents. Mr. Madison wrote:

"It broaches a new Constitutional doctrine of vast consequence, and demanding the serious attention of the public. I consider it myself as subverting the fundamental and characteristic principle of the government; as contrary to the true and fair, as well as the received construction, and as bidding defiance to the sense in which the Constitution is known to have been proposed, advocated and adopted. If Congress can do whatever in their discretion can be done by money, and will promote the *General Welfare*, the government is no longer a limited one, possessing enumerated powers, but an indefinite one, subject to particular exceptions."

Thus the differences between the two leaders were radical and irreconcilable.

The French Revolution added to the political complications, and intensified the feeling between the contending leaders. The relations between Jefferson and Madison, always cordial, now became closer than ever before. "Madison," wrote Ames, as early as 1789, "is very much Frenchified in his politics," and the echoes from the shores of France several years later, when the people were revenging the tyranny and crimes of ages, strengthened his sympathy for our gallant allies. Republicans and Federalists were moved by party passions to commit political blunders which are still fruitful topics of discussion to historians and statesmen. The Resolutions of 1798 had a wider influence and led to more disastrous results than the Alien and Sedition Laws, but an impartial mind will not credit their authors with less patriotism than their opponents. Mr. Madison lived long enough to explain his own part to the satisfaction of his countrymen. The patriotism that distinguished his public career, and the language of his correspondence when he was living in retirement, disprove the

* "I wished to hear the debates of the House of Representatives, and went down and found Madison up. He had got through the introductory part of his speech, which was said to be elegant. The ground I found him on, was the equity power of government in regulation of property, which he admitted in the fullest manner, with this exception, when the State was no party. The United States owe justly and fairly the whole amount of the Federal debt. The question then is, to whom do they owe it? In this question they are not interested, as the amount is the same, let who will receive it. The case of the original holder admits of no doubt. But what of the speculator, who paid only a trifle for the evidences of debt? The end, however, of his speech produced a resolution to the following effect: That the whole should be funded; but that in the hands of speculators at the highest market price only, and the surplus to the original holder who performed the service."—*William Maclay*.

statement of Mr. Gay that "he was a Virginian before he was a Unionist."

Judged by the standard of this biographer, the most prominent leaders of the different parties, and especially many of the eminent leaders of the great anti-slavery party of which he was a member, could be charged with gross inconsistency and disloyalty to the Union, if the assertion of the Rights of the States implies that. It is not necessary to particularize. The fact is, there is a wide difference between a party in opposition and a party charged with the responsibility of administering the government, which the philosophical reader of history is pretty apt to keep in mind when determining the character of a party as well as when forming his estimate of men. It has not been my purpose to consider the relative merits of the policies respectively advocated by Hamilton and Madison, but merely, within the space assigned to me, to comment dispassionately on the partizan bias and injustice that seriously impair the value of this new biography. That Mr. Madison had defects of character that unfitted him for executive responsibilities of great magnitude, and that a false theory as to the relations of the United States to foreign governments, shared in common by him and Jefferson, brought this government into grave complications at home as well as abroad when they were in power, are generally accepted facts. But that he was unpatriotic in his ambition, and guilty of chicane, no candid student of history will accept as true.

I am moved to add a few words from a description of Madison by that eminent Federalist, Fisher Ames, valuable as the estimate of a contemporary who was a devoted adherent of Hamilton. They were both members of Congress and participated in the debates on the financial measures proposed by the Secretary of the Treasury:

"Madison is cool, and has an air of reflection, which is not very distant from gravity and self-sufficiency. In speaking, he never relaxes into pleasantry, and discovers little of that warmth of heart which gives efficacy to George Cabot's reasoning, and to Lowell's. His printed speeches are more faithful than any other person's, because he speaks very slow, and his discourse is strongly marked. He states a principle and deduces consequences with clearness and simplicity. Sometimes declamation is mingled with argument, and he appears very anxious to carry a point by other means than addressing their understandings. He appeals to popular topics, and to the pride of the House, such as that they have voted before, and will be inconsistent. I think him a good man and an able man, but he has rather too much theory, and wants that discretion which men of business commonly have." * * *

"He is probably deficient in that fervor and vigor of character which you will expect in a great man. He is not likely to risk bold measures, like Charles Fox, nor even to persevere in any measures against a firm opposition, like the first Pitt. He derives from nature an excellent understanding, however, but I think he excels

in the quality of judgment. He is possessed of a sound judgment, which perceives truth with great clearness, and can trace it through the mazes of debate without losing it. He is admirable for this inestimable talent. As a reasoner, he is remarkably perspicuous and methodical. He is a studious man, devoted to public business, and a thorough master of almost every public question that can arise, or he will spare no pains to become so, if he happens to be in want of information. What a man understands clearly, and has viewed in every different point of light, he will explain to the admiration of others, who have not thought of it at all, or but little, and who will pay in praise for the pains he saves them. His clear perception of an argument makes him impressive, and persuasive sometimes. It is not his *forte*, however. Upon the whole, he is a useful, respectable, worthy man, in a degree so eminent that his character will not sink. He will continue to be a very influential man in our country. Let me add, without meaning to detract, that he is too much attached to his theories for a politician. He is well versed in public life, was bred to it, and has no other profession. Yet, may I say it, it is rather a science, than a business, with him."

Turning from this faithful pen-picture by a generous and manly opponent, to the scenes in which James Madison was so conspicuous, I fail to find in word or deed of his any justification for the statement of our biographer that "the verdict on Madison's character usually comes with that pitiful recommendation to mercy from a jury loth to condemn." On the contrary, despite the adverse judgment of recent historical writers, his fame is untarnished and secure, even as described in the quaint lines of the famous old bard which crowd upon the memory:

"For on that other side I see
Of that hill which northward ley,
How it was written full of names
Of folke, that had afore great fames
Of old time, and yet they were
As fresh as men had written hem there
The self day, or that houre
That I on hem gan to poure."

WM. HENRY SMITH.

THE SOCIALISM OF TO-DAY.*

Adolf Held, one of the leading "Socialists of the Chair" of Germany, gave this as the fundamental principle of Socialism: "That duties of the individual towards the community, even in the field of political economy, must find expression in law (*zum gesetzlichen Ausdruck kommen*)."

Mr. Rae appears at first sight to add another idea to this definition, when he says (p. 19): "It is not only a theory of the state's action, but a theory of the state's action founded on a theory of the laborer's right." The two definitions are not so far apart, however, as they seem. Professor Held does not make it include all legal control

* CONTEMPORARY SOCIALISM. By John Rae, M.A. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

of economical relations, but the control of economical *duties* by law. And as these duties are for the most part—but not all—the duties of employers to employed, of capitalists to laborers, of rich to poor, Mr. Rae's definition is near enough correct. As a practical question, and in the minds of the majority of people, socialism is a form of labor movement; it would hardly be too much to say that in the minds of most, socialism and the labor movement are identical.

The different phases or forms of this movement are discussed by Mr. Rae in the several chapters of his book; three of them are devoted to the three leading exponents of socialism—Lassalle, Marx, and Carl Marlo (Winkelblech); three others respectively to the "socialists of the chair," the Christian Socialists, and Russian Nihilism: the discussion is summed up in a chapter entitled "Socialism and the Social Question"; while the closing chapter is devoted to the theories of Henry George, although he is not a Socialist, "because his doctrines are in many respects closely allied with those of socialism, and because he has done more than any other single person to stir and deepen in this country [England] an agitation which, if not socialistic, at least promises to be a mother of socialism."

In these chapters we note a certain lack of consecutiveness; which results no doubt from the fact that (as is stated in the preface) some of them are reprinted from the "Contemporary Review" and the "British Quarterly." For even if more than two-thirds of the work appear now for the first time, there is nevertheless a certain disadvantage in the necessity of incorporating in a treatise which is both systematic and historical, papers which were written independently, each having a completeness and unity of its own. The result is a treatise which lacks unity—whether in a systematic or an historical point of view. It contains nearly all that we should desire, and the several parts are admirable in expression and thought; but the reader fails to get from it as a whole a clear idea of the historical growth of socialism, or of its philosophical character and relation to political economy.

For example, we have several allusions to the growth of socialism out of the philosophy of the "Young Hegelians"; and in the chapter on Karl Marx this idea is elaborated at some length. It is a very interesting point, and one which a communication from Mr. Rae in the London "Academy" shows to be original with him. Nevertheless, the nature of this filiation is not distinctly brought out,—it is nowhere stated who the Young Hegelians were, or what were their distinctive doctrines: so that their development of these into socialism is not made

intelligible. The relation of socialism to economical discussion is better elaborated in the admirable chapter upon "Socialism and the Social Question"; but if this had been clearly stated at the outset, it would have materially aided the special discussions which follow, and might have saved some repetitions.

The defect here noted is still more serious from an historical point of view. The relation of the two great prophets of socialism—Lassalle and Marx,—is wholly obscured by the singular arrangement which places first in order the one who came last in time. Of Lassalle we read: (p. 60) "German socialism is—it is hardly too much to say—the creation of Ferdinand Lassalle." Perhaps this is true of the socialism of the present generation; for this brilliant man seems to have had the most fertile mind, and to have exercised the most powerful influence of all socialistic writers. Nevertheless, the next chapter shows that Karl Marx was actively engaged in socialist propaganda long before Lassalle entered the field at all. The career of Marx overlapped that of Lassalle at both ends. But no intellectual connection is pointed out between them. Perhaps there was none. Perhaps both were alike children of the "Young Hegelian" movement. But at any rate it would have been well, it would seem, to place that movement first which was first in time. Indeed, the three first chapters are so lacking in interdependence, that we should advise the reader to begin (after the introduction) with the chapter upon Marx, which is earliest in time, and which likewise gives most information as to the philosophical genesis of the movement; then to read the interesting chapter upon "The Federalism of Carl Marlo"—a wholly new subject to most of us; after which he will be better prepared to understand Lassalle, whose active career came in 1861–4. Better even than this it would have been, if Mr. Rae had not given his chapters these personal headings, but had traced the successive stages of the socialistic movement, first in the young Hegelian philosophy and the early years of Marx; then in the works of Marlo; then in the career of Lassalle; after which the later career of Marx, and the history of the "International" would have come in appropriately. The two chapters which follow, upon the Socialists of the Chair, and the Christian Socialists, are so special in their character that no harm is done by their standing outside of the main historical sketch.

It is rather ungracious, however, to find fault with a book which has treated the subject so fully and with such sound judgment, because it follows a different arrangement from that which we should prefer. Apart from what we may call its theoretical portion—the chapter

above mentioned, and that on Russian Nihilism—the two closing chapters contain a very sound and serviceable discussion of the present phase of the question.

The question is asked, in the Introduction, whether socialism is allied to democracy; and it is shown (p. 20) that American democracy has no affinity with socialism. "Democracy has been in full bloom in America for more than a century, and there are no traces of socialism there except among some German immigrants of yesterday." European democracy, on the other hand, which "sprang from very different antecedents, and possesses a very different character," "has a tendency only too natural towards socialism." It is a serious question for us Americans, whether our democracy, of the English type, is not being gradually and insidiously infected with the virus of Continental democracy; and in view of the probable growth of that phase of democracy which is likely to be accompanied by socialism, the want begins to be felt among us "of a rational and discriminating theory of the proper limits and sphere of public authority" (p. 11).

Here we must recognize at the start that there can never be hard and fast lines of definition in practical politics. There will always, in every free state, be a Federalist party, which believes in a vigorous exercise of state power; and a Democratic party, which would narrow the exercise of this power as much as possible; and true statesmanship will follow a path which fluctuates between these extremes. We may therefore be satisfied for the present with the judgment expressed in the following excellent passage, with which we will close (p. 370):

"In fact, a State cannot divest itself of a distinct social mission, and we need not be surprised that this mission should have extended its operations as industrial society has got more complex and interdependent, and the growing democratic spirit has forced the condition of the people into more constant public consideration. Many persons seem to be puzzled and alarmed by the prevalence of this tendency in our recent legislation. They are ready to condemn it as socialistic for no better reason than that it interferes with absolute freedom of contract, or of property, or of competition, in the interest of the poorer orders of society; but in reality it is broadly separated from socialism by the fact that it has never sought to substitute the political providence of the State for the keen and responsible and instructed providence of individuals themselves; that it has always placed individual responsibility rather than social and political organization in the front of its ideal, and has put restraints on freedom only as exceptional and occasional correctives designed to elicit rather than supersede the personal industry, thrift, and responsibility of the classes in whose behalf it intervened."

W. F. ALLEN.

PSYCHOLOGY AND EDUCATION.*

A *practical treatise* upon mental science, to one familiar only with the books of former generations on this subject, may well seem a paradox. Speculative philosophy—and most mental science has been of this nature—has a strong fascination for mature minds of a certain cast, but it has not seemed to have any very near or direct bearing upon human affairs, and its devotees have been looked upon as curious dreamers, or as spinners of theories too fine to be woven into fabric for creatures more tangible than disembodied spirits. It is but a short time since experimenters in electricity were but mere toymen, with a strange, subtle, elusive force, that would play weird pranks for the delight of the curious. Electrical apparatus was but a collection of playthings. Still, all this playing and curious experimenting was but preliminary to many useful applications of this universal force. And thus is it with the abstract thinkers who have been analysing and classifying the faculties of the human soul. It may now, without great impropriety, be said that Psychology is an art as well as a science.

The practical phase of this inquiry into the soul life, however, has sprung up somewhat recently, from the utterance of certain extreme views that savored not a little of heresy. Most writers have looked upon the soul as having an existence so distinct from that of the body, that the seeming reflex action of bodily upon mental states was only seeming, not real. The old maxim of "*sana mens in corpore sano*" was occasionally quoted with approbation, but chiefly as a text for the advocates of physical culture. Of late, however, there has sprung up a school of physiological psychologists, extremists in the opposite direction, who trace all psychical phenomena to fibrous vibrations of the nervous system and brain; making thought like heat, only a mode of motion. This materialistic view has been put by Huxley and some other English physicists in a rather forcible way; and while vigorously controverted by thinkers and writers no less able and distinguished, the discussion has thrown new light upon the whole subject.

It is now generally conceded that no proper and thorough study of the mind can be made without taking into account its relation to the body. The fact that the body is the home of the soul, that the soul can only manifest itself through the bodily organs, and that physical conditions promote, retard, and direct the soul's activities, can no longer be ignored. A purely speculative philosophy, dealing with the abstractions of space, time, cause, and the other

* OUTLINES OF PSYCHOLOGY, WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE THEORY OF EDUCATION. A text-book for colleges. By James Sully, M.A. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

elements of thought, may be a pleasant and healthy occupation for persons of leisure whose tastes run that way, but it can have little to do with the hard facts of daily life or with the true growth and healthy action of a human being. Body and mind must be studied together, and in their relation to each other, if we are to know much about either. Mental science has come to be thought essential to the teacher, but it should be the science of both body and mind, for the teacher can only reach the soul of his pupils through their bodily senses, and it is only by bodily acts that he can read their mental condition.

Mr. Sully, in his "Outlines of Psychology," treats the subject from this stand-point, recognizing the dual nature of man. The work is not controversial, nor does it incline to extremes. That the soul has its own free and self-determined element of existence, is recognized; and at the same time its intimate, and in many respects inseparable, relation to the body is assumed. He thus cautiously states his ground:

"While following the traditional lead in claiming for psychology a place apart from the physical sciences, as the fundamental moral science, I follow the modern tendency to supplement the properly psychological study of mind by the physiological study of its nervous condition and concomitants."

Psychology is classed as a theoretical, as distinguished from a practical, science, since a theoretic science concerns itself about things as they are, and their genesis, whether natural or historical. In the practical sciences, we consider how things should be or how we would have them to be. But as the artist and the artisan must know something of the real nature of the material in which they are to work, so those "practical sciences which aim at guiding or influencing our thoughts, feelings, or actions, must have their footing in psychology." Hence there is a close relation between the theoretic and practical.

The functions of the human soul are Knowing, Feeling, and Willing. If these are not purely automatic functions, which none but extreme materialists hold, then there must be a science which affords a basis for their guidance. Psychology is that science. Hence the orator, the legislator, and the educator should know the properties and laws of the human mind. Particularly is this true of the educator, for his is the only science "which is engaged in guiding or controlling the whole of mind."

The work bears strongly upon the subject of education, and keeps the teacher constantly in view. Every theoretic chapter is followed and made complete by a succinct statement of the bearing of the principles enunciated upon education. Of special importance to the teacher is a just view of the place of memory in the

process of education. So great has been the diversity of opinions as to the extent to which this faculty should be cultivated, that the young teacher may well be excused who falls into some perplexity in regard to it. In the Chinese system, it is made the chief, if not the only, object to train the memory to the highest degree possible; while in our system the memory is left largely to look out for itself, the great effort being to sharpen the powers of observation and to train the reasoning faculties. Both ideas are right, and both are wrong. Education is not the training of one faculty. The product of such training is not development—it is skill, and skill is mechanical. It is true, however, that if either faculty is to be ignored in methods of education, the memory is more likely than the reasoning faculty to grow spontaneously. In other words, it is impossible to do anything whatever for the mind's development, without, incidentally at least, giving some training to the memory, though this training may be very unmethodical and inadequate. Kant observes: "The understanding has as its chief auxiliary the faculty of reproduction." The elements of a judgment, or those employed in a process of reasoning, must be brought out by the reproductive imagination (*i. e.*, the memory). So there can be no reasoning without memory. But, as our author observes, this is not what we mean when we talk of a subject exercising the memory. "We refer to those subjects which have to do mainly with the particular and the concrete, and which appeal but little to the understanding. Such subjects are natural science, in its simpler or descriptive phase, geography, history, language, and the higher departments of literature." Hence these subjects should be so treated as to give the memory systematic and needed training. Their value as culture studies lies largely in their adaptability to this purpose. At the same time, we are to bear in mind that "to acquire any amount of knowledge respecting the particular and concrete is not to be educated. Perfect knowledge implies the taking of the particular or concrete into the general, the connecting of a variety of particulars under a universal principle. It follows that memory may be over stimulated." The great difference in the natural abilities of pupils requires careful attention, and the finest exercise of judgment is required in determining how much time and energy should be given in individual cases to pure memory work.

There is, however, a rational basis for memory that in these latter days has largely superseded the old methods by systems of mnemonics, rhymes, alliteration, etc., and that is the apprehended relations between the facts or the ideas learned. "The more things are connected in

their natural relations, the less will be the task imposed on the verbal memory. So the wise teacher not only exercises the pupils by requiring concentration and repetition, but he will exercise his own skill in grouping and arranging. He will economize attention by selecting what is important and overlooking what is unimportant, and he will lead the children to make such selections for themselves.

Much has been made of late years of the "natural method" of teaching various subjects, more especially languages. It consists chiefly in an effort to follow the "method of discovery," that is to say, the way in which a child learns, beginning in his infancy, or the way in which the race may be supposed to have attained its present state of knowledge. Like many other new and useful thoughts, it has been carried to an extreme from which the inevitable reaction will be too apt to carry it back to the opposite extreme. The true corrective for all partial or irrational methods of instruction lies in a profound study of the mind as it actually works out its ends, and of the historical development of systems. How far the inductive and how far the deductive methods are to be carried, how they blend and coöperate, are important practical questions. On this point, our author makes some pointed and useful suggestions.

"All sciences as they progress tend to grow deductive. This is illustrated in the growing application of mathematics, or the science of quantity, to the physical sciences. It holds good, however, of all branches of science. Thus, for example, it applies to grammar and the science of language. At first, men had to observe and analyze the facts, the various forms and connections of words, as used in every-day speech, and to discover the laws which govern them. But the laws once reached, the science takes on a deductive form, that is, sets out with definitions and principles and traces out their results."

From these principles, or observed facts of historical development, the conclusion is reached:

"The proper order of exposition, or the method of teaching, may deviate from the natural order of arriving at knowledge by the individual mind left to itself. In other words, the 'method of instruction' differs from the 'method of discovery,' though the natural order should never be lost sight of, while it may be unnecessary to re-travel over all the inductive steps by which the race has arrived at these principles."

Enough, perhaps, has been given to illustrate the practical turn which is given to every subject treated in this work. Selections might be made from the chapters on the Emotions and on the Will, all suggestive of wise methods to the thoughtful reader. We find no startling statements, no extreme views. The tone throughout is rather conservative, and yet all that is valuable in the utterances of the physiological psychologists is given due place and weight. The language is clear and sufficiently concise, quite free from the burden of abstract and technical phraseology that appear so for-

bidding in many works of this kind. Nominalism, realism, and conceptualism, are relegated to a brief page of historical review. While the work cannot be read without close and painstaking thought, it is one that may do much towards promoting a more general interest in a subject that has been hitherto confined chiefly to the class-room and cloister.

J. B. ROBERTS.

SOME RECENT FRENCH NOVELS.*

Daudet, Feuillet, Claretie, Ohnet and Belot make up a list of names which represents fairly the modern school of French fiction. If Zola's name were added, it would be almost a complete enumeration of the conspicuous popular writers who turn out novels for the Paris boulevards, the "American colony" and that class of students who pretend to read them for the purpose of learning colloquial French and in order to familiarize themselves with the manners and customs of the country. The editions of their most successful volumes run up to sixty, seventy, eighty thousands of copies. They are as famous in their domain as Sardou, Augier, the younger Dumas and Labiche are in the literature of the French stage. Two of them have had works crowned by the French Academy (Ohnet's "Serge Panine" and Daudet's "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné"), and Feuillet is one of the "Forty Immortals." It is natural that a batch of new novels from such hands should excite great expectations, and great expectations usually entail serious disappointments. In this instance there are some compensations; and perhaps it is the class of books to which the latest products of these writers belong, rather than these particular samples, which ought to be condemned.

The most disagreeable surprise among recent French novels is Daudet's "Sapho." Daudet is a favorite among Americans as well as in France. "Fromont Fils et Risler Aîné" (which is better known as "Sidonie" in this country) and "Le Nabab" gave him world-wide fame, though he had long been a successful writer of newspaper feuilletons, novelettes, and light plays. His character-drawing secured for him favorable comparison with Dickens, and his scene-painting was as delightful as Bret Harte's. It is irritating to find such rare talent prostituted to depraved taste. "Sapho" is a

* SAPHO. "Mœurs Parisiennes." Par Alphonse Daudet. Paris: G. Charpentier et Cie.

LA VEUVE. Par Octave Feuillet. Paris: Colman Levy.

LISE FLEURON. "Les Batailles de la Vie." Par Georges Ohnet. Paris: Paul Ollendorff.

LE PIGEON. Par Adolphe Belot. Paris: E. Dentu.

LE PRINCE ZILLAH. Roman Parisien. Par Jules Claretie. Paris: E. Dentu.

romance of lust; nothing more nor less. The heroine is a notorious woman of Paris, who takes the soubriquet which forms the title of the book from a bust for which she served as a model. The classical scholar will hold her well named. Rather late in life, for such a woman, she forms a liaison with a young man, whose career she ruins and whom she finally deserts. That is the whole of the story, which is merely diversified by stormy scenes of passion. All the incidents and episodes are of the same libidinous character, and they are more repulsive than Zola's stories of the slums, for men of talent and position are stripped of all the decencies of life and a woman of a higher grade than Nana is endowed with more than Nana's depravity. The only redeeming feature in the book is found in rare and brief glimpses of the domestic life of a country gentleman's family in the grape-growing district of Southern France—the paternal household of Sapho's victim. Aside from this, the book is beastly, with none of the charm and vivacity of Henri Murger's "Vie de Bohème" or Balzac's sketches to atone for the lawless life described. George Sand once said of Zola and Daudet, that "neither of them is concerned before all things with what to me is the object of art—beauty." Before the publication of "Sapho" Daudet's admirers might have resented and disputed this criticism, but not now. There are women like Sapho undoubtedly—and she was consistently fiendish to the end—but they ought not to be put in books; there is no beauty nor health in them.

To turn from "Sapho" to "La Veuve" is much like suddenly emerging from a noisome swamp with stagnant pools into green hills with clear, rippling brooks. The author of "Le Roman d'un Jeune Homme Pauvre" has retained all the charm of thought and diction with which he delighted his public twenty years ago. "La Veuve" is a short story which may be described as a French counterpart of a Henry James novelette—more dramatic, as French stories are sure to be, but distinguished by the same beautiful writing and by the same refinement of character and motive. Two young men, one an army officer and the other in the navy, are separated by their professions after constant intimacy and sworn friendship from childhood. Robert marries a beautiful and accomplished young girl, and renounces his profession from his desire to remain with his wife. Maurice, his friend, resents the sacrifice of Robert's future, and is disposed to hold Marianne, the wife, responsible without knowing her. The Franco-Prussian war brings the two friends together on the battle-field. Robert is mortally wounded, and requires from Maurice, as a last act of friendship, that he shall swear to go to Marianne, conjure her never to

marry again, in deference to her husband's dying wish, and even to threaten her with the return of her husband's spirit to torment her life if she neglects the solemn warning. Maurice is taken prisoner, and it is a year and a half before he returns to his country home, where his mother lives a neighbor to his friend's attractive widow, and has improved their intimacy to prepare the way, in a fond, motherly spirit, for an alliance between Marianne and her son. Maurice comes home oppressed with the duty of communicating to Marianne her husband's dying request—a duty which has weighed heavily upon him from the moment it was assumed. He has cherished a peculiar prejudice always against his friend's wife, whom he has never seen, and Marianne reflects the feeling in a vague sort of way. They meet, and Maurice finds the young widow so charming that he seeks excuses for postponing the message he bears from the grave, though never for a moment abandoning his intention to deliver it. An intriguing aunt of Marianne's, who is ambitious to marry her son to the rich widow, brings about a scene in which Maurice, in order to relieve himself of the imputation of seeking Marianne's hand in marriage, warns her of her husband's terrible injunction, and vindicates his own honor. The germs of love have been planted in the breasts of both, and Maurice suddenly terminates his leave of absence to fly from the fascination which threatens him with disloyalty to his dead friend. Marianne engages herself to her cousin in pique, and when their approaching marriage is announced, Maurice returns, as he feels in duty bound, to repeat his warning. Marianne, influenced more by the presence of Maurice than by his censorship, finds easily a justification for breaking with her cousin, who is a sordid and vulgar fellow. She begs her husband's friend to assist her with his counsel and superior strength, and Maurice, confusing duty with desire, remains. The Platonic relation cannot endure. Maurice is at last forced to choose between his honor and his love. He is resolved to defeat temptation by flight; Marianne concedes his duty to himself and his friend, but at the parting interview falls desolate and crushed. Maurice is overcome by the great love he feels and receives, and it supplants for the time the strong sentiment of friendship and honor. They marry. But Maurice wanders forth after the wedding breakfast, already dejected at the thought of life-long remorse, passes by the little sanctuary in the roadway where Robert and he had sworn eternal friendship before the rude wooden cross when they were boys, and, maddened by his exaggerated estimate of his loss of honor, kills himself. The ending is tragic, but inevitable. It is impossible to convey in a bare skeleton

the delicacy of sentiment and intensity of conflict worked out in Feuillet's fancy. There is nothing morbid about it; it is free from the taint of boulevard literature; it is fascinating in style and sentiment.

"Lise Fleuron," by the author of "Serge Panine" and "Le Maître de Forges," is a story of the coulisses and the Bourse. As such, it could not well avoid intrigue and scandal; but Ohnet might have spared his heroine, who is in every way a lovely character, the blight of being a mistress instead of a wife. His story would actually have been stronger, and might have been wrought out upon precisely the same lines, if the ambitious young gambler who is finally ruined by the deceptions of a French Jay Gould and the devoted young actress whose life is sacrificed to him had been man and wife. But that would not have been entirely French. The book, in dimensions and character, is much more entitled to be called a novel than any of the others mentioned in this article. It develops a lively interest from the start. The characters are marked by strong individuality, and some of the scenes—such as the reading of a new play to a dramatic company, the rehearsals, the home life of a struggling actress who resists the allurements of rich patrons, a dramatic performance in the provinces, and especially the death-bed of Lise—are drawn by the hand of a true artist. Perhaps an early death saves the poor girl from the degradation of those with whom she is associated, though her nature is so beautiful and unselfish that it might have escaped pollution. The story is very entertaining and, on the whole, not so offensive to good morals and good taste as many of its kind.

"Le Pigeon," by the sensational writer of "L'Article 47," "Les Étrangleurs," and other stories of the same calibre, is at once an agreeable surprise and a deception. It is a volume made up of several short stories—the most pretentious furnishing the title—which are told to the flowers during a summer vacation. One of them is a pretty and sympathetic child's story—"Le Bébé Incassable"—which might be read aloud in the family circle with delight to the young folks; such a recital was scarcely to be expected from Belot. But he justifies the French contempt for the fitness of things by binding within the same covers a disgusting farce—"Trois Blancs dont Un Nègre"—which has not a single redeeming feature. "Le Pigeon," the chief story in the book, bears a marked resemblance to Edgar Poe's "Gold-Bug." Both are accounts of the discovery of hidden treasures—it was Captain Kidd's in Poe's sketch—through cipher-writing on an old parchment. The methods are so similar that it is not unlikely Belot's story was sug-

gested by Poe's; but there is sufficient originality and interest in the former to put plagiarism out of the question. Both are ingenious, with the difference that the "Gold-Bug" is weird and improbable, while "Le Pigeon" is dramatic and real.

"Le Prince Zillah" does not sustain the high reputation as a novel-writer earned by Claretie in "Monsieur le Ministre," "La Maison Vide," and two or three other books. It is a story of Hungarian and gypsy passion in Paris life. It is not clean, but it escapes the degradation of a large proportion of the current French novels. The critical situation in the book is dramatic, and there is some good writing in it, especially the description of a newspaper Bohemian's garret and the interior of a madhouse, but it has not the interest of "Lise Fleuron" and none of the charm of "La Veuve."

One cannot run through a number of samples of contemporaneous French fiction without concluding that the French novel, like Paris itself, is sustained for the delectation of those in search of pleasure; the difference is that Paris is renovated and adorned, and the novel is defiled and polluted as a rule, in order to amuse.

JAMES B. RUNNION.

MORE OF CARLYLE'S MEMOIRS.*

There is no apology in the introductory chapter of the concluding volumes of the biography of Thomas Carlyle. There was no apology to be given. The story of a great man's life has been told by one large enough to comprehend him, to appreciate his high qualities, and to understand how trifling in comparison were the frailties which marred his character. Mr. Froude has performed the difficult task imposed upon him as the literary executor of his friend and teacher, with honorable fidelity and eminent skill. He has incurred severe censure during the accomplishment of his duty; but in simple and dignified words, occurring here and there as occasion served in these concluding volumes, he has explained the terms which Carlyle required of him in the publication of his reminiscences and personal history, and how in the fulfilment of the sacred obligation he could do no otherwise than he has done. This final portion of the biography, considered by itself, is a noble work, marked by such conscientiousness of purpose, such devotion to truth, such keen perception of character, and such signal talent, as make it

* THOMAS CARLYLE: A HISTORY OF HIS LIFE IN LONDON, 1834-1881. By James Anthony Froude, M.A. Two Volumes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

plain why the author was chosen by Carlyle as the fit man for the undertaking. Mr. Froude reflects, in the execution of his charge, the spirit of him whom he speaks of as his "master," and deepens one's respect for himself as he does for the man whose life and work he has commemorated.

It was in 1849 that Mr. Froude became personally acquainted with Mr. Carlyle. He had been a student or a Fellow at Oxford during the agitation over the "Tracts for the Times," and, as he writes, had been

"saved by Carlyle's writings from Positivism, or Romanism, or Atheism, or any other of the creeds or no creeds which in those days were whirling us about in Oxford like leaves in an autumn storm. * * * Carlyle taught me a creed which I could then accept as really true; which I have held ever since with increasing confidence, as the interpretation of my existence and the guide of my conduct, so far as I have been able to act up to it. Then and always I looked, and have looked, to him as my master. In a long personal intimacy of over thirty years, I learned to reverence the more profoundly as I honored the teacher."

Mr. Carlyle was not favorably inclined to Mr. Froude before meeting him.

"I had written something, not wisely, in which heterodoxy was flavored with the sentimentalism which he so intensely detested. He had said of me, that I ought to burn my own smoke and not trouble other people's nostrils with it. Nevertheless, he was willing to see what I was like."

In describing his first visit to Cheyne Row, Mr. Froude observes:

"I did not admire him the less because he treated me—I cannot say unkindly, but shortly and sternly. I saw then what I saw ever after—that no one need look for conventional politeness from Carlyle; he would have the exact truth from him and nothing else."

The impression which Mrs. Carlyle left upon Mr. Froude's mind at the time is related as follows:

"Her features were not regular, but I thought I had never seen a more interesting-looking woman. Her hair was raven black; her eyes dark, soft, sad, with dangerous light in them. Carlyle's talk was rich, full, and scornful; hers delicately mocking. She was fond of Spedding (a friend present), and kept up a quick, sparkling conversation with him, telling him stories at her husband's expense, at which he laughed himself as heartily as we did. It struck me then, and I found always afterwards, that false sentiment, insincerity, cant of any kind, would find no quarter either from wife or husband; and that one must speak truth only, and, if possible, think truth only, if one wished to be admitted into that house on terms of friendship. They told me that I might come again. I did not then live in London, and had few opportunities; but if the chance offered, I never missed it."

The account of the personal intercourse between Mr. Froude and Mr. Carlyle is as interesting as any part of the biography, and its progress and results are exhibited in the ensuing passages:

"Up to 1860 I had lived in the country. I had paid frequent visits to London, and while there had seen as

much of Cheyne Row and its inhabitants as Mrs. Carlyle would encourage. I had exchanged letters occasionally with her and her husband, but purely on external subjects, and close personal intimacy there had as yet been none. In the autumn of that year, however, London became my home. Late one afternoon in the middle of the winter, Carlyle called on me, and said that he wished to see more of me—wished me, in fact, to be his companion, so far as I could, in his daily rides or walks. Ride with him I could not, having no horse; but the walks were most welcome—and from that date, for twenty years, up to his own death, except when either or both of us were out of town, I never ceased to see him twice or three times a week, and to have two or three hours conversation with him."

In this close companionship with Carlyle, Mr. Froude was struck first by his tenderness toward all living creatures.

"I found that personal sympathy with suffering lay at the root of all his thoughts. * * His conversation, when we were alone, was even more surprising to me. I found him impatient of nothing but of being bored; gentle, quiet, tolerant; *sadly*-humored, but never *ill*-humored. * * * Even in his laughter he was always serious. I never heard a trivial word from him, nor one which he had better have left unuttered. He cared nothing for money, nothing for promotion in the world. If his friends gained a step anywhere, he was pleased with it, but only as worldly advancement might give them a chance of wider usefulness. Men should think of their duty, he said; let them do that, and the rest, as much as was essential, would be added to them."

Mr. Froude speaks of the marvellous learning which Carlyle disclosed in these conversations. His memory was prodigious and his intellectual curiosity unbounded. He had a minute familiarity with English, French, German and Italian literatures, and never stopped after reading a book until he had learned all that was possible of its author. He seldom attended church, but faith in a divine Providence he always retained. Says his biographer:

"He was perplexed by the indifference with which the Supreme Power was allowing its existence to be obscured. I once said to him, not long before his death, that I could only believe in a God which *did* something. With a cry of pain, which I shall never forget, he said, 'He does nothing.'"

It was the wish, amounting to a command, of Carlyle, that the memorials of himself and his wife should appear in the order they here followed; but could these last volumes have been published prior to the letters of Mrs. Carlyle, it would have ensured a clear understanding of them and precluded many harsh and unjust judgments. Mr. Froude explains, with great delicacy but entire conclusiveness, the causes of the domestic unhappiness which prevailed for many years at Cheyne Row, and of its final deliberate exposure to the world. Carlyle's infirmities of temper are perfectly well-known, but, as his biographer states:

"His faults, which in his late remorse he exaggerated, as men of noblest natures are most apt to do, his impatience, his irritability, his singular melancholy, which made him at times distressing as a companion,

were the effects of temperament first, and of a peculiarly sensitive organization; and, secondly, of absorption in his work and of his determination to do that work as well as it could possibly be done. * * There never was a man — I at least never knew one — whose conduct in life would better bear the fiercest light which can be thrown upon it. In the grave matters of the law he walked for 85 years unblemished by a single moral spot. There are no 'sins of youth' to be apologized for. In no instance did he ever deviate even for a moment from the strictest lines of integrity. * * Tender-hearted and affectionate he was beyond all men whom I have ever known."

The love between Carlyle and his wife was profound and constant. They respected and admired each other's talents and character. They were excellent comrades, but, unfortunately, too much alike; and therefore, despite the affectionate nature of their union, were not perfectly mated. Mrs. Carlyle was charming, witty, brilliant, heroic and self-sacrificing, but "affectionately playful as she naturally was, she had a 'hot temper,' as Carlyle had said, and a tongue, when she was angry, like a cat's, which would take the skin off at a touch." A good deal of sympathy has been excited because Carlyle separated her from her mother. But the truth is, the ladies could not get along together. "They loved each other dearly and even passionately. They quarrelled daily and made it up again. Mrs. Carlyle, like her husband, was not easy to live with."

After Carlyle made the acquaintance of Lady Ashburton, in 1843, the spectre of jealousy haunted his wife's mind until near the close of her life. It had no rational origin, but it persisted, destroying her happiness and cruelly afflicting her husband. It occasioned violent scenes between them; it estranged and embittered Mrs. Carlyle and filled his heart with unutterable sorrow. "Poor Carlyle!" exclaims Mr. Froude. "Well might he complain of his loneliness! though he was himself in part the cause of it. Both he and she were noble and generous, but his was the soft heart, and hers the stern one." Carlyle's letters to his wife during their frequent separations in these years of difficulty, often move us to tears by their tenderness and love, and their entreaties for a return of her trust. As Mr. Froude remarks:

"They threw strange lights on his domestic life, sad and infinitely touching. When he complains so often of the burdens that were laid upon him, one begins to understand what he meant. * * * 'O Jeannie! (he once wrote) you know nothing about me just now. With all the clearness of vision you have, your lynx-eyes do not reach into the inner region of me, and know not what is in my heart, what, on the whole, was always and will always be there. I wish you did, I wish you did.'"

Carlyle's mother was the only person who ever completely understood him, and the fondness of the two for each other was like that of lovers. In the last year and a half of her

life, Mrs. Carlyle enjoyed a return of confidence in her husband's affection and their happiness was again as perfect as in the early part of their marriage. But she was now gradually fading away, and the circumstances of her sudden death in Carlyle's absence, are pathetically depicted by the biographer. As he looked upon her lifeless frame, he says:

"There was an expression in her face which was not sleep, and which, long as I had known her, resembled nothing which I had ever seen there. The forehead, which had been contracted in life by continued pain, had spread out to its natural breadth, and I saw for the first time how magnificent it was. The brilliant mockery, the sad softness with which the mockery alternated, both were alike gone. The features lay composed in a stern majestic calm. I have seen many faces beautiful in death, but never any so grand as hers. I can write no more of it. I did not then know all her history. I knew only how she had suffered, and how heroically she had borne it."

Froude's picture of Carlyle in death, fifteen years later, belongs as a pendent here.

"He lay calm and still, an expression of exquisite tenderness subduing his rugged features into feminine beauty. I have seen something like it in Catholic pictures of dead saints, but never, before or since, on any human countenance."

When Carlyle looked over his wife's papers and journals, after she had gone, he saw for the first time how much he had made her endure by his petulance and complaining. He had done it all unconsciously, but he was smitten with a great remorse. His atonement was to publish her letters, that the world might know how brilliant a light had gone out when her spirit left the earth, and also how far he had come short of making that life happy which had been allied with his. He gave the letters and memorials, after editing them, to Mr. Froude for publication immediately after his decease. Mr. Froude writes:

"This action of Carlyle's struck me as something so beautiful, so unexampled in the whole history of literature, that I could but admire it with all my heart. Faults there had been; yes, faults no doubt, but such faults as most married men commit daily and hourly, and never think them faults at all; yet to him his conduct seemed so heinous that he could intend deliberately that this record should be the only history that was to survive of himself. In his most heroic life, there was nothing more heroic, more characteristic of him, more indicative at once of his humanity and his intense truthfulness."

Two years later, without warning, Carlyle sent to Mr. Froude the mass of matter out of which his own biography was to be constructed. He had found that a life or lives of him would be written after his death, and he preferred, as the deed could not be prevented, that his friend who best knew and loved him should assume the charge. In pursuance of the work, Mr. Froude has made copious extracts from the letters of Carlyle, allowing him to disclose himself, so far as was possible, in his own words. He has, however, added his interpre-

tation of Carlyle's motives and actions, and his criticisms upon Carlyle's successive writings. In the whole composition, the biographer evinces an honest and single-hearted desire to represent the man he was delineating impartially and faithfully. It is evident that the law of truth, which was Carlyle's strongest characteristic, has been the ruling impulse of Mr. Froude; and while we gain from him a fuller knowledge of the life and conduct of the teacher, we get an insight into the principles and methods of the pupil and the historian.

SARA A. HUBBARD.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

DR. WM. HAND BROWNE'S "Maryland, the History of a Palatinate"—the third issue in Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s series of "American Commonwealths"—is a welcome and entertaining book. Its literary execution and historical insight cannot be too highly commended. The author has treated only that part of the history of Maryland which preceded the Revolutionary war, of which the least is known, and while it was under the proprietary government of the several Lords Baltimore. As the chief editor of the early Maryland Archives now passing through the press under the patronage of the State Assembly of Maryland, Dr. Browne has special qualifications for writing the work. Compared with some of the other colonies, the events in the history of Maryland were rather tame and commonplace; and yet the conditions of the settlement made them unique, and under the author's skilful treatment, they, with the social customs arising therefrom, become instructive and entertaining. Although nominally a Catholic colony and under Catholic rulers for the most part, a majority of the settlers, even at the start, were Protestants, and the disparity in numbers kept on increasing. In 1675, when the third Lord Baltimore became the Proprietary, the Protestants outnumbered the Catholics twelve to one. Religious toleration, therefore, became a political necessity; for the home government would have resented any abridgment of the rights of the Protestants. It is to the credit, however, of the Catholic rulers that they never attempted to set up any religious test, and that they placed all religious denominations on an equal footing. This is more than the Church-of-England men did when they came into power in 1692, after the accession of William and Mary to the British throne. The Assembly then thanked their Majesties for deliverance from "a tyrannical Popish government under which they had long groaned," and made the Protestant Episcopal Church the established church of the province, laying a tax of forty pounds of tobacco upon every person for its support, not excepting Dissenters, Catholics, and Quakers. Dr. Browne gives the details of the very strange negotiations of honest William Penn in fixing the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania, by which his sons got two and a half million acres of territory to which they had no shadow of claim. The facts presented tend to confirm Lord Macaulay's estimate of Penn's character.

A CONSIDERABLE accession to the folk-lore of the aborigines of America has been made by Mr. Charles G. Leland, whose talent in this line of research has been heretofore abundantly demonstrated. For some two years past Mr. Leland has been gathering among the Passamaquoddy and Penobscot tribes of Maine, and the Micmacs of New Brunswick, the remnants of their myths and traditions which have survived to the present day. His labor has been rewarded by the discovery of upward of two hundred tales belonging to a system of mythology which he declares to be far grander than that revealed to us by the Chippewa or Iroquois Hiawatha legends, and having many points of similarity with the Eddas and Sagas of the Scandinavians. To trace the resemblance between the traditions of the Norsemen of the old world and the red men of the new, has afforded work for Mr. Leland peculiarly suited to his tastes. A selection from this mass of folk-lore, arranged and edited by him, is given in the volume styled "The Algonquin Legends of New England" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) The chief figure in the Algonquin mythology is Glooskap, a giant of more appalling size and might, when fronting his enemies, than either Thor or Odin, yet the gentlest and friendliest of companions when seated at his hearth-stone. A circle of inferior heroes environs the chief Glooskap, who possesses severally wierd and supernatural powers. Animals, also, figure in the myths, as enchanters and witches exercising uncanny arts upon helpless human beings. The tales have the fascination of fairy-lore, aside from their interest as clues to the origin and affinities of the people among whom they sprung into life. The pictures, reproducing the rude drawings of the Indians, are a valuable feature of the collection.

COLONEL C. CHAILLÉ LONG is one of a number of American soldiers who entered the military service of the Khedive in 1870. From that time until after the destruction of Alexandria, in the summer of 1883, he was a resident of Egypt. In 1874 Col. Long joined General Gordon in the expedition of the latter to Soudan. He occupied the position of chief of Gordon's staff for little more than a year, during which time he displayed great bravery and boldness in exploration, making important discoveries about the head-waters of the Nile. His opportunities favored a familiar acquaintance with the leading personages and events involved in the history of Egypt during the entire period of his stay in the country, and from this knowledge he has written a little book entitled "The Three Prophets: Chinese Gordon, Mohammed-Ahmed (El Maahdi), and Arabi Pasha," (D. Appleton & Co.) Only a small part of the book relates directly to the three leaders mentioned in the title, the bulk of it being filled with an account of the brief but destructive warfare resulting from the rebellion of Arabi in 1883. Col. Long holds no flattering opinion of Gen. Gordon, regarding him as a capricious, hypocritical adventurer, rather than a hero worthy of admiration. It is his belief that Gordon and Arabi have both worked from the beginning in collusion with Downing Street to carry out a grand plot for the delivery of Egypt into the power of the British Government, Gordon's reward to be in the end the vice-royalty of the Soudan. The idea appears most improbable when first

broached, yet Col. Long relates some singular circumstances which lend plausibility to it. He is neither a lucid nor methodical writer, yet his narrative is interesting as that of an intelligent and effective actor in the scenes he describes.

It was an unusually happy thought which led to the inclusion of a volume of selections from Milton's prose in Appleton's Parchment Library. Reading of all sorts is furnished so abundantly at the present day, and in forms so convenient, that even the great reputation of Milton will not impel many to seek out his prose writings in the huge folios where they have reposed so long, and from which they are not likely, in their entirety, to emerge. But there are portions of these writings which have significance for all ages, and no one who would be familiar with the chief glories of English literature can afford to neglect them. In them, hardly less than in his poems, there is revealed the character of the man of whom Landor says: "It may be doubted whether the Creator ever created one altogether so great." Mr. Ernest Myers, in his introduction to the present volume, very truly says: "Small indeed is the residue of prose from any pen that can be fully enjoyed two centuries, or even one, after it is written." To this residue much of the prose of Milton unquestionably belongs; indeed, of all English prose left us from past centuries, there is none which may be ranked with the best of it. The fact that much for which Milton contended has since been realized does little to lessen the value of these writings for our day and generation, for that value lies in their spirit rather than their matter, and the contagion of that exalted spirit must be ennobling in the remotest age. We have here the "Areopagitica" and "The Tenure of Kings and Magistrates" entire, as well as the letter "On Education," and extracts from "The Reason of Church Government," from the tracts on the Smectymnuus controversy, from the "Eikonoklastes," and from other writings. The introductory essay by Mr. Myers is well-written and judicious.

A CHARMING and valuable book is that in which Dr. Charles C. Abbott describes "A Naturalist's Rambles about Home" (D. Appleton & Co.) The name of the author is familiar to the readers of "The Popular Science Monthly," "The Naturalist," and periodicals of their class, as one carrying weight with it. Its owner is a fond lover and trained and expert observer of nature. He has spent his life in the home of his forefathers, in a favored locality near Trenton, New Jersey, where large tracts of wood and water are within easy walking distance. It has been his rule, in starting out for a stroll, to have some definite object in nature for special study on the occasion, some one or another of the live creatures abiding or visiting in his vicinity to look for, in hope of discovering something new or interesting in its habits. This custom, pursued from boyhood, has not only served as a delightful incentive to rambles in all sorts of weather and at all times of the year, but has kept his senses in the best discipline and enabled him to accumulate a large store of accurate information in varied departments of natural history. By noting over and over the ways of bird and beast in their respective haunts, he has learned that ninety-nine times or so they may do the thing which every-

body knows they do, and the hundredth time do something nobody ever saw them do before. Thus, by watching and waiting, he has caught them at many an odd trick which reveals a hitherto unknown trait and gives the scientist a clue he is glad of. Dr. Abbott possesses an admirable style, simple, clear, and animated; hence his book, with its fresh stories of birds, quadrupeds, reptiles, and fishes, is adapted to minds of every age and degree of culture.

THE perusal of the memoirs of "The Countess of Albany," by Vernon Lee, excites a desire to read some condensed and unaffected sketch of the woman, if such is to be had. After the ordeal of this stilted essay, some distinct and trustworthy idea of the deserts of Madam d'Albany would be grateful. Vernon Lee asserts, with excessive flourish and repetition, that she was highly intellectual. This is a novel character to claim for her whom the world has remembered chiefly as the unhappy wife of Charles Edward the Pretender, and as the mistress of Alfieri. The author fortifies her assertion merely with the statement that Madam d'Albany read enormously, and the profoundest writings in several languages. She does not say that she read understandingly, or that the pursuit produced any enlarging or ennobling effect upon her mind or morals. In short, her labored efforts to invest her with importance, and to convince us that in her complicated social relations she remained ever a virtuous woman, fail of success. The repute of the Countess of Albany is undeniably the accident of her birth and position. It is not founded upon any specially strong individuality of her own. It was her fate to be attached successively to two conspicuous men, and although standing completely in the shadows of both, the strong light thrown upon them necessarily brought her figure into prominence. It is the first instance of a lack of good judgment in choosing the subjects of the "Famous Women Series;" and it is a singular coincidence that the writer of the number should have been equally unsatisfactory. It is not often that so turgid and ineffective a piece of literary work is brought to the critic's notice. (Roberts Brothers.)

AMONG other things brought out by the sharp discussion of economic questions incident to the Presidential campaign, is a paper by Robert P. Porter, read before the Arkwright Club of Boston, last August, and now published in a cheap pamphlet by J. R. Osgood & Co., entitled "Protection and Free Trade, To-day, at Home and Abroad, in Field and Workshop." It presents a compilation of facts gathered by the personal observation of the author in England, France, Germany, Holland, and Belgium, — Great Britain and Holland representing the principle of Free-trade, and the other countries the Protective policy. Mr. Porter writes with a fine scorn of all theories of political economy, and never ceases to proclaim his devotion to facts; but he does not scruple to ignore all facts that do not serve his purpose. He proceeds on the assumption that the policy of Free-trade is the cause of, and the policy of Protection will prove a cure-all for, the sad condition of things which he portrays as existing in the Free-trade countries; making no account of the many complicated other influences involved in all alternations of financial prosperity and disaster, and ignor-

ing also the fact that the last twelve months mark a period of great stagnation and multiplied failures in almost every branch of manufacturing industry in our country, where the Protective policy is carried out more completely than in any other region of the globe. The paper is to be regarded only as a campaign document, and as such it will doubtless serve its purpose. It may also tend to hasten the hour when economic questions can be discussed and settled on their merits, apart from the bias of either political parties or of private interests.

"THE Destiny of Man Viewed in the Light of his Origin," is the subject of a lecture prepared by Mr. John Fiske for the Concord School of Philosophy, and now put in the form of a book (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) The little volume which deals with this large subject will damage whatever claim the writer may have had to the title of philosopher in any other than the Concord sense. His acceptance of the laws of natural-selection and of the development of life upon the earth is full and unreserved; but, having committed himself upon these points, he proceeds to construct sophistical distinctions between man and the lower animals, in order to provide a support for the optimistic conclusions which he has in view. It will strike many readers as most singular that a man of Mr. Fiske's abilities should be able to argue himself into such a state of mind as honestly to entertain the fundamentally opposed conceptions of the principle of organic evolution on the one hand, and of the unique position of the human species on the other. Scientific knowledge is brought into disrepute, rather than aided, by writings such as these. Mr. Fiske's vision of a future golden age for mankind is harmless enough; but concerning the future of the individual, his attitude is, from his standpoint, untenable, and is defended by the most desperate sophistry. He tells us that "there are some minds inaccessible to the class of considerations here alleged, and perhaps there always will be." It is certainly to be hoped, for the sake of science, that such minds always will be found, and in ever increasing numbers.

THE history of "The Ancient Empires of the East," by Professor Sayce, of Oxford, exhibits the solid workmanship which is to be looked for from a philologist of his well-proved attainments. The matter comprising the volume is most compact, only 275 duodecimo pages being allowed for the five divisions treating respectively of Egypt, Babylonia, and Assyria, the Phœnicians, Lydia, and the Persian Empire. The work was written to accompany the author's edition of the first three books of Herodotus, and with the purpose not only of correcting the errors of the Greek historian, but of presenting a sketch of the ancient empires answering in accuracy of detail to the demands of the present day. The continual progress of discovery among the native monuments of these nations, renders necessary a frequent recasting of their history, even such recent authors as Lenormant and Masters being outstripped by the advance of archaeological research. In the brief space to which he has limited himself, Professor Sayce has condensed a comprehensive yet particular account of the life of the great empires of ancient times. The outline of their geography, ethnology, chronology,

religion, mythology, art, literature, and science, is rounded out, although in the most succinct language. At the conclusion, a series of valuable dynastic tables is presented. The work would serve usefully as a manual for schools, or for purposes of comparison in reading older and fuller histories which could not, like the present one, embody the results of the latest research. (Charles Scribner's Sons.)

MR. ALBERT SHAW'S "Icaria: a Chapter in the History of Communism" (Putnam) is an interesting and well-written account of one of the most instructive experiments ever made in actual communistic life. "As an example," he well says, "of communism in the concrete, Icaria has illustrative value beyond all proportion to its membership, wealth, and success." There have been larger and more successful communistic experiments in the United States, but for the student of social science the history of Icaria is as superior to theirs in value "as the history of Greece is superior to that of China for the student of political science." The study will be of especial importance at a time like this, when all forms of socialistic theories are so eagerly discussed. Simply as a narrative, Mr. Shaw's work is as fascinating as a romance. He has had the good sense to write as a chronicler, without troubling himself to argue for or against the theories underlying the events that he records. His studies have been made and are presented in the true historical spirit, and, as a contribution to the discussion of the great social problems of the age, possesses greater practical value than some far more pretentious works.

"WORKING Men Coöperators" (Cassell) is the title of a little book prepared by two English writers familiar with the subject, designed to set forth the principles and methods of the coöperative movement. It brings to view many interesting facts respecting that movement in Great Britain, where it has been followed up more extensively than elsewhere, with happy results. Very few attempts in that direction have been made in our country, and none that we know of have met with success. The little book is therefore well worth reading by our workingmen, both as a guide and an encouragement to efforts which may improve their condition. The extent of the British organizations will surprise most readers. "The societies may be divided into three kinds: (a) About 1,200 distributive societies, or retail stores, with 640,000 members and £6,000,000 capital, the sales being annually about £18,000,000. (b) Two wholesale societies, one in England and one in Scotland, which are federations of these stores. The great societies have buyers in various parts of the world, and supply the needs of those stores which deal with them. The sales of the English society are about four and a half millions annually, and of the Scottish society about one and a half millions. (c) About twenty-two manufacturing or productive societies and five federal corn mills. The total business done by these workingmen's societies in the last twenty years has been about two hundred and fifty millions, and the net profits upon this business have been about twenty millions, nearly all of which has gone into the pockets of the working classes." Besides this pecuniary benefit, the system

is shown to be very advantageous as an incitement to the saving of wages and as a means of education in the management of business, and the general condition of those who participate in it is in every way improved. The book gives full details of the management of the societies, and thus furnishes valuable instruction to any who contemplate forming such organizations. It would seem that our American working people might advantageously adopt some measures of this kind.

A SERIES of twelve Sunday evening lectures delivered last winter before the congregation of Mt. Vernon Church, Boston, by the pastor, Dr. S. E. Herrick, has been published under the title of "Some Heretics of Yesterday" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) The aim of the lecturer was to trace the course of the Reformation—the great revolt against traditionalism and authority, as it is defined—from its inception by Tauler in Germany to the close of Wesley's ministry in England, a period of five centuries. A history of the twelve chief Protestants who carried on the great work, one after another,—Tauler, Wiclif, Huss, Savonarola, Latimer, Cranmer, Melancthon, Knox, etc.,—forms the substance of the discourses. There is no new light thrown on their lives, nor does their story receive fresh attraction from the manner in which it is rehearsed. As a compilation of biographies of men to whom the Christian world is indebted for the purification of its religious creeds, the book has a value for readers outside the circle to which it was primarily addressed.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

E. P. ROE's new novel, "A Young Girl's Wooing," starts off, as announced by its publishers, with an edition of 25,000 copies.

MRS. OLIPHANT's new serial story, the first installment of which will appear in the January "Atlantic," will be called "A Country Gentleman."

THE "Magazine of Art," the best popular periodical of its class, begins a new volume in December. Published by Cassell & Company, New York.

THE appreciation of Bayard Taylor in England is evidenced by the announcement of an edition of his "Life and Letters" (reviewed in last month's DIAL) to be brought out in London.

AMONG the attractions of "Wide Awake" the coming year will be an historical series relative to Westminster Abbey, by Rose Kingsley, a daughter of Canon Kingsley. The leading serial story will be furnished by Mr. Craddock.

THE "Quiver," an English periodical with a vast array of bishops and divinity doctors as contributors, is hereafter to be issued also in this country by its English publishers, Cassell & Company. It is "an illustrated unsectarian magazine for Sunday and general reading."

THE biography of Poe, by Mr. G. E. Woodberry, to appear in the "American Men of Letters" series, will contain important letters from Poe and others, which have hitherto been kept private. Several

episodes in Poe's career will be explained; and a fuller account will be given of his parentage, marriage, and last days, than any hitherto published.

AN interesting announcement of forthcoming publications is that of "The Artist's Library," a series of valuable hand-books on the history and practical application of art, by well-known foreign writers, and published under the patronage of the Administration of Fine Arts at Paris. They are to be translated into English, edited by Mr. John Sparkes, principal of the South Kensington Art School, and published in London and New York by Cassell & Company.

MR. AINGER's edition of Charles Lamb's Miscellaneous Essays and Poems, to be published at once by Macmillan & Co. in London, and simultaneously in New York by A. C. Armstrong & Son, will contain all Lamb's miscellaneous writings that he had himself selected for preservation in a permanent form, and whatever else in the shape of new materials Mr. Ainger has derived from Lamb's annotations to George Withers, his interleaved copy of which is now in the possession of Mr. Swinburne. This edition will also contain quotations from several unpublished letters of Lamb, in various hands.

A VERY attractive edition of Poe's complete works is just issued by A. C. Armstrong & Son. It is in six volumes, crown octavo, printed from new stereotype plates, and illustrated by etchings from original designs by Gifford, Church, Platt, Pennell, Vandenhoff, and other artists, also fac-similes, autographs, and a new portrait of the poet. Besides Mr. Stoddard's last and complete memoir of the poet, there is included a new paper from his pen on "The Genius of Poe," which appears in no other editions.—The same publishers will issue this month "History of Art in Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Asia Minor," translated from the French of Georges Perrot and Charles Chipiez, in two volumes, with 500 illustrations.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS. NOVEMBER, 1884.

Acadian Tragedy, the. Francis Parkman. *Harper's*.
African Problem, the. E. W. Gilliam. *No. Am. Review*.
Alvazofsky. Wm. J. Armstrong. *Atlantic*.
Andersen, Hans Christian. H. H. Boyesen. *Dial*.
Art Competitions, the. F. D. Millet. *Harper's*.
Bull Run, Battle of. G. T. Beauregard. *Century*.
—W. L. Goss. *Century*.
California's Golden Prime. Chas. H. Shinn. *Mag. Am. History*.
Carlyle, Thomas, Memoirs of. Sara A. Hubbard. *Dial*.
Charles Reade (with letters). Mrs. Jas. T. Fields. *Century*.
Chinese Theatre. H. B. McDowell. *Century*.
Chrysanthemums. John Thorpe. *Harper's*.
Colonial College, an Old. C. F. Richardson. *Mag. Am. History*.
Columbia College. *Harper's*.
Crude Science in Aryan Cults. E. P. Evans. *Atlantic*.
De Senectute. F. Sheldon. *Atlantic*.
French Novels, Recent. J. B. Runnion. *Dial*.
Friendship in Ancient Poetry. J. C. Shairp. *No. Am. Review*.
Grass: a Ruminaton. Edith M. Thomas. *Atlantic*.
Great Hall of William Rufus. Threadwell Walden. *Harper's*.
Gwinnett, Button. C. C. Jones, Jr. *Mag. Am. History*.
Half-Time in Schools. E. E. Hale. *No. Am. Review*.
Hooker, Sir Joseph, at Kew. Joseph Hatton. *Harper's*.
House Drainage. Geo. E. Waring, Jr. *Century*.
Italian Bourbons, Last Stand of. Wm. C. Langdon. *Atlantic*.
Knox's United States Notes. *Atlantic*.
Lakes of Upper Italy. *Atlantic*.
Madison, James, Mr. Gay's Biography of. Wm. Henry Smith. *Dial*.
Malta. J. M. Hillyar. *Atlantic*.
Mistral's Nerto. Harriet W. Preston. *Atlantic*.
Mocking-Bird, Haunts of the. Maurice Thompson. *Atlantic*.
Naval Armament, Progress in. Hobart Pasha. *No. Am. Review*.
Negro Problem, the. W. S. Shaler. *Atlantic*.
Norman Fisher-Folk. Mary G. Humphreys. *Harper's*.
Ochre Point. Mrs. E. G. L. Wheeler. *Mag. Am. History*.

Omar Khayyam, Vedder's Illustrations for. H. E. Scudder. *Century*. Over-Illustration. Chas. T. Congdon. No. *Am. Review*.
 Presidency, Unsuccessful Candidates for the. *Mag. Am. History*. Presidents, How Shall We Elect? Geo. T. Curtis. *Century*.
 Psychology and Education. J. B. Roberts. *Dial*.
 Sculptors of the Early Italian Renaissance. Kenyon Cox. *Century*.
 Smith, Sydney. Andrew Lang. *Harper's*.
 Social Science, a Phase of. H. C. Potter. *Century*.
 Socialism of To-Day. W. F. Allen. *Dial*.
 Spencer's Latest Critic. E. L. Youmans. No. *Am. Review*.
 Suffrage, Restriction of the. Wm. L. Scruggs. No. *Am. Review*.
 Woman as a Political Factor. B. C. Pitman. No. *Am. Review*.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of October, by MESSRS. JANSSEN, MCCLURG & Co., Chicago.]

ILLUSTRATED GIFT BOOKS.

- French Etchers.** Examples of the work of Corot, Jacquemart, Veyrasat, Nohlg, Daubigny, Martial, and others. With descriptive text by R. Riordan. Folio. \$15.
Cathedral Cities, Ely and Norwich. Drawn and Etched by B. Farren, with an Introduction by E. A. Freeman, D.C.L. Folio, net, \$20.
Etched Examples of Paintings. Old and new. With notes by J. W. Mollet, B.A. Etchings by Flameng, Jacquemart, Unger, Bajan and others (in all 22). Quarto. London. \$12.
Some Modern Etchings. Original plates by McCutcheon, Waller, Monks, Satterlee, Champney, Pennell and others. Folio. \$10.
The Battle Ground of the Eighties. Drawn and Etched by R. Farren. Folio, net, \$12.
A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy. By Laurence Sterne. Illustrated by Maurice Deloir. Large 8vo. in cloth, portfolio, \$12.50.
 The Edition is 1,000 copies, of which 250 are for England.
The Seven Ages of Man. From Shakespeare's "As You Like It." Illustrated with photogravures from Original Paintings by Church, Harper, Hovenden and others. Artists Edition. Quarto. Cloth, \$3. Vellum or Alligator pattern, \$3.50.
The Same. Edition de Luxe. Large Quarto. Bound in Eton style. Limited to 250 copies. \$12.
 The same, small 4to. Cloth or Alligator, \$1.50. Fine Calf, \$5.
Marmion. By Sir Walter Scott, Bart. Beautifully illustrated. 8vo., pp. 228, gilt edges. Cloth, \$6. Morocco Antique, or Tree Calf, \$10.
The Complete Works of Robert Burns. "Favorite Edition." Illustrated. Pp. 636, gilt edges, \$2.50.
Violet Among the Lilies. A Sequel to "Violet with Eyes of Blue" and "Gathering of the Lilies." By Mrs. L. Clarkson. Royal Quarto gilt edges., \$5.
Sibylline Leaves. Wherein are to be found the Omens of Fate. By Ursa Major. Illustrated. Quarto. \$5.
The Lay of St. Aloys. A Legend of Blois. By Thomas Ingoldsby. With the old Letters and new Illustrations of E. M. Jessop. Folio. London. \$4.50.
Art Year Book. Of the New England Institute for 1884. American Art. Net, \$4.
Poems for Christmas, Easter and New Year's. By H. Butterworth. 4to. Beautifully illustrated. \$4.
Flowers from Glade and Garden. Poems arranged and illustrated in colors. By Susie B. Skelding. 4to., gilt edges. \$3.50.
The History of Don Quixote. By Cervantes. The text Edited by F. W. Clark, M.A., and a biographical notice of Cervantes by T. T. Shore, M.A., with about 400 Illustrations by Doré. New Edition. 4to., pp. 855. \$5.
Atala. By Chateaubriand. Translated by J. S. Harry. Illustrated by Doré. 4to., gilt edges. \$5.
Canadian Pictures. Drawn with Pen and Pencil. By the Marquis of Lorne, K.T. Imp. 8vo., pp. 222. \$3.50.
Country Cousins. Short Studies in the Natural History of the United States. By E. Ingersoll. Illustrated. 4to., pp. 262. \$2.50.
The Mountain Anthem. The Beatitudes in Rhythmic Echoes. By W. C. Richard. 4to. Illustrated. \$1.50.
Songs of Christmas. By Francis B. Havergal. Illustrated. 4to., gilt edges. \$1.50.
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History of Gustavus Adolphus. By J. L. Stevens, LL.D. 8vo., pp. 427. \$2.50.
The Ancient Empires of the East. By A. H. Sayce. Pp. 301. \$1.50.
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The Countess of Albany. By Vernon Lee. "Famous Women." Pp. 303. \$1.
Thomas Becket and his Pupils. By A. Dobson. Illustrated. Pp. 232. \$3.50.
The Memoirs of Heinrich Heine, and some newly discovered fragments of his writings. With an Introductory Essay. By T. W. Evans, M.D. Pp. 274. Portrait. London. Net, \$2.65.

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The Algonquin Legends of New England: or, Myths and Folk Lore of the Micmac, Passamaquoddy and Penobscot Tribes. By C. G. Leland. Pp. 379. \$2.
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VOL. V. DECEMBER, 1884. No. 56.

CONTENTS.

KIT MARLOWE. <i>Richard Henry Stoddard</i>	197
PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON. <i>Horatio N. Powers</i>	199
THE BUBBLE REPUTATION. <i>Alexander C. McClurg</i>	201
RECENT BOOKS OF FICTION. <i>William Morton Payne</i>	203
A POEM OF LOVE AND FAITH. <i>James S. Norton</i>	207
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	208

Hudson's *Studies in Wordsworth*.—Vernon Lee's *Euphorion*.—Payn's *Literary Recollections*.—Traill's *Life of Coleridge*.—Baldwin's *The Book-Lover*.—Ely's *French and German Socialism in Modern Times*.—Tourgee's *Appeal to Caesar*.—Fortune's *Black and White*.—Hamerton's *Human Intercourse*.—Bacon's *Essays and Wisdom of the Ancients*.—Crowell's *Favorite Edition of the Poets*.—George Eliot's *Complete Poems*.—Trumbull's *The American Lesson of the Free-Trade Struggle in England*.—McCarthy's *History of the Four Georges*.—Ingersoll's *Country Cousins*.—Bonner's *Suwanee River Tales*.

HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS	213
--------------------------------	-----

Vedder's *Rubáiyát of Omar Khayyám*.—Farren's *Cathedral Cities, Ely and Norwich*.—Farren's *The Battle-Ground of the Elghts*.—Some *Modern Etchings*.—French *Etchers*.—Sterne's *Sentimental Journey*.—Selected *Pictures from Victor Hugo's Book of Gold*.—Barnard's *Character Sketches from Dickens*.—Hamerton's *Paris in Old and Present Times*.—Mrs. Muloch-Craik's *Unsentimental Journey through Cornwall*.—Roe's *Nature's Serial Story*.—Boughton's *Sketching Rambles in Holland*.—Illustrated *Poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes*.—Miss Jerome's *One Year's Sketch-Book*.—Shakespeare's *The Seven Ages of Man*.—Wordsworth's *Ode on the Intimations of Immortality*.—Mrs. Cox's *The Guest-Book*.—Mrs. Cox's *The Baby's Kingdom*.—Wesley's *Hark, the Herald Angels Sing*.—The *Ruskin Birthday Book*.—Drake's *Our Great Benefactors*.—Miss Talbot's *My Lady's Casket*.—Miss Skelding's *Flowers from Garden and Glade*.—Miss Clarkson's *Violets among the Lilies*.—Heber's *From Greenland's Icy Mountains*.—Bound *Volumes of the Leading Illustrated Magazines*.—*Calendars for 1885*.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN	219
------------------------------	-----

Hopkin's *Two Compton Boys*.—Knor's *The Voyage of the Vivian to the North Pole and Beyond*.—Hawthorne's *Wonder-Book for Boys and Girls*.—Mrs. Bates's *Selections from Æsop's Fables*.—Shepard's *Young Folks' Josephus*.—White's *Herodotus for Boys and Girls*.—Drake's *Indian History for Young Folks*.—Laboulaye's *Last Fairy Tales*.—Scudder's *The Viking Bodleys*.—Miss Champney's *Three Vassar Girls in South America*.—Frost's *Stuff and Nonsense*.—Weatherly's *Out of Town*.—Lang's *The Princess Nobody*.—Stanford's *Play-Time, or Sayings and Doings of Baby-Land*.—Mrs. Jackson's *The Hunter Cats of Connorloa*.—Mrs. Harrison's *Old-fashioned Fairy-Book*.—Mrs. Cooke's *Game of Mythology*.—Bound *Volumes of St. Nicholas and Harper's Young People*.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS FOR DECEMBER	221
--	-----

BOOKS OF THE MONTH	221
------------------------------	-----

KIT MARLOWE.*

The most illustrious of all the contemporaries of Shakespeare, and the only one who might have disputed his superiority successfully, if the fiery youth of his genius could have ripened into manhood, was Marlowe. He was the father of the English drama, in that he was the first English dramatist who perceived and developed the capacities of blank verse, after it had been discovered by Surrey and essayed by Sackville, and that his characters, extravagant as some of them are in conception, are yet vital and powerful creations. Before one can fully understand what he accomplished, one should read a little of Surrey's blank verse, and Sackville's (a very little will do), and read one of Greene's plays, or Nashe's, and note the immeasurable distance that separated him from his predecessors. He sprang upon the stage like a young athlete before whom they cowered, though they affected to despise him, and whom they cursed in print, finding their occupation gone. The popularity of his first play—or rather plays, for it was in two parts—"Tamburlaine the Great," was immediate and continuous. It stirred the bile of Nashe and Greene, who derided the measure in which it was written, the former stigmatising it as the swelling bombast of a bragging blank verse, and the latter comparing it to the "fa-burden of Bo-bell," and proclaiming its hero an atheist. Contemporary publications abound with allusions to it and its author. It was severely censured by the satirist Hall, four years after the death of Marlowe, and Jonson, at a later period, declared of the language of the true artificer that though it differed from the vulgar somewhat, it would not fly from all humanity with the Tamerlanes and Tamar-Chaims of the late age, which had nothing in them but the scenical strutting and furious vociferation to warrant them to the ignorant gapers. It was Jonson, the critic, who wrote that, not Jonson, the poet, who when he sat down to pen his incomparable poem, "To the Memory of my beloved Master, William Shakespeare, and what he hath left us," recognized the mighty line of Marlowe. And Shakespeare, although he could not resist the temptation of putting one of his absurd lines into the mouth of Pistol—Shakespeare mentioned him affectionately after he was dead, and quoted a line from his "Hero and Leander." The popularity of this exquisite poem, which was not published during his lifetime, was almost as great as that of "Tamburlaine." Shakespeare quoted from it, as I have mentioned; Jonson introduced passages from it into

* THE WORKS OF CHRISTOPHER MARLOWE. Edited by A. W. Bullen, B.A. In three volumes. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

"Every Man in his Humour"; Nashe spoke of divine Musæus, "and a diviner Muse than him, Kit Marlowe"; and Taylor, the water-poet, tells how he used to sing couplets from it as he plied his sculls on the Thames. The storyteller Marlowe was not without followers during the next two centuries, but he had no successor until the appearance of Keats, whose mastery of the old instrument of narration was equal to his own; not in "Endymion," perhaps, which might have been written by a student of William Browne, but certainly in "Lamia." It is speaking within bounds to say that Marlowe was greatly admired by his fellow poets, both in his own generation and that which succeeded it, and by none more than Drayton, who in his "Epistle to Mr. Henry Reynolds of Poets and Poesy" (1627), thus glorifies him:

"Next Marlowe, bathed in the Thespian springs,
Had in him those brave, translunary things
That the first poets had; his raptures were
All air and fire which made his verses clear;
For that fine madness still he did retain,
Which rightly should possess a poet's brain."

His plays, particularly "Tamburlaine," held possession of the stage until the middle of the seventeenth century, but at the end of thirty years from that time they were almost forgotten. So, at least, I gather from the preface to a tragedy called *Tamerlane* (1681), the writer of which, Charles Saunders, says: "It hath been told me there is a cock-pit play going under the name of *The Scythian Shepherd, or Tamburlain the Great*, which how good it is any one may judge by its obscurity, being a thing not a bookseller in London, or scarce the players themselves who acted it formerly, could call to remembrance." But good Master Saunders was somewhat mistaken as regards the obscurity into which he fancied Marlowe had fallen, as he might have known if he had read the *Theatrum Poetarum* of Milton's nephew, Edwards Phillips, which was published six years before his play, and which contained a page about Marlowe,—a glowing page, in which, as in the page devoted to Shakespeare, he probably reflected the opinions of his illustrious uncle. Marlowe (he wrote) was a kind of second Shakespeare (whose contemporary he was), not only because, like him, he rose from an actor to be a maker of plays, though inferior both in fame and merit, but also because, in his begun poem of *Hero and Leander*, he seemed to have a resemblance of that clean and unsophisticated wit which is natural to that incomparable poet. But if Master Saunders did not read his Phillips, Master Winstanley did, for in his "Lives of the Most Famous English Poets" (1687), he conveyed what Phillips wrote about Marlowe, bodily, and nearly verbatim, into his own pages, repeating his blunders, and spoiling the Miltonic touch by transferring the clean and unsophisticated wit from Shakespeare

to Musæus! But I must not allow myself to trace here the name of Marlowe through Langbaine (1691), Jacobs (1723), Cibber (1753), and Warton (*circa* 1780), none of whom, except the last, seems to have known his work at first hand. A great name, it was diminished, if not extinguished, until Lamb published his "Specimens of English Dramatic Poets" (1808), wherein it was rekindled,—a glorious torch which will never again, I think, be darkened. Lamb's bibliography was at fault, for he discredited Marlowe by attributing to him "Lust's Dominion," which was not published until seventy years after his death, but his little scraps of criticism were admirable. He said of Marlowe, at the end of his specimens from "Doctor Faustus": "To such a genius the History of Faustus must have been delectable food; to wander in fields where curiosity is forbidden to go, to approach the dark gate near enough to look in, to be busied in speculations which are the rottenest part of the core of the fruit that fell from the Tree of Knowledge." And of "Edward the Second" he wrote, that "The reluctant pangs of royalty in Edward furnished hints which Shakespeare scarce improved in his Richard the Second; and the death-scene of Marlowe's king moves pity and terror beyond any scene, ancient or modern, with which I am acquainted." There is an edition of Marlowe (1826), which I have never seen, but which Dyce characterizes as abounding with the grossest errors; there is Dyce's own edition (1850); there is the edition of Cunningham, which, also, I have never seen; and here is this exquisite edition of Mr. Bullen, of which I cannot see enough, and which shall have a favored place among my Specimens of English Dramatic Poets who lived about the time of Shakespeare.

Mr. Bullen is an admirable editor. I have read his Introduction twice, and both times critically, and have detected nothing that an Elizabethan student should cavil at. He has stated the facts of Marlowe's life with accuracy and intelligence, and his opinion of Marlowe, though a high one, is well considered, and temperately expressed. It is as follows: "Far be it from me to attempt to weigh Marlowe's genius. So long as high tragedy continues to have interest for men, Time shall lay no hands on the works of Christopher Marlowe. Though

'He who showed such great presumption
Is hidden now beneath a little stone,'

his pages still pulse with ardent life. In all literature there are few figures more attractive, and few more exalted, than this of the young poet who swept from the English stage the tatters of barbarism, and habited Tragedy in stately robes; who was the first to conceive largely, and exhibit souls struggling in the bonds of circumstances." RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

PHILIP GILBERT HAMERTON.

Philip Gilbert Hamerton, whose reputation is so well established in the world of literature and art, descended from the De Hamertons, of Hamerton, Wigglesworth, Hellfield Peel, one of the oldest families of Yorkshire, whose male line is unbroken from the twelfth century. On the female side the Hamertons are descended from the royal families of Bourbon and Plantaganet, and from the principal families of the old peerage. Philip Gilbert was born Sept. 10, 1834, in Lancashire. His father was a lawyer of fine talents and attainments, and his mother a Lancashire lady of lovely character, who died when he was only a fortnight old. The young child was immediately received by his father's sisters, who reared him with the tenderest care and did everything in their power to promote his happiness. When ten years old, death removed his father, and the eldest of his paternal aunts was appointed his legal guardian. She was a person of admirable virtues and accomplishments, and took the greatest pains with the education of her nephew. While a lad at school at Barnley, a strong passion for literature was developed, and he used to steal away to read an old black-letter copy of Chaucer which he found in the library. Here he took a prize for English composition, many of his competitors being his seniors, and this acted as a healthful stimulus to his youthful ambition. After his connection with this school was dissolved, he was received as a private pupil by Dr. Butler, the head master, who undertook to prepare him for Oxford. Being found behind in Latin and Greek, owing to the good Doctor's easy way with him, he put himself under the charge of a severe tutor, and was drilled for a whole year in these two languages, giving half of each day to one, and a half to the other. But by the time that this work had ended, he had become so enamoured of landscape painting as to decide upon pursuing it as a profession. So, instead of Oxford, he went to London and entered the studio of Mr. Pettill, a prominent artist, whose acquaintance he had made in the Lake district. After a period of diligent study under his teacher, for whom he entertained a great respect, he retired to an old house of one of his uncles in Lancashire, situated in the midst of the most picturesque scenery, where he pursued his artistic and literary efforts with eager enthusiasm and enjoyment. It was here that he wrote "The Isles of Loch Awe," a poem which was published when he was twenty-one years old. In this year (1855) he went to Paris to study French and art. Here he became intimate with Leslie and William Wyld, artists to whom he feels under lasting obligations. After a few years well spent in

Paris, he entered upon the unique and romantic expeditions described in "A Painter's Camp." Hamerton's life in the Highlands of Scotland, while intensely industrious, was novel and fascinating. With his movable camp, he could establish himself in any desired locality, where his whole time was at his command. The literary habit, always seriously indulged, constantly grew upon him, and some of his choice essays on art were produced here, in alternation with painting.

In his twenty-fifth year Mr. Hamerton married a daughter of M. Frederick Gindriez, a strong Republican, who had represented the Department of Saône et Loire in the National Assembly, and had been Prefect of the Doubs. Mrs. Hamerton is a lady of engaging qualities and many accomplishments, speaks and writes English with elegance and precision, is the author of several volumes, a capital housewife, and a perfect companion to her husband. Three children have been born to them, two sons and a daughter. Stephen, the eldest son, is an artist of good promise; and Richard has just been appointed Professor of English Literature in the French University at Poitiers, having passed, in a brilliant manner, a severe competitive examination at the Sorbonne in Paris, coming in second in a class of fifty-five candidates, nearly all of them professors in the University, which he was not. After leaving Loch Awe, in 1861, where he spent some time after his marriage, Hamerton lived awhile at Sens in France. Here he painted with great industry, and several of his works produced at this period were exhibited in the Royal Academy. One of the most notable of these is "Sens from the Vineyards."

For twenty years Mr. Hamerton has lived at Pré Charmoy, in the vicinity of Autun, France, an old Roman town on the picturesque Arroux, and rich in antiquarian and mediæval objects and associations, where he enjoys a kind of seclusion that is grateful to the artist and scholar. Before his settlement at Autun, he had written a good deal for the English periodicals, and published, in addition to the "Isles of Loch Awe," "A Painter's Camp in the Highlands" and "Thoughts about Art." His pen continued active in alternation with his artistic industry. There followed, at no great intervals, "Painting in France after the Decline of Classicism," "Contemporary French Art," "Etching and Etchers," "Chapters on Animals," "The Unknown River," "The Etchers Hand-Book," "The Intellectual Life," "Wanderholme," a novel, "The Sylvan Year," "Harry Blount," "Round My House," "Life of J. M. W. Turner," "Modern Frenchmen," "The Graphic Arts," "Paris in Old and Present Time," "Human Intercourse," and "Landscape."

While Mr. Hamerton is chiefly known in this country as a man of letters, his reputation in Europe, as an artist, is distinguished. To both art and literature he has given, in about equal measure, the serious devotion of an industrious life. This has tended to preserve the admirable balance of his mind, which by nature was happily constituted for a harmonious and symmetrical development. To whatever extent, in these late years, he may have changed his manner of life—and it is not likely that he has materially done so—it was his habit, for a long period, to employ an equal amount of time in literary and artistic production. His mornings were given to hard reading and composition; after mid-day *déjeuner*, a gallop on horseback for an hour was taken for exercise; then in his studio or laboratory, he worked till dinner; and his evenings were given to his family, to entertaining reading, and to guests. Of course, this routine was broken into occasionally, when engaged in painting or etching out of doors, or in visits, for the purposes of study and criticism, to the *salon*, the Royal Academy, and the libraries and museums of the great capitals. I am acquainted with no person with a family, engaged in intellectual pursuits, whose situation and surroundings are so favorable for his chosen vocation, who has been able to arrange the order and method of his work to such advantage, as this fortunate and gifted man. But it must not be thought that it is simply a lucky chance that ensured his enviable situation. While, no doubt, domestic reasons had their influence in fixing his home at Autun, his decision was not made till after a careful study of localities that would be likely to afford the retirement that was desirable, amid fine natural scenery, and at the same time the conveniences most suited to the occupations of his life. The same excellent judgment is conspicuous in the various branches of literary work that has given him such eminent distinction. While treating subjects of great practical utility and of wide and varied scope, he has the happy tact—or shall it be called the intuitive discernment?—to deal with themes that readily engage the attention and appeal to the higher faculties of intellectual people. So, while never bidding for popularity, by compromises of any kind with human prejudices or ignorance, he wins the interest and gratitude of his readers by the vitality and value of his matter, the charm of his personality, and the strength and elegance of his composition.

Hamerton attempts no work without careful preparation. He builds on solid foundations. Whether his productions be artistic or literary, at the basis is thoroughly digested knowledge. That he might get as close to nature as possi-

ble and study her in all her moods, he invented a movable camp in which he could paint with the near or distant landscape in view through its plate-glass windows, at any hour of the day and in any season of the year, in the recesses of the Scotch Highlands. In a paper canoe, with his dog Tom, he descended the romantic Arroux, etching and writing; and the result was a charming prose poem—"The Unknown River." In the production of the important and standard volume, "Etching and Etchers," he went through careful experiments for the data of the works that he reproduced, and brought his statements to the test of science. "The Graphic Arts" is full of the evidences of critical scientific knowledge of materials, processes, and effects, that are embraced in the practice of fine art. The same carefulness is exhibited in the study of characters for his "Wenderholme," "Modern Frenchmen," "Turner," and other works.

Though Mr. Hamerton began his artistic career in his youth, and has pursued it with high and singular devotion for nearly thirty-five years, there are persons, who set up for critics, who refer to him as an *amateur*, and write of him as if he were almost a novice in the interpretation of nature. Whenever it happens that he exhibits, these persons seize the opportunity to vent their prejudices and spleen. It seems impossible for them to believe that one who writes such delightful books, whose literary reputation they dare not question, should produce a decidedly meritorious work of art. Years ago, the first exclamation of some who had never seen an example of his painting or etching was, "This man has failed in art, and therefore has taken to literature." The simple fact is, his art is coeval with his writings, and is better for it; while his writings have the color and atmosphere and grace of his art. There is an immense advantage, as his life-work shows, in an artist who is a master in literature and a writer who is thoroughly trained in art. While Hamerton works easily in several mediums of the graphic arts, it is in etching that his efforts have been most influential. By his great work on this subject, and as editor of "The Portfolio," which is now fourteen years old and the leading art journal in our language, he has given this beautiful branch of art a vigorous impulse in England and in this country.

Hamerton possesses qualities as an art critic that place him among the first who use the English tongue. He is thoroughly grounded in the *technique* of art. Whatever science, observation, and actual practice can afford for an accurate judgment is at his command. He has lived with nature in the closest intimacy. He is familiar with the history of art, and with the

methods of the great masters, so far as they are known. His mind is happily balanced and admirably constituted for the function of criticism. His sense of the beautiful is keen and cultivated, and the mood in which he lives is hospitable to truth of every kind. With his accurate and various knowledge, he has the acute moral sensibility, the breadth and sagacity of understanding, and the sturdy honesty, that conduce to unbiased views and sound conclusions. His sanity and disinterestedness are apparent; and so, with all this, he is a safe guide in the interpretation of nature, art, and life. Artists of serious aim and endeavor find him helpful and instructive, where Ruskin is only provoking. Those who accuse him of ignoring the spirit of art, or of sacrificing it to any manual or technical skill, either misunderstand or misinterpret him. He teaches, however, what any sensible person readily admits, that the more thorough one's practical acquaintance with the materials, methods, province, and functions of art, the more successful, in the best sense, will be one's artistic production.

Hamerton's writings, while covering divers fields, have a definite aim and supply a place in our intellectual wants that is not exactly filled by any others. He wisely directs his efforts in lines of production for which he has special aptitude, and he has the independence and courage that are inseparable from gifted minds and influential utterance. His freedom from anything merely provincial, his delicate moral sensibility, the large and candid way in which he treats his subjects, are exceedingly agreeable to just-minded persons; while the value of his matter, the rare beauty of his style, and the delightful spirit that pervades his work, enhance the enjoyment and deepen the gratitude of the reader. He has made solid and admirable contributions to our literature, and can rest assured that he has stimulated and nourished our better natures by his appeal to our nobler faculties and susceptibilities.

HORATIO N. POWERS.

THE BUBBLE REPUTATION.*

To those who served in the war of the Rebellion, the various monographs which are now coming out from time to time, on the particular battles or campaigns in which they may have taken part, furnish most interesting reading. This is of course especially the case when the monograph comes from one who has had unusual opportunity to know the facts about the

campaign under discussion. Such monographs generally serve to show to those who were on the field, and participated in the movements and the fighting, how little they really knew about what seemingly went on under their own eyes.

Thus, to most of those who were actors in the campaign and battle of Perryville, General James B. Fry's "Operations of the Army under Buell" will give much new light, whether or no it shall change their previously formed opinion upon the merits or demerits of the chief commander. Many side lights are thrown upon the scene, and it is shown that not alone a commander's courage or capacity or genius, but many other things, enter into the determination of his success or failure in the field. His tact or want of tact in obtaining the goodwill or incurring the enmity of some subordinate officer who chances to have the ear and the favor of some one in official authority, may have almost as much influence upon his career as his own capacity or incapacity.

In July of 1862, General Buell was in command of our forces in Northern Alabama and Central Tennessee. His orders were to repair his railroad communications, and then, if possible, capture Chattanooga. The Rebel authorities became alarmed, and collected a large force under Generals Bragg and Kirby Smith to oppose him. General Fry seems to prove conclusively that the Rebel armies greatly outnumbered General Buell's forces. In August they poured through the mountain passes of Eastern Tennessee, threatening Buell's left and rear, and endangering not only all Eastern Kentucky, but also the cities of Cincinnati and Louisville. Buell marched northward, concentrating his scattered troops, maneuvering for position, and offering battle at several points in Kentucky. Bragg was wary, and declined to fight, notwithstanding delay weakened him and strengthened his enemy. Buell finally entered Louisville, was joined by many newly recruited and raw regiments, reorganized his army, and, although still outnumbered, early in October advanced rapidly upon Bragg. The latter fell back; and on the 8th of October was fought the battle of Perryville. Neither army was present on the field in full force, and though the battle was bloody and obstinate, it was seemingly undecisive. Buell expected the final conflict to begin on the following day, and prepared for it; but, to his surprise, Bragg retreated during the night. Buell followed in pursuit, but found it impossible again to force his adversary to battle. As another Rebel force was then threatening Nashville, Buell left the pursuit at Crab Orchard, and on the 16th of October turned his army toward Nashville.

It is notorious that at this time there was

*OPERATIONS OF THE ARMY UNDER BUELL, from June 10 to October 30, 1862; and the Buell Commission. By James B. Fry. New York: D. Van Nostrand.

great discontent in Buell's army. He had had to grapple, as a soldier, not only with military problems, but with all the troublesome questions growing out of the relations of his troops to the negro slaves and to their Rebel masters. Like most soldiers, he was a strict constructionist where laws and orders were concerned. He returned slaves which the laws did not yet allow him to free, and he punished with great severity all officers and men who were guilty of depredations upon Rebel property. This was hotly resented by his thinking bayonets, who had little respect for a discipline which conflicted with their most cherished political ideas. The discontent and almost insubordination which grew from these causes not only pervaded the army but was quickly communicated to influential persons in the North. General Fry seems to show pretty conclusively that there was little reason, up to this time, to criticise General Buell's military conduct of the campaign; and that the government was at that time of the same opinion, is shown by the fact that on the 18th of October General Halleck, then the military adviser of the President at Washington, telegraphed to General Buell: "The rapid march of your army from Louisville and your victory at Perryville have given great satisfaction to the government." Yet on the 24th orders were issued at Washington directing General Rosecrans to relieve General Buell of his command.

One may well ask, on what was this sudden change of opinion by the government founded? Was it not caused by a single dispatch from one who is often called a "great war Governor"? And on what was that dispatch founded? Seemingly on the verbal report of "an officer just from Louisville." Who was that officer? what opportunity had he for full information? what was his capacity or fairness? what private grievance or resentment had he? These are things which history will never know; and yet his conversation with Governor Morton probably greatly changed, for better or for worse, the conduct of the war in the West. Here is the dispatch of Governor Morton, sent to President Lincoln on the night of the 21st—only two days before Buell's removal from command:

"An officer just from Louisville announces that Bragg has escaped with his army into East Tennessee, and that Buell is countermarching to Lebanon. * * * The butchery of our troops at Perryville was terrible. * * * Nothing but success, speedy and decided, will save our cause from utter destruction. In the Northwest, distrust and despair are seizing on the hearts of the people. O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana."

The order for Buell's removal was dated only two days after this dispatch, but it was not made known to either the public or to General Buell until some days later. That it was

quickly communicated to Governor Morton, however, is shown by the following dispatch, which was received by President Lincoln on the morning of the 25th:

"We were to start to-night to Washington to confer with you about Kentucky affairs. The removal of Buell and appointment of Rosecrans came not a moment too soon. * * * The history of the battle of Perryville and the campaign in Kentucky has never been told. The action you have taken renders our visit unnecessary."

This was signed "Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois," and "O. P. Morton, Governor of Indiana." Verily, as General Fry says, "this has a dictatorial ring." Evidently the "great war governors" who were supposed by the public to be busy putting men into the field, had something to do with taking men out of the field.

To many who read this review by General Fry, it will seem that General Buell was unfairly dealt with. Certainly he has not deserved all the odium nor all the neglect with which he has been visited. His services in organizing and disciplining the fine army which afterward became the Army of the Cumberland, were very great; and, judged by their results, the campaign in Kentucky and the battle of Perryville can scarcely be considered failures. Ten days after the battle, General Halleck telegraphed from Washington: "The rapid march of your army from Louisville and your victory at Perryville have given great satisfaction to the government." Yet just six days later, the order for Buell's removal is signed. But meanwhile, as we have seen, a war governor had been telegraphing about the verbal reports of "an officer just from Louisville."

The fact is, great as were Buell's abilities and accomplishments as a soldier, he had never learned *tact*. Busied with the great end he had in view—the destruction of the Rebel army in his front—he was not careful about what opinions certain of his majors and colonels and brigadiers, who had the ears of the "war governors," might be forming of him. He did not see that his unmeasured words to an offender against discipline, and his protection of some Rebels' property, might be as potent factors in determining his own career as his success or failure in the field. He believed in discipline, and he enforced it upon all alike. He believed that the discipline of his own troops required that outrages upon Rebel property should be punished with severity, and that, as a military commander in the field, he had nothing to do with the freeing of the slaves of Rebel owners. His government had not yet undertaken this mission, or given him orders which would justify such action. He obeyed orders himself, and insisted on the obedience of others. He did not doubt that his motives and his actions

would be understood. He was mistaken. But though he suffered, the army he trained never entirely lost some of the good qualities he gave it; and at least something of the service afterward rendered, something of the glory afterward gained, by the Army of the Cumberland, should be credited by his countrymen to General Don Carlos Buell.

ALEXANDER C. McCLURG.

RECENT BOOKS OF FICTION.*

"It has lately been objected to the writers of fiction—especially to those few who are dramatists as well as novelists—that they neglect what Shakespeare calls 'the middle of humanity,' and deal in eccentric characters above and below the people one really meets. For our part we will never place fiction, which was the parent of history, below its child. Our hearts are with those superior men and women who, whether in history or fiction, make life beautiful, and raise the standard of humanity. Such characters exist even in this plain tale; and it is these alone, and our kindly readers, we take leave of with regret."

These noble words bring to its close "A Perilous Secret," the last work of Charles Reade. Coming to us now almost from the grave, they receive an added significance as being the very latest utterance of one who did much to maintain the dignity of fiction, and a writer of fair and honorable fame. The present novel, although far from being equal to his best, is by no means unworthy of the strong hand and hard-working brain to whose tireless activity we owe so much. It is an interesting story, and a sweet and wholesome

one; the work of a man who has long since mastered all the *technique* of novel-writing, and whose mind is well stored with that miscellaneous material whose possession alone, and in large quantity, can insure that a novel shall be more than a mere exhibition of *technique*—shall be rich and full and shapely. The addition of a volume of "Good Stories," in which are gathered together the numerous short tales of the writer, makes the collection of his works of fiction a complete one, and a collection which will always have an honored place among the productions of English imagination. It was a self-consciousness of the pardonable sort which gave the name of "good stories" to this volume, and the name may be applied with even greater fitness to the whole series of Charles Reade's novels. Next to poetry, the glory of English literature is in its fiction; and it is only good work that can occupy as conspicuous a position in that department as the work of Charles Reade.

"Judith Shakespeare" is a study in style rather than a story, and in its composition Mr. Black has given still further evidence of his remarkable versatility. The thread of the narrative is an exceedingly thin one, and drawn out at great length; but it is not for the interest of the story that the book will be read—that is rather suggestive of the moral tale for the young than anything else—but for the glimpses which it gives us of the life of a deeply interesting age, and because it deals with the surroundings, the family, and, to a certain extent, the individuality of the greatest of poets. With so wide a field left open to conjecture and poetic fancy as that afforded by the personal history of the man to whom the world owes so much and of whom it knows so tantalizingly little, there was danger that a writer would take undue liberties. That Mr. Black has not done so, is matter of congratulation. It is evident that he has realized the audacity of introducing the figure of Shakespeare at all as a character in a quasi-historical work of fiction, and that it is better to say too little than too much in a case where nothing could be said that should be adequate. But there is no offense in the restrained and gracious presentation here given us of the prosperous citizen of Stratford in the ripened years when the world was made so inexpressibly richer than ever before by the gift of those revelations of immortal beauty which men call the "Tempest" and the "Winter's Tale." No man may lightly venture to place words upon the lips of Shakespeare, and the only ones which Mr. Black has placed there concern the trivial matters of every-day life. But the presence of the poet pervades the narrative; more truly than by any words which might be ascribed to him, are we made to real-

A PERILOUS SECRET. By Charles Reade. New York: Harper & Brothers.

GOOD STORIES. By Charles Reade. New York: Harper & Brothers.

JUDITH SHAKESPEARE. By William Black. New York: Harper & Brothers.

"I SAY NO": OR, THE LOVE-LETTER ANSWERED. By Wilkie Collins. New York: Harper & Brothers.

THE WORLD WE LIVE IN. A Novel. By Oswald Crawford. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

DR. SEVIER. By George W. Cable. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

WHERE THE BATTLE WAS FOUGHT. By Charles Egbert Craddock. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

THE STORY OF A COUNTRY TOWN. By E. W. Howe. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

AN AMERICAN POLITICIAN. By F. Marion Crawford. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

THE ADVENTURES OF A WIDOW. By Edgar Fawcett. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

RUTHERFORD. By Edgar Fawcett. New York: Funk & Wagnalls.

THE HOUSE ON THE MARSH. A Romance. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ON THE FRONTIER. By Bret Harte. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

TALES OF THREE CITIES. By Henry James. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

THE KING'S MEN; A TALE OF TO-MORROW. By Robert Grant, John Boyle O'Reilly, J. B. of Dale, and John T. Wheelwright.

IN PARTNERSHIP: STUDIES IN STORY-TELLING. By Brander Matthews and H. C. Bunner. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

ize his outward personality by incident and suggestion, and by the passionate and more than filial love of the daughter whose true untutored instinct tells her that her father is a man of no common mould. How painstaking the work of the writer has been, is very evident; and the success with which he has handled his delicate theme is no less so.

Mr. Wilkie Collins is nothing if not melodramatic; and his novels consist of a plot and little else. In the last one, entitled "I say No," the melodrama is of an unusually cheap description, and the plot is a tissue of the most manifest absurdities. It is the story of a young girl, whose father has committed suicide some years previously, but who is supposed all the time to have been murdered, while his daughter is kept in ignorance of the fact of his having met with a violent death at all. The great defect of the book is found in the inadequacy of the motive to justify the cumbersome machinery by which all knowledge of the real state of affairs is kept from the unsuspecting child. The two mysterious females, to whose character a certain romantic interest attaches on account of their presumed instrumentality in the supposed murder, turn out to be very commonplace people after all; one of them is merely a vulgar thief, and the other not even that. If the problem of novel-writing be to perplex the reader concerning the personages of the story and their relations to each other, Mr. Collins has been fairly successful. If, on the other hand, the problem be to present a clear and suggestive picture of life and character in some typical phase, he has made a dismal failure. As the book is so printed as to make its perusal ruinous to the eyes, the one who is wise enough to leave it untouched will be sure thereby to benefit his eyesight, and will probably find a better use for his time than to devote it to such an essentially unliterary piece of work.

If "The World we Live in" were so uninteresting a place as that which Mr. Oswald Crawford pictures for us in the novel to which he has given this name, the pessimist might find even better arguments than he is at present enabled to draw from the constitution of things. The writer seems to be one of that class of persons to whom he himself refers as having a great deal of taste, all of it bad. This story is not only lacking in good taste, but it is tame and altogether unprofitable.

Mr. Cable is doing what is perhaps the most valuable literary work done in this country at the present day. Certain it is that the life of the South has never before found as true and as fine literary expression as that which he gives it. He is doing all that can be done by one powerful writer to close this gap which

has so long existed in our literature; and his work is accomplished in a spirit of the broadest sympathy; not made ineffectual by the display of sectional prejudice and feeling. His treatment of the Civil War is by no means partisan, but simply human: something which cannot be said of its treatment at the hands of many Northern writers of ability. This is the surest indication of its artistic value.

"On tramps the mighty column, singing from its thousand thirsty throats the song of John Brown's Body.

"Yea, so, soldiers of the Union—though that little mother there weeps but does not wave, as the sharp-eyed man notes well through his tears—yet even so, yea, all the more, go—'go marching on,'—saviors of the Union; your cause is just. Lo, now, since nigh twenty-five years have passed, we of the South can say it!

„'And yet—and yet, we cannot forget'—

And we would not."

The spirit which breathes in these lines from "Dr. Sevier," shows that the South has produced a writer with soul too large to write for a few only, and one to whom the world may well afford to listen. Yet for all this, his work is distinctively Southern; its value lies in the fact that, by means of it, a man of Southern birth and breeding has given expression to the nature and life of the South in terms of our common humanity. "Dr. Sevier" is a very beautiful story, made a little prolix and disjointed, perhaps, by the passion of Mr. Cable for character sketches, but, on the whole, not to be reproached for any considerable lack of unity. Like the great English novelist whom he so often suggests, his characters are inimicable of their kind, and the Narcisse of the present story is a worthy addition to his gallery of Creole types. Nor is the pathos of the closing chapters of this work unworthy of comparison with the pathetic portions of Dickens. Those who have waited for its rescue from the pages of "The Century," and its rehabilitation from the condition of serial dismemberment, so fatal to the full appreciation of any work of art, will find its perusal to amply reward their patience.

It would seem from Mr. Charles Egbert Craddock's first novel that he also was to aid very materially in doing the work at which Mr. Cable is engaged—that of giving literary expression to the life of the South. Few first novels are as promising as "Where the Battle was Fought"; rarely does a beginner show such unmistakable power as is here manifested. Tennessee is the special ground which Mr. Craddock seems to have selected to make his own, to judge from his sketches of "Life in the Tennessee Mountains," and from the present volume, as well as from the title already announced of his next work. The most striking characteristic of this story is its splendid imaginative quality. The battle-

field, grim record of a convulsed past not far remote, is ever present as a background to the scene upon which is enacted the drama, commonplace enough in itself, which is presented to us. The story alone, with its well-worn machinery of love and intrigue, of villainy and virtue, would be very bare were it not for the constant suggestions and associations of its stage-setting, and for the author's power, not only to feel, but fittingly to express, the beauty of Southern landscape—of mountain and plain and sky. All this, as well as the heightened beauty which is given to natural scenes when great human interests attach to them, is here reproduced in imaginative form, tinged with just enough passion to make it appeal to the heart as well as to the head. Mr. Craddock's characters are well outlined, and two or three of them roughly filled in, while his character sketches are full of life. When we add to this his really excellent style, we have a combination of unusually strong qualities, against which we do not have to set off any equally conspicuous weaknesses.

Pathos deepening into tragedy is the burden of "The Story of a Country Town." The dull and colorless aspects which are alone presented by life in a struggling frontier settlement, and which seem very commonplace until we get beneath the surface, could not fail to furnish pathos enough and to spare; while once beneath the surface, tragic themes are in such a place no less abundant than in more conspicuous scenes. The very preface to the volume is pathetic, and written in that minor key which is hardly put aside from beginning to end. "I believe," says Mr. Howe, "that when I began the story I had some sort of an idea that I might be able to write an acceptable work of fiction; but I have changed it so often, and worried about it so much, that at its conclusion I have no idea whether it is very bad, or only indifferent. I think that originally I had some hope that it might enable me to get rid of my weary newspaper work, but I am so tired now that I am incapable of exercising my judgment with reference to it." There is little of the novel, and nothing of the romance, about this book. It is rather a series of pictures than a story—pictures of life and character in the forms which they assume under the influence of an aimless, cheerless existence, devoid of any ideals but those of a religion hard and uncompromising enough to befit its associations, yet of an existence which brings with it to the nobler spirits who share it with the ignobler, enough of suggestion of something better worth living for, to engender a gnawing discontent of present conditions, without any clear perception of other and better ones. The work suggests that which Miss Jewett has done

for New England village life, but is far more powerful. In a style devoid of rhetoric and as bare as it well could be, the story is told with an absolute sincerity which is beyond all praise. It is fruitless to make inquiry as to the literal truthfulness of incident and character in a book which, like this, bears the stamp of essential truth upon every page. In a work with this design, character and incident are but accidents; one set will do as well as another for the purpose of showing that life under such conditions must needs be thus and so. The story, as here told, is well constructed. Of the characters, two at least—those of John Westlock and Jo Erring—are powerfully drawn; while the woman whom Erring loves so well that he deceives himself in her, has one splendid scene. While avowedly a first book, it has few of the faults of such, and well deserves the recognition now given it. For this is really its second appearance—it having been published, some time ago, in such an obscure fashion that only unusual merits could have saved it from oblivion. It is now happily rescued, and will not soon be forgotten. Yet we are inclined to think that the author has written himself out. It reads like the one book of a man's life; and the powers which were able to conceive it have limitations of the most evident sort. But the fears which the author expresses concerning the value of the present work need now no longer be entertained by him. It cannot fail to be recognized that he has made an important contribution to American fiction.

Mr. Crawford's fifth and latest novel is a decided failure. It would seem as if he had really written himself out at last. The greater part of "An American Politician" fairly competes in flatness with Robert Grant's "An Average Man," which is saying a great deal. Even the writer's former and rather brilliant use of epigram degenerates into the dreariest of platitudes, and his characters are vaporous unrealities. He tells us at great length that his hero is a very noble man, and proves it by copious extracts from the public and private utterances of his nebulous politician; it does not seem to occur to him that these are the very last things a novelist should tell his readers. If he cannot make his readers feel them, the information does not help the matter. The use of a political speech of his hero, some twenty pages in length, as a close to the volume, is an instance of bad taste for which it would be hard to find a parallel in reputable fiction; while the mysterious "council of three," which is supposed to sway the destinies of American politics, is a clumsy piece of invention altogether unworthy of the writer.

Mr. Edgar Fawcett is one of the most persistent of writers, and is producing novels at a

rate which would bankrupt anyone whose conscience would not permit him to use the same scenes and ideas several times over. Two new stories from his pen apprise us that he is not going to allow himself to be forgotten by an ungrateful public. In "The Adventures of a Widow" we have his story of New York society over again with variations. The chief variation in this case is that he alternates his descriptions of the ultra-fashionable phases of New York life, as they exist in his imagination, with sketches of equally imaginary literary circles. Satire will of course justify a certain amount of exaggeration in the portrayal of social relations; and in the present case some of the satire is exceptionally good, and the story is amusing if nothing more. Mr. Fawcett does not seem able to avoid a certain amount of vulgarity in his delineations, but this is less noticeable in the present than in preceding volumes. A young and wealthy widow who wishes to perform the somewhat difficult task of creating a *salon* in New York, of which she shall be the leading spirit, is the device by which the writer brings together for satirical comment certain types of literary aspirants, some of which he succeeds in sketching with considerable cleverness. The busy follower of combined mercantile and literary avocations, Mr. Barrowe; the ecstatic poet, Leander Prawle, and the venomous she-journalist, Miss Cragge—are not uninteresting, and are to a certain extent types of classes which actually occur in the literary profession.

Mr. Fawcett's other story, "Rutherford," is resurrected from the pages of the well-nigh forgotten "Library Table," a periodical published in New York a decade or so ago. It is much the longer of the two stories, but is badly put together, and bears evidence of having been hastily written. Yet in some respects it is a work of more power than anything else that he has done, and in Constance Calverley he has produced a finer type of character than he is wont to deal with. His style, although often forced, has merits which make all of his books readable, even those which have little other claim to consideration. He introduces a variation into this volume by heading his chapters with bits of pretended verse, which are characterized by a uniform woodenness, and which certainly add nothing to its attractions.

"I find myself on some miraculous peak,
Where many a star grows monstrous, and I hear
Grand inconceivable music as it rolls.
Henceforth I am fated only to descend,
For exaltation holds no loftier phase."

This is blank verse in the literal sense; and if the author's "exaltation holds no loftier phase" than this, he cannot be "fated to descend" very far.

"The House on the Marsh" is an anonymous

tale of a highly sensational character—the chief performers being a burglar who entertains for his profession something of the passion of the painter or the musician for his art, and a young and very unsophisticated girl who fills the position of governess for his child, and who has no suspicion of the real character of the man, who presents himself to her as the father of a family and an exceedingly entertaining person. Her youthful innocence is so great that she narrowly escapes having her ruin accomplished by this very talented individual, whom, however, we must do the justice to admit would prefer to marry in the regular way the object of his affections, but, finding himself unable to dispose of his wife in a quiet and gentlemanly manner, is compelled by force of circumstances to endeavor to secure the woman he loves by the use of somewhat more questionable methods. From becoming the victim of his intrigues, she is saved just in time; his villainies are unearthed, and he would speedily be handed over to justice, were he not, at this conjuncture, accidentally drowned—which we suppose to be the moral of the book.

Mr. Bret Harte has drawn the one great literary inspiration of his life from his early experience of the rude conditions of pioneer civilization in the West. The most surprising thing about it is that this inspiration should last so long and should still be so fresh; that many years spent amidst very different surroundings should have no power to weaken it, and that it should remain unquenched even by the life of the diplomatic service. For the three stories which make up the little volume called "On the Frontier," have all the local coloring and the distinct Western flavor of his many earlier ones, and, as a relief to the over-subjectivity and forced expression of the most approved American novelists of the hour, are exceedingly refreshing. The style is excellent, and there is enough invention in these three little stories to stock the same number of full-sized novels of the kind now chiefly in vogue. "A Blue Grass Penelope" is the best of them.

"Tales of Three Cities" is the title which, for want of a better one, Mr. Henry James has given to a collection of three stories, whose scenes are laid in London, New York, and Boston, respectively. They are already familiar to magazine readers, but are perhaps worth being preserved in permanent form — although it is becoming painfully evident that Mr. James has written himself out as far as the international novel is concerned, and probably as far as any kind of novel-writing is concerned. These stories of American millionaires and English lords and ladies become less and less interesting, more and more diluted, with every

turn of Mr. James' literary kaleidoscope. Probably it is because his style is so intrinsically good within its narrow limits that a new story by him is sure to find many readers, who are willing to forget that it tells them nothing new for the sake of the delightful manner in which the old things are re-said. But style and invention are both becoming old stories already with most of his readers, who are sure to drop off one by one if he cannot hit upon some fresh literary device by which to renew his bond with them. Mr. James certainly does more at times than merely to point out the real faults of American life and character. His representation of Jackson Lemon in one of these stories as a typical American gentleman, is a piece of gratuitous vulgarity which it is difficult to pardon. He might very profitably study the much truer picture of the American gentleman in Mr. Richard Grant White's "Fate of Mansfield Humphreys." Every new volume of stories by Mr. James deepens the impression that he is a much better writer of books of literary criticism and travel than of any other kind of fiction.

Novels have frequently before resulted from literary partnerships, and many "tales of to-morrow" have also been written; but we do not know that a "tale of to-morrow" has ever before been produced by several writers in partnership, so that in this one respect "The King's Men" is probably unique in literature. Not much is to be expected of work done in this way, even if excellent writers coöperate for its production. "La Croix de Berny," in which a half dozen of the most eminent French writers, including Théophile Gautier and Mme. de Girardin, took part, is probably the best novel of the sort ever made; but it does not add to the fame of any one of its authors. Not much, then, was to be expected of the association of talents which were put into a common stock for the composition of "The King's Men," although in Mr. Stimson one good writer was secured, and the one to whom the book evidently owes about all that it has of literary quality. The scene of this story is placed at about the middle of the twentieth century, and chiefly in England. The republic has been declared some years since, and King George V., grandson of the present Prince of Wales, lives in America as a very impecunious exile. The interest of the story chiefly centres about a group of royalists who conspire to restore their sovereign, but whose plans issue disastrously. In describing the life of this future age, the error of too severely taxing the credulity of the reader is avoided, and such changes as are indicated are not unreasonable. Steam and electricity have rather more to do than in the present stage of our civilization, and news-

papers are received by means of "tickers" in the houses of subscribers. It is evident that the authors take a keen delight in contemplating the increased greatness of America, and the declining glory of England, which it is so easy to assume as the outcome of the next half century. The story becomes the broadest of farce when the tawdry splendors of the royal court as held in a second-rate Boston hotel are pictured; while we can hardly help sympathizing a little with the King, contemptible as he is made for us, when we meet him at the hotel cigar-stand, inquiring for "something mild and not too expensive," and finally choosing a brand at "three for a quarter." The story is a clever one, and an hour spent in reading it will not be wholly wasted.

Another instance of literary coöperation is afforded by the collection of stories by Mr. Brander Matthews and Mr. H. C. Bunner, called "In Partnership." The actual partnership, however, extends to but two of the sketches, the others being the individual work of the writers named. In this combination of talent, Mr. Matthews furnishes us with the more startling inventions, while Mr. Bunner supplies the imagination and pathos; his work being much the better of the two. "The Red Silk Handkerchief" is the gem of the collection. It is written with a delicacy of touch that recalls the "Airs from Arcady."

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

A POEM OF LOVE AND FAITH.*

Under the unpromising title, "The Story of a Hunchback," a little volume has just been published which merits more than a passing mention. It embraces but a single poem, short, and, as a narrative, simple and scant of incident; but this poem is the story of a pure and sensitive soul—of its burden of sorrow, its faith and aspirations, its silent devotion late but eternally requited; and whosoever can be touched by the beauty of a flower or the song of a bird will find a pleasure in this unfolding of a gentle spirit. It presents no new or strange conception of the spiritual life with which it deals, but it is rich in true poetic feeling, and is evidently the work of one skilled in harmony, grace, and precision of expression. From the unfamiliar initials which indicate the author, and from the fact that first volumes of this class are commonly youthful ventures, we may perhaps infer that these pages come from an unpracticed pen; but we fail to find the crude thought, the imitative style, and the awkward and nerveless forms of expression, which

* THE STORY OF A HUNCHBACK. By J. L. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

generally betray the amateur in sustained efforts of this kind.

The story itself, though it introduces but few characters, and only the events which mark the eras in the course of a chastened love, is not without interest, and in its construction bears evidence of the nicest discrimination. It is a delicate task to invest with true poetic charm the mutual passion of a beautiful girl and a man dwarfed and twisted by physical deformity. The general sentiment of mankind demands for feminine grace and loveliness a strong and manly wooer. But in this case the lover has the artist's sensibilities, and there is no sense of departure from the "eternal fitness of things." The principal charm of the poem, however, is in the purity and elevation of the religious sentiment which pervades it. We have in this little volume a charming picture of Faith, by one to whom her face is dear and who has wrought deftly and with loving zeal to make her image beautiful to all the world.

The unrhymed metre adopted for the work, though apparently easy, is likely to prove a snare to one who attempts it without the true ear for rhythm; but in this poem the versification is uniformly good. There are few jarring lines, and many passages which are extremely musical. Indeed, the execution of the work, in this respect, is worthy of all praise; and among the similes, sure tests of the poetic fancy, are some of striking force and beauty — like this, of one who listens, kindly incredulous, to the rapt utterances of faith :

"He gently smiled, as one who hears
A dreamer murmuring broken words
Of woods and fields and waves of blue,
And will not break his happy sleep."

And this :

"A soul as stainless, clear, and glad
As sunlit spray on breaking waves."

Among the short lyrics incidental to the narrative, the Song of the Lily is one which we note for its simple grace and delicate fancy. It may fitly be quoted here :

"Upon a river's brink
A lily fair
Her brows uplifted light
Through summer air.

"The soft breeze whispered low
His tale of bliss,
And touched her velvet cheek
With tender kiss.

"But ah, the fickle breeze
Passed swiftly on,
And stole away the joy
His lips had won.

"The sunlight on her heart
In sweet rest lay,
And dreamed, in golden calm,
The hours away.

"But when night beckoned soft,
The false sun fled,
And left his love to mourn
Uncomforted.

"But ever at her feet
The river flowed;
And in his constant heart
Her image glowed.

"Through daylight and through dark
His tide, unknown,
Sent freshness through her life,
Yet flowed alone.

"And when she drooped and died,
Upon his breast
He bore her tenderly
Away to rest."

JAMES S. NORTON.

BRIEFS OF NEW BOOKS.

ONCE during that long period of probation when Wordsworth's poetry was still despised of critics and rejected of men, the poet expressed in a letter to a friend "an invincible confidence that my writings will coöperate with the benign tendencies in human nature and society wherever found; and that they will in their degree be efficacious in making men wiser, better, happier." Professor Henry N. Hudson's eloquent "Studies in Wordsworth" (Little, Brown & Co.) were written for the purpose of demonstrating and bringing home the truth of this prophetic text from the poet. Professor Hudson is a man whose spirit has been touched to fine issues by the life-long study of Shakespeare and Wordsworth; and he tells us, in a style of straightforward directness, and still of singular choiceness and aptness of phrase, how and why Wordsworth's poetry has been efficacious in making *him* "wiser, better, happier." In these papers, which were primarily intended for a circle of friends or pupils, the eminent teacher takes us into his confidence; he does not only subject the poems in question to a critical analysis, to show how they must or should affect the right-minded reader: he does something even better than this — he relates how they actually have affected himself. The book contains sufficient biography, some good criticism, much wise exposition; but it is not merely nor chiefly for these that it will be valued. Its unique value is as a "human document," a confession of faith. So many good writers and eminent men have written upon Wordsworth's poetry, that it would be misleading to say that this is the best book yet written concerning "him who uttered nothing base." It is enough to say that the originality of view, the soundness of moral fibre, the unconventional vigor, exhibited in this author's admirable studies of Shakespeare's plays and characters, do not desert him in dealing with the later poet. Age seems to have deepened his sympathetic insight without abating his natural force. Then, too, one cannot too highly praise the skill with which Wordsworth is made to tell his own story; a great number of the poet's choicest staves are embedded in the text, which seems to have grown around them and shaped itself to them by a process of natural accretion. This wealth of citations from Wordsworth makes it impossible for either writer or reader to withdraw his eye for an instant from the object, so that the book possesses the precious virtue of downright reality. Taking into account all its excellences, one may safely pronounce this volume the best introduction to the study of Wordsworth

in existence. Indeed, were it not for an occasional apparent echo of one or two of Carlyle's disagreeable mannerisms, it might almost be pronounced the best that could be wished for. Professor Hudson himself possesses so rich a verbal wardrobe, that his thought cannot but suffer from being tricked out in the threadbare frippery of Carlyle. This, however, is but a trifling disfigurement, the mere allusion to which is perhaps an injustice to so noble a book. To read it is to read one of the purest and most humane of poets with a wise and sympathetic teacher,—surely no trifling privilege. Would that it might go as an educator to many a prairie home where the generous aspirations of youth are stifled in an atmosphere of hard and sordid "practicality."

THE author who writes under the name of Vernon Lee has made the subject of the Renaissance her own by right of knowledge, insight, and the power of critical expression. A recent work bearing the title of "Euphorion" (Roberts Bros.) includes seven of her studies in Renaissance history, literature, and art, together with an introduction and an epilogue. These studies have previously appeared in English reviews, and are now fittingly brought together, having a strong bond of union in their common principles and aims. In the myth as fashioned by Goethe, Euphorion, the child born of classical beauty and mediæval strength, stands as a symbol of modern culture; but the author of these studies finds a truer interpretation of the allegory, which "can have a real meaning only if we explain Faust as representing the middle ages, Helena as antiquity, and Euphorion as that child of the Middle Ages, taking life and reality from them, but born of and curiously nurtured by the spirit of antiquity, to which significant accident has given the name of Renaissance." This is the point of view of all the studies, and is especially elaborated in the one called "Symmetria Prisca," perhaps the finest of them all, in which the relations of classic and mediæval art are traced, from the time when they were first brought face to face in the Pisan Sacred Field, to the time when the fruitage of their union became manifest in the works of Raphael and Titian and Micheal Angelo. "The Portrait Art," "The School of Boiardo," "Mediæval Love," "The Outdoor Poetry," "The Italy of the Elizabethan Dramatists," "The Sacrifice," a study of the price which, in the loss of moral standard, the Renaissance had to pay for its intellectual greatness; these titles explain themselves and indicate the ground which is covered by the studies thus named. The strong and noble style of Vernon Lee needs no recommendation; but we cannot refrain from citing a passage which is at once a piece of fine prose writing and a typical illustration of the manner in which the subject is treated:

"The antique and the modern had met for the first time and as irreconcilable enemies in the cloisters of Pisa; and the modern had triumphed in the great mediæval fresco of the Triumph of Death. By a strange coincidence, by a sublime jest of accident, the antique and the modern were destined to meet again, and this time indissolubly united, in a painting representing the Resurrection. Yes, Signorelli's fresco in Orvieto cathedral is indeed a resurrection, the resurrection of human beauty after the long death-slumber of the Middle Ages. And the artist would seem to have been dimly conscious of the great allegory he was painting.

Here and there are strewn skulls; skeletons stand leering by, as if in remembrance of the ghastly past, and as a token of former death; but magnificent youths are breaking through the crust of the earth, emerging, taking shape and flesh; arising, strong and proud, ready to go forth at the bidding of the titanic angels who announce from on high, with trumpet blast and waving banners, that the death of the world has come to an end, and that humanity has arisen once more in the youth and beauty of antiquity."

Better art criticism than that given us by Vernon Lee is rarely met with, and it is not often that fugitive and scattered studies are as well worth collection and preservation as these.

THE unpretendingness of the title "Some Literary Recollections," by James Payn, pervades the book to which it is applied, and is one of many delightful qualities characterizing it. The geniality, the frankness, the delicacy, the humor of the writer, together with his gentleness and simplicity, imbue the volume with an uncommon fascination. He has interesting and illustrating anecdotes to relate of a crowd of gifted and famous people; but it is himself, after all, to whom the reader is most closely drawn, and of whom the most agreeable memories will be preserved. By none of his long list of tales and novels can he have so fully revealed a winning personality, or have gained such admiring friends, as by this autobiographic sketch, which in no sense aims at completeness. Mr. Payn confesses playfully in the beginning that he has not the qualifications for narrating his life, much as he would like to do so. He never kept a diary; he has no memory for dates or details; he remembers very few things that ever happened to him, and cannot locate these with any certainty in the time of their occurrence. But his mind does retain personal impressions vividly, and it is some of these which he here reproduces with captivating grace. There is a general omission of figures and minute particulars in his "Recollections," yet, putting the information they afford together with facts gained elsewhere, we are able to state that Mr. Payn was born in 1830; that his father was a well-read man of a kindly nature, who, although the son of a rich gentleman, was, because of "something like disinheritance," obliged in middle life to depend on his own resources (which proved ample) for the support of his family. He died in the early boyhood of James. The latter was educated at Eton, at the Royal Military Academy—which he was obliged to leave on account of ill-health,—and at Cambridge. In all these schools he escaped study as far as possible, having an abhorrence of mathematics, and an inaptitude for languages so unconquerable that he can barely read, and not speak, French or German, although he has spent long effort in the attempt to acquire these modern tongues. But he was ever an inordinate reader of English literature, especially of fiction, and an eager and untiring observer of human nature. His imagination displayed its activity in childhood, and he was held in high esteem by his youthful companions for his power of impromptu story-telling. His first volume of poems, "Stories from Boccaccio," was published while he was at college, and at the same time he was a constant contributor to "Household Words" and other periodicals. Shortly after his marriage, which occurred at an early age, Mr. Payn was invited

by Robert Chambers to become associate editor of "Chambers' Journal," and removed to Edinburgh in consequence. The climate disagreeing with his family, he resigned his position at the end of a few years' service, and sought a home in London, where he has since remained. His books and miscellaneous articles have met with ready sale, yet he was thirty-two years of age when he made what he calls his first success in literature, with the novel "Lost Sir Massingberd." Mr. Payn has been a hard worker and a prolific writer. "For the last five-and-twenty years of my life," he remarks, "I have only had three days of consecutive holiday once a year; while all the year round (from another necessity of the pen) the Sundays have been as much working days with me as the week-days." Mr. Payn has been peculiarly happy and fortunate in his calling; still, he regards it as a most precarious one as a rule, offering at the best smaller pecuniary rewards than most of the professions. In his experience as editor and author he has been brought in contact with a multitude of eminent and unknown writers, and of these he speaks in his reminiscences in a gentle and extremely entertaining manner, never retailing gossip, never betraying confidences, and never forgetting the obligations of courtesy. The portrait in the frontispiece of the volume represents him as a serious, refined, reflective man, with the air of a clergyman. The humor which plays perpetually over his writings, and the light spirits which make him a most engaging companion, are not manifest in the grave, almost severe cast of his countenance. Mr. Payn has most to say, in chatting of his friends, of Dickens, Miss Mitford, and Miss Martineau; but of many other celebrities—as Thackeray, Alexander Smith, James White, the Duke of Albany, the brothers Chambers, and Charles Reade—he relates interesting incidents derived from his acquaintance with them. (Harper & Brothers.)

PROBABLY many a fairly intelligent reader of the present day derives his most definite notions of Coleridge from the graphic and cruel characterizations of him by Carlyle which have been recently given to the world. Should such a reader take up the latest volume of "English Men of Letters," Traill's Coleridge (Harpers), with the dreary expectation of reading a decorously eulogistic account of a flatulent metaphysician and an altogether flabby personality, he would be speedily disabused and delighted. There is no droning here about "sum-m-ject and om-m-ject," but instead much racy good-sense, sound criticism, and pleasant banter, by means of which the author makes the figure of the poet-metaphysician stand forth upon his canvas in clear colors, if not always in distinct outlines. Mr. Traill evidently possesses the rare combination of critical perspicacity with that native sense of humor which is twin-sister to common-sense; and to these natural qualifications he has added great industry in the accumulation of material and an iron grasp of his subject. He has actually succeeded in the apparently hopeless task of bounding in this nutshell of a book that king of infinite space, the Hamlet of modern authors. Despite an occasional involution of sentence-structure, which makes a passage here and there a little hard to read aloud at the first dash, Mr. Traill's manner is that of the fluent con-

verser, who, having read widely and reflected deeply upon his subject, can afford to play with it a little. Nevertheless, there is as little of flippancy as of pedantry. By a charm almost as potent as that by which the ancient mariner held the wedding guest, the biographer holds the reader while insinuating into his reluctant mind high admiration for the transcendent range and quality of the genius of Coleridge. In the absence of any other biography of this extraordinary man—whom Wordsworth called "the only wonderful man I ever knew," and whom he described as

"The rapt one, of the godlike forehead,
The heaven-eyed creature,"—

this volume is likely to be more widely read than any other of the admirable series to which it belongs and in which it will take a high place. It is a thing to be thankful for, that we have at last so adequate an introduction to the only Englishman since Dr. Johnson who could not, in his best days, open his mouth without uttering words of wisdom or suggestiveness.

PROF. BALDWIN'S charming little volume, "The Book-Lover" (Jansen, McClurg & Co.), is well described by its title. It is a book about books; intended for students of literature and general readers, but most of all for book-lovers—those who regard good books as "more precious than all riches," and delight in them as in "the society, the spiritual presence, of the best and greatest of our race." Such will find at once a charm and consolation in this work, with its refined literary tone, and its finely-chosen quotations from the choice spirits of all ages who have written in the praise of books. Beyond this, however, the work has a distinct purpose as a practical guide to the best reading. This is, indeed, its most important feature; and for it the author possesses the best of qualifications in his long experience as a lover of books and director of reading. The work is compact, clearly arranged, and thoroughly practical in its aims and methods. It presents well-considered chapters on such vital topics as "The Choice of Books," "How to Read," "The Value and Use of Libraries," "Books for Every Scholar," "What Books Shall Young Folks Read?" "Hints on the Formation of School Libraries," and "The Practical Study of English Literature." The author's views and recommendations, eminently sound and judicious, are enriched and supplemented by citations from a wide range of able writers and instructors. The book gives some excellent courses of reading and schemes for practical study, which have been thoroughly tested, and are more exhaustive, especially as regards contemporaneous literature, than any similar lists that have been published. It is believed that the work will recommend itself to all sincere lovers of good reading, as one equally delightful and instructive. Mechanically, it has been issued with the greatest care, and will at once, in this regard, appeal successfully to the most fastidious taste. Besides the regular edition, the book is to receive the deserved complement of a large paper edition, very beautifully printed, limited to 350 copies, each copy numbered.

MR. RICHARD T. ELY'S "French and German Socialism in Modern Times" (Harpers) will serve as

a complement to Mr. Rae's "Contemporary Socialism," noticed in our last number. It is, as its name implies, a far more complete work; for Mr. Rae, treating of the socialism of our own day, makes no mention of Fourier, St. Simon, Proudhon, and Rodbertus; almost confines himself, indeed, to German writers. Mr. Ely's book contains sixteen chapters, the first eight of which are devoted to the French school, while the last eight treat of the German writers. Here he begins with Rodbertus, sometimes called "the Ricardo of Socialism," who, he is inclined to think, equalled Ricardo as a thinker. That Mr. Rae hardly mentions Rodbertus, while Mr. Ely only casually mentions Karl Marx, who forms the subject of an entire chapter in Mr. Rae's book, is due, perhaps, to the different points of view of the two writers. Mr. Rae's attention has been drawn strongly to the philosophy of the Young Hegelians as the theoretical source of Socialism; and for direct contemporary influence he saw that Marx and Lassalle had more weight than all others put together. Mr. Ely, on the other hand, in tracing the economic genesis of socialism, fixes upon Rodbertus — really a contemporary of Marx and Lassalle — as its intellectual founder. "All of the leading socialists of to-day," he says, "to whatever socialist group they may belong, have been influenced greatly by Rodbertus. An understanding of his theories renders it comparatively easy to understand Marx and Lassalle." (Page 169). The special value of Mr. Ely's treatise is that it approaches the subject from the economic point of view, and treats it by the historical method. It forms unquestionably the best introduction to the study of the subject.

JUDGE TOURGEE, in his "Appeal to Cæsar" (Fords, Howard & Hurlbert), presents another dissertation on the relations of the two races which form the population of the South. The nation, he argues, is responsible for the establishment of slavery in the South, for its emancipation during the war, and for the subsequent elevation of the negro to the rights of citizenship; is it not, therefore, responsible for the education of the illiterate masses into whose hands it thrust the ballot, in order to qualify them to exercise the privilege of suffrage intelligently and with safety to the Republic? In a series of tabulated statistics, drawn from the census by decades down to 1880, he shows that the colored race is increasing at a greater ratio than the white race in the South; that it already numbers one to every two of the white population, taking all the states together; that in eight of these states it averages 2.4 per cent less than one to one; that in three of the states it averages 3.7 per cent more than one to one; while by the increased migration of the whites, added to the greater reproductive power of the blacks, the disparity increases at an even more rapid rate. It is, therefore, only a question of time when the domination of the whites will be overcome by the now subject party, so far as can be done by the mere force of numbers. Against the possible evils of such a condition, the best safeguard is of course the extinction of illiteracy in the South. Judge Tourgee would have this done by means of schools founded and supported at the national expense. By private benevolence among Northern men, \$1,000,000 has been annually expended during

twenty years past for the maintenance of Southern schools. This sum, he estimates, should be increased to \$15,000,000 — just the amount which the North furnished each week for the cost of the late war. Private benevolence cannot raise the needed amount, nor can the impoverished South. It must come, he says, from the treasury of the nation.

THE arguments so forcibly presented by Judge Tourgee find but a poor supporter in Mr. J. Thomas Fortune, a colored man and ex-slave, who presents his views in a volume entitled "Black and White," published by the same firm. Mr. Fortune is confident of the future of the colored race. He makes no plea for national aid in education, but maintains that a people who could rise from utter indigence and illiteracy, not only unaided but while still oppressed worse than when in a condition of slavery, will ultimately surpass in wealth and intelligence their white masters. The blacks are even now, he declares, a totally different people from what they were at their emancipation. They have proved self-supporting under supreme disadvantages; they are gaining a monopoly of the trades and industries of the South; they are acquiring money and lands, and with these they will help themselves to power and education. They have been given their freedom after two hundred years of bondage, but they will recover the lost time and progress in the years to come, as the white race cannot, which has become enervated by subsisting for generations on the labors of the slave. It is cheering to get so hopeful a view as that presented by Mr. Fortune; and the book may be commended to Judge Tourgee and his readers.

THE latest volume of Philip Gilbert Hamerton's writings, "Human Intercourse," is just published by Roberts Brothers. The theme is one happily suited to this gifted author, who combines with his artistic and literary genius a wide knowledge of the world and a very deep sympathy with mankind. A few titles of the chapters will show the drift and important matter of the volume. "Of Passionate Love," "Companionship in Marriage," "Family Ties," "The Rights of the Guest," "The Death of Friendship," "Differences of Rank and Wealth," "The Obstacle of Religion," "Priests and Women," "Of Genteel Ignorance," "The Noble Bohemian," "Letters of Friendship," "Amusements." Those who have found a healthy stimulus and an invigorating enjoyment in "The Intellectual Life" will need no assurance concerning the attractiveness of this work, which may be regarded, in some sense, as its companion. The author's survey is wide, his observation acute and shrewd, and the temper in which he writes without a taint of cynicism. He gets at the vital things which signalize the intercourse of human beings and bear powerfully upon their interests and fortunes. The nice discrimination, clear insight, and beautiful candor with which the topics, even the most delicate ones, are treated, are a standing testimony to the writer's fine moral sense and literary art. It is a delightful book, marred by no unlovely prejudices, and rich in the reflections of a wise, courageous, and generous spirit, that illuminates while it charms. The volume is appropriately dedicated to Emerson, to whom Mr. Hamerton feels under special obligations for his valuable influence over him.

IN this era of "cheap and nasty" reprints of all kinds of books, it is a pleasure to commend publishers who are willing to risk so elegant an edition of a never very popular classic, as this of Bacon's "Essays and Wisdom of the Ancients" (Little, Brown & Co.) This edition, containing Montague's preface, Spiers's biographical notice, together with convenient notes and translations of the Latin quotations, is identical in matter with that copyrighted by its publishers so long ago as the year 1856. But the outward dress is very different, the page and print being much larger, and the press-work incomparably superior. It may be doubted whether so beautiful an edition of the essays has ever before been issued. Many who wince at beholding "the kings of modern thought" in the garb of charity boys, may strengthen their allegiance by here beholding "high-brow'd Verulam" in the robes of state of which in life he was over-fond. It is now agreed on all hands that, as Bacon has long been really known to most readers only through his essays, so these contain that quintessence of his mind destined alone to subsist in the wreck of reputations and the crash of philosophical systems. There is something pathetic in the reflection that the discursive rangings of that vast and restless intelligence should now be reduced to proportions so insignificant. But, if the essays are short and few in number, they can be the oftener read, and it is certain that their worldly wisdom comes home as pat as ever "to men's business and bosoms." And what uninspired prose work is there, of thrice the extent of this, in which there are anything like as many "jewels five words long"?

WE have heretofore expressed our satisfaction with the illustrated edition of standard English poets issued by Thos. Y. Crowell & Co.; and we are glad, after an inspection of recent additions to the series, to add emphasis to our approval. The volumes are of convenient form, being solidly-made small quartos, and, while inexpensive, are in all details of paper and typography a pleasing contrast to the ordinary "popular" edition of standard works. The illustrations, too, deserve especial commendation. They are not stale "picked-up" plates, thrown promiscuously in amongst the text, but new engravings, from designs by reputable artists, cut in wood by Mr. Andrew. The fresh and pleasing treatment of that hackneyed subject, "Norham Castle," in the cut that serves as frontispiece to the volume containing Scott's "Marmion," is a good example of the pictorial excellence of these volumes. The series as thus far issued comprises twenty volumes, representing some of the choicest treasures of English poetry. The same publishers issue, in a different form, the complete poems of George Eliot in a volume which should become the standard one with the admirers of this gifted writer. It is a quarto, larger than the volumes in the series just described, but of equal beauty of execution, and with illustrations representing the studies of Schell, Taylor, St. John Harper, and other artists. The engraving for this volume also is done by Mr. Andrew, and gives some of the best specimens of American wood-cutting.

THE little volume by M. M. Trumbull, "The American Lesson of the Free Trade Struggle in En-

gland" (Schumm & Simpson, Chicago), is an expansion of a still smaller work by the same author, published in 1882. The re-writing, it appears, was done chiefly for the purpose of showing that "the moral of the contest is as applicable to the United States to-day as it was to England forty years ago." The work is of course largely historical, but the spirit of the author is that of the advocate rather than the historian; the historical portions being accompanied by a running fire of comment and criticism upon the American system. His points are often well made, though the effect is somewhat weakened by an unfortunate tendency to apply strong terms, as "crocodile tears," "impudent hypocrisy," etc., to his opponents, who "whine like mendicants," and are "utterly besotted and selfish." This pugnacious spirit renders the book but little likely to win adherents from among the "mendicants" and "hypocrites" of the opposing faith; but those who do not mind hard names will find in it a very good and instructive outline of the free-trade history of England and its results.

MR. JUSTIN MCCARTHY has given us the first volume of what will undoubtedly be the most readable "History of the four Georges" (Harpers). It extends from the death of Queen Anne to 1729, two years after the death of George I. That it is lively and graphic will be readily believed, and Mr. McCarthy is too industrious and conscientious a writer to make an inaccurate book. He carries his liveliness too far, we think, in the titles of his chapters, which are descriptive, to be sure, but not in historical sense. How will the student who wishes to learn about Mar's rebellion, the Quadruple Alliance, and the condition of the Irish question, find his way in chapters with such headings as "The White Cockade," "After the Storm," "The Drapier's Letters," "Malice Domestic — Foreign Levy?" A table of contents, to be serviceable, should tell us what the chapter contains, and afford a guide, not merely to the reader, but to him who desires to consult. For the style of the book itself, we have nothing but praise. It is always entertaining, never undignified.

A SERIES of pleasant papers on natural history topics, contributed by Mr. Ernest Ingersoll to various scientific and literary periodicals, have been reproduced under the title of "Country Cousins." There are twenty-one articles in all, dealing with as many different subjects which the author has studied in the woods and fields, by the brook-side or the seashore. These are treated chiefly from the poetical or popular side, and yet always with a sure basis of fact, for the author is a thorough-going naturalist, pursuing his researches in a scholarly and painstaking manner. The publishers (Harper & Brothers) have issued the volume in handsome style, with an ornate cover and an abundance of graceful illustrations.

A CHARMING collection of stories for young people is Sherwood Bonner's "Suwanee River Tales" (Roberts). Grouped under three divisions—"Gran'-Mammy," "Four Sweet Girls of Dixie," "A Ring of Tales for Younger Folks,"—she has given us eighteen sketches of Southern life, graceful, carefully told, and interesting from beginning to end.

HOLIDAY PUBLICATIONS.

There is a noticeable and gratifying circumstance apparent in the more prominent and costly gift-books this year. They exhibit a marked improvement in their artistic properties upon the books of the same class in previous years. It is an encouraging fact, giving evidence of the progress of æsthetic culture among us, and inclosing a promise of its continued advance in the future. Artists, engravers, printers, publishers, will not be content to produce, a twelvemonth hence, books repeating the successes of the present hour. They must possess other and higher qualities still to satisfy the laudable ambition of their authors. The true art-spirit once aroused in a people like ours, it will strive and aspire while it exists, and its products of to-day, however meritorious and beautiful, will be but a foreshadowing of better, lovelier works to-morrow. Therefore, though we look with wondering dazzled eyes on the *volumes de luxe* of 1884, and find it difficult to imagine books of daintier form and comelier features, they will be sure to appear in 1885 with attractions deserving still warmer admiration.

The holiday literature of the year is honored by what is probably the finest art publication ever issued in this country, representing what is perhaps the most important contribution yet made by America to graphic art. No one can even glance over Elihu Vedder's illustrations of the "Rubáiyát" of Omar Khayyám without recognition of the fact that it is a work of extraordinary power, and without a feeling of simple amazement that it should have been in American art to produce so great a work. A collection like this—of fifty-six large full-page drawings, each one of which is an original production of creative genius, and deserves, or rather demands, long and attentive study for its full comprehension alone, to say nothing of due appreciation—is obviously not to be characterized in a page of criticism, nor is any permanent estimate of its exact value and artistic rank now to be made. It is not a work of the year, but of the age; and it can await the verdict of the age in confidence of worthy recognition. These "Rubáiyát" which Mr. Vedder has chosen to illustrate have been well known to lovers of English poetry for the past ten years, in the marvellous version made by the late Edward Fitzgerald. In them the twelfth century speaks with the accents of the nineteenth, and the Orient finds a voice to which the Occident lends no alien ear. This universality of thought and sympathy, whereby such distinctions of time and place are rendered meaningless, is the real secret and explanation of their immortal beauty, as far as beauty has any secret or needs any explanation. But the illustration of these verses was a far more difficult task than the illustration of any ordinary poem. They are filled with oriental imagery; but to have merely reproduced this imagery in graphic form would have been to add little to their meaning or their beauty. It is in depth of thought and intensity of human interest that their real power lies; and this called for a decorative treatment which should subordinate mere imagery as fully as the verses themselves. In doing this, the artist has been triumphantly successful, with rare restraint rejecting all the suggestions of poetic imagery not entirely consonant with the idea or the feeling when embodied in graphic form.

A striking instance of this is afforded by the illustration of the twelfth quatrain. The bold imagination of an inferior artist would have given us a literal picture of the scene; we think that even Gustave Doré would have done so; but Mr. Vedder's "Song in the Wilderness" is a more symbolical and a far nobler thing than any representation of the letter could have been. Here, and elsewhere throughout the work, the artist has shown a fine sense of the limitations imposed upon the provinces of poetry and painting, which would have won the warmest praise from the author of "Laocöon," while if the spirit of Lessing were come to earth again, and could examine this work, he would find in it a legitimate extension of the province of illustration of which he could hardly have dreamed in his day. We have already alluded to Doré, in this connection, and nothing could be more instructive than a detailed comparison between his illustrations of famous poems and the present work. We have no space for such a comparison, but it seems to be a just statement to say that what Doré has all his life tried and failed to accomplish is here successfully done. Doré's symbolism seems clumsy in comparison with Vedder's; his strained and overwrought pictures leave something of the effect of a nightmare, while those of Vedder, with no less feeling, no less terrible, if need be, impress the mind, with their simple beauty and calm grandeur, as a peaceful dream. Most notable of all, Doré's illustrations of Dante, or of Milton, do not belong to the poem; they are something apart from it; often they detract from our enjoyment of it, so dissonant or so inadequate they are. But Mr. Vedder, with a poem as difficult, to say the least, has made drawings which are in complete harmony with his subject, and uniformly add to our appreciation and enjoyment of the verse. Those who have once examined this work will ever thereafter find it difficult to think of the verses without calling to mind the illustrations, so fully are they conceived in the same spirit. While nothing of Doré's affords any true parallel to this work, its analogy with much of the work of Rossetti is very real. With both artists the human figure is supreme—both know just how far to carry their symbolism—both are inspired by a severe simplicity of aim—both are inclined to mysticism, and the work of both is intensely intellectual in quality. But comparison and analogies are of little value by the side of actual study. With all its range, this grandly imaginative work is singularly even in execution. There are no poor designs in the volume, nor may any serious technical charge be brought against it. Thoroughly admirable it is in drawing, in tone, in management of light and shade, in arrangement and symbolism, in harmony and fitness. And the many who have long cherished the poem itself will feel that no worthier subject could have been chosen for such illustration, will rejoice that its beauty of song has been wedded with such beauty of design. The genius of poetry and the genius of painting are here indissolubly bound together in a union of spirit such as art has rarely known.

Students of art, of history, and of archæology have all a treat in the work on "Cathedral Cities, Ely and Norwich" (Macmillan & Co). A series of pictures drawn and etched by Robert Farren consti-

tute the chief substance of the volume; yet the introduction, in which Edward A. Freeman descants learnedly on the origin, structure, and architectural features of the two grand old minsters, supplies no inconsiderable part of the marrow of the work. Mr. Farren devotes nineteen etchings to subjects in and about Ely Cathedral, and sixteen to themes connected with the church at Norwich. The entire views commend themselves to favor by their picturesque beauty, apart from their great artistic merits. Mr. Farren is occupied with the poetry and the sublimity in landscape and architecture, and aims to reproduce these in his drawings. It is not feats of dexterity, achievements in *technique*, that he desires to perform for the applause of experts in the same field. He addresses himself to an intelligent, yet unpretending, and, in an artistic sense, unschooled audience, and makes a simple appeal to their understanding of what is genuinely and lastingly pleasing. His attempt is successful. His sketches strike us first as pictures, not as merely etchings. They teem with delightful incident carefully wrought out. It is only after we have studied them for pure enjoyment that we turn to an examination of the particular mode and instrument by which they have been produced. Yet here the artist leaves no opportunity for doubt. The drawings plainly declare that they have been done with the needle; but in order to tell this there has been no resort to the clap-trap or make-shift of scrawls and scratches. There are charming landscapes and street scenes, forming distinct views of the old minsters; yet the glimpses of various portions of the noble church interiors are, on the whole, most imposing. Immense work has been lavished on some of the plates—as Nos. 7, 14, 18; but with an effect that is a due reward for the pains.

A new series of etchings by Robert Farren, from the same publishers, furnish views of "The Battle Ground of the Eights," on the Thames, the Isis, and the Cam. There are ten plates, presenting scenes of quiet beauty delineated with the delicacy and fidelity marking Mr. Farren's work. Each in turn seems more interesting than the last, when looking them through, and all bear searching and repeated examination. "Charon's Ferry" is an exquisite drawing. The flood of light just above the horizon and the trees on the right of the picture are finely managed. The reflections in the water in "Ifley Mill" are excellently rendered. "The Barges" is another lovely plate, full of sunshine and of peace, and yet there is vigorous action in the moving figures, while all the objects in the foreground and middle distance are carefully defined. "Chiswich" likewise bespeaks a word of praise; and also the fragment on the title-page, with aquatic plants and a swallow skimming the water. The miniature drawings on the margins of the plates are dainty bits, executed with exceeding finish. In this, as in his etchings of "Ely and Norwich," Mr. Farren evinces a consummate command of the needle and an admirable courage in the performance of honest hard work.

A fair opinion of the success which American artists have obtained in the use of the etching needle may be gained from an examination of the ten plates brought together under the title of "Some Modern Etchings" (White, Stokes, & Allen). The art is in its infancy in this country, it being less than ten years since the first coöperative efforts in its

pursuit were begun. The New York Etching Club was organized in 1878, and the Philadelphia Society of Etchers in 1882. But the enthusiasm has spread rapidly, for none of the linear arts is more fascinating. There is a vivacity, a freedom, and a variety in etching which attract the outside world the same as the professional painter. It quickly wins upon those who observe or practice it. The plates in the collection under notice are the work of our younger artists,—in two instances, of women. Finished drawings, such as are produced by the veteran etchers of France or England, could not be expected from these comparative novices; yet the sketches are interesting and instructive. The author of the text accompanying the plates—Mr. J. R. W. Hitchcock—is as candid as kindly in his remarks upon the several works, and lends aid to a proper appreciation of them which the artist as well as the observer must be grateful for.

The interest of the volume containing examples of the work of "French Etchers" (Dodd, Mead & Co.) centres in the descriptive text almost as emphatically as in the plates themselves. There are twenty of the latter, by as many different artists of renown, including Corot, Jacquemart, Daubigny, Martial, Nehlig, and Appian. They are all characteristic specimens, as may be supposed, of the style and skill of their respective authors, and therefore possess an unquestioned artistic value. A portion of them would to the uneducated eye appear to be of dubious importance; as, to cite a single example, the sketch by Corot—who, by the way, produced in all only five etchings. But M. Roger Riordon, the author of the text, and himself an expert etcher, comes to the rescue, and, explaining the distinctive qualities of each plate, points out its merits, lets light in upon its meaning, and solves whatever enigma it might have at first presented. Thus his descriptions are so many lessons in the processes and significance of etching, and are a grateful assistance to an understanding of the various examples. It will not be disputed that the noblest plate in the collection is the "Wood of Pierrefonds," by Martial. It is a magnificent work, revealing a master-hand in every one of its manifold details. One need not look here to M. Riordon for evidence of the "enormous skill" of the etcher, or of his unrivalled capacity to surmount all difficulties in sketching on copper. Martial's plate alone is worth the cost of the volume, and deserves to be framed and hung on the wall. But there are many others, uniting unmistakably merit with beauty—as "After Rain," by Chauvel; "Rose-tree Street, Montmartre," by Beauverie; "Fishing Vessels," by Appian; "Quarrel at a Wine-Shop," by Nehlig. But anyone with a feeling for art and some slight acquaintance with it, will discern the worth of these etchings without other aid than M. Riordon affords.

There is perhaps no work among the classics of English literature which lends itself more flexibly to the light and polished pleasantry of a Parisian illustrator than the "Sentimental Journey" of Laurence Sterne. The work is purely *à la Française* in style and essence. Its soap-bubble airiness and brilliancy, its shallow pretense of feeling, its coquetry with trifling incidents, its simpering complacency, and its indulgence in subtle and lewd insinuation, identify it with the French rather than the English

school of manners even in the seventeenth century. In every page is mirrored the bowing, smirking, mocking Frenchman, full of capers, shrugs, and gestures, which speak more freely and penetratingly than words could do. It is the figure of Sterne himself, who, born of the Celtish stock, inclined more to the *esprit* of his ancestry in Gaul than in Ireland. But, such as it is, the odd, rambling, elusive, bewitching narrative is transformed into a glittering mosaic by the clever pencil of M. Maurice Leloir, who has inserted over two hundred drawings in the text, and interleaved it with twelve full-page illustrations. Nothing could be more neatly or playfully expressive than these sketches, which are radiant with spirit and humor. They are the delightful recreations of an artist who to a perfectly trained hand joins an active and fertile imagination. The engravers have not been less skilful than the artist, and their product is the perfection of graphic art. All the external features of the volume are characterized by good taste. The illustrations were first brought out with a French translation of the work, issued in Paris; and now they accompany the English text, in beautiful quarto volumes, of which two editions are published in America—one by Lippincott & Co. and one by J. W. Bouton.

The twelve "Selected Pictures from the Book of Gold" of Victor Hugo are gems of art in a casket of pearl. The pictures are the work of French artists, and are printed from the original blocks engraved in Paris. When it is added that they are examples of the best workmanship of which France can boast, there is nothing left to say. It would seem that in respect of skilful manipulation, art can no further go. Take the first two pictures, for example, by Charles Landelle. We have never seen more delicate drawing more perfectly reproduced. Not a mark of the pencil or the burin is visible even under the magnifying glass. The second picture, "Written Under a Crucifix," is a marvellous production, considered merely from a mechanical point of view. The figure stands out like a statue, and the management of the light is no less wonderful. The remaining pictures are likewise masterpieces in design and execution. All are figure-pieces save one, "Winged Things," by H. Giacomelli, a charming composition in which birds afford the spark of animated nature. The "Lullaby," by Barrias, is a bit of tender sentiment, as is also "The Children in the Library," by Adrien Marie. But there is not space to enumerate the whole series. They have but to come under the eye to secure each in succession its meed of admiration. The pictures are accompanied with explanatory text taken from the writings of Victor Hugo, and translated by William Shepard. The publishers (Lippincott & Co.) have given the work a chaste and artistic setting.

A portfolio containing a half-dozen "Character Sketches from Dickens," reproduced in photogravure from original drawings by Frederick Barnard, is put upon the market at this appropriate season by Cassell & Co. It is a gift to be prized by any lover of fine art. The subjects of the series are "The Two Wellers," "Caleb Plummer and His Blind Daughter," "Mr. Pecksniff," "Mr. Peggotty," "Little Nell and Her Grandfather," and "Rogue Riderhood." The characters are very diverse, as the enumeration declares; but one is not more accurate

in its interpretation of Dickens than another. All are strikingly true to the pictures the great novelist has traced on his pages. The sad, set face of Peggotty, the dignity of his bearing and kindness of his heart, as indicated in the hand laid in blessing on a little child's head, realize the vision we have all had in our minds of him who in his humble station was as veritably one of nature's noblemen as the highest lord in the land. Little Nell, with hands clinging to her grandfather, as, seated by him on a little knoll and looking back upon London, she murmurs involuntarily her morning's prayer for protection, is a most satisfactory reproduction of the innocent and gentle maiden whose pathetic life and death everyone has wept over. "The Two Wellers" are capital representations of both father and son. The honest, burly figure of the one, and the trig, showy make-up of the other, are faithful in every detail. The scene presenting "Caleb Plummer and His Blind Daughter" is unspeakably touching. With clasped hands and upturned face the blind girl is saying, "I see you, father, as plainly as if I had the eyes which I never want when I am with you." Mr. Pecksniff and Rogue Riderhood are not agreeable personages to contemplate, yet we must acknowledge that the artist has skilfully repeated the creations of Dickens. The photogravures are clear in the minutest particular, and have the delicacy of steel engravings.

Readers are sure of something choice and fine when Philip Gilbert Hamerton prepares a book for their delectation. It is invariably a serious, able, thorough, and entertaining essay on some subject of curious and profitable interest. His "Paris in Old and Present Times" but strengthens the ground of this confidence. Its scope is not broad, but within its limits the research it comprises has been surprising and is trustworthy. Its motive is a historical and architectural review of a few of the most characteristic edifices and structures in Paris, such as Notre Dame, the Sainte Chapelle, the Tuilleries, Luxembourg, Pantheon, and Invalides, together with some of the principal parks, gardens, and streets of the city. As a proper prelude to the consideration of these separate features of the present capital, there is a chapter on the old Gallo-Roman city of Lutetia, which occupied the site of Paris when the great Empire, from its central seat on the Tiber, sent out its legions and established its colonies in all parts of the known world. Mr. Hamerton traces from this early foundation the gradual transformation in its topography and architecture which the city on the Seine has undergone, thus giving a clear and firm idea of the process of its evolution—of its being, in fact, a growth proceeding through ages and conforming to the necessities of varying and successive situations, rather than a creation of any one century or era. Intermingled with this archæological study are a multitude of critical reflections on the artistic values of the great structures of Paris, not only as they now stand, but as they have appeared in other and earlier forms and phases in past times. It is needless to say that such a dissertation from one of the most scholarly art-writers in the English tongue is of varied and sterling worth. A series of splendid etchings and of wood-cuts of the first rank embellish the work, which is presented to the American public by Roberts Brothers.

It comes very near to a personal interview with the author of "John Halifax, Gentleman," to read her record of "An Unsentimental Journey through Cornwall" (Macmillan & Co.). The writer speaks with almost the freedom and frankness used in the intercourse between friends, revealing at every step and turn her tastes and feelings and her physical peculiarities. She tells unhesitatingly and often that she is no longer young, nor lithe and active; that she must ride while others walk, or sit and wait while they scramble over rough and picturesque places. But she also shows, indirectly yet surely, that she retains cheerful and placid spirits, and a fresh, tender, sympathetic heart. Her reflections, constantly accompanying her descriptions, somehow impress one sadly, despite her undoubtedly brave and philosophic disposition. There is an undercurrent in her nature, solemn and wistful, as in all thoughtful persons who have aspired beyond the possibilities to be attained in this world. The journey through Cornwall was performed by Mrs. Muloch-Craik in company with two young girls—her "chickens," as she calls them,—and was concluded in the space of fifteen days. It is narrated in a chatty, colloquial style—much, as we have said, as one friend would talk of it to another. This confiding manner adds to the sketch a precious quality, like that of a peculiar and private communication, and gives it an importance which otherwise it would not have. The illustrations, by C. Napier Hemy, include some noble coast views and fine delineations of humble Cornish life.

In certain respects—as in fineness of line, representation of texture, effects of light and shade, and softness of tone—American engravers have touched high-water mark in the illustrations of Mr. Roe's "Nature's Serial Story." The work passed through "Harper's Magazine" originally, where the prodigality and beauty of its illustrations excited the admiration of a host of readers. The story is one abounding in opportunities for pictorial embellishment, which have been felicitously improved by the two designers, Hamilton Gibson and F. Dielman. Nothing can exceed the grace of Mr. Gibson's floral pieces—as witness "Among the Roses," page 237, "The Bee Harvest," page 217, and a multitude of examples of similar quality. Color could scarcely add to the charm of such work, in which the art of the designer and the engraver are alike masterly. In landscape, too, Mr. Gibson is often most effective. As specimens of special merits, "The Sugar Bush," page 156, and "A Prospective Christmas Dinner," page 423, may be cited; and here, as elsewhere, the engraver is not to be forgotten, for to his skilled hand the pictures owe quite as much as to the invention of the illustrator. Mr. Dielman, to whom the figure pieces are to be credited, has produced a series of unusually pleasing compositions. In the portrait of Amy he has created an ideal of girlish loveliness. Unfortunately, his last picture, which should be the best, is the poorest; a little awkwardness in the attitude of the male figure, and a defect in Amy's face, marring the impression. To mention one more error in Mr. Dielman's work, the calf in the piece on page 187 is absurdly small. Despite all imperfections which the critic may find in the book, it is one which publishers, artists, and engravers may regard with honorable pride.

Although Mr. George H. Boughton's account of his "Sketching Rambles in Holland" (Harpers) appears among the holiday books of this year, it is not a work limited in interest to any particular time or season. It has genuine and distinctive merit which gives it a lasting value. It is not necessary to state to the intelligent reader that Mr. Boughton is one of the first painters in England to-day; that he has been claimed by America as one of her sons, because he was for some years during his youth and early manhood a resident of Albany, N. Y.; and, finally, that after a term of study in Paris he returned to his native country, where he has since pursued his art with distinguished success. Every lover of painting is familiar at least with copies of Mr. Boughton's most admired essays on canvas; but this history of an artist's tour in Holland is his first venture in the literary field. By what accident he happened, in the present case, to take up the unaccustomed pen along with the tried pencil, is related with mingled humor and modesty in the remarks by which he introduces himself to the public as an author. But his book is its own excuse for being. It is an exquisite production, both from a literary and artistic point of view. Dates are withheld from the narrative, but they would be wholly superfluous; it is a matter of indifference when Mr. Boughton visited the land of Cuyp and Ruysdael. His sole aim was to give his impressions of a country which, wearisomely level and monotonous to the ordinary eye, offers wonders of strange and picturesque beauty to the painter's vision. In a delightfully free, merry, colloquial style, Mr. Boughton records those incidents of his search after artistic material which were most fortunate and therefore stamped themselves deepest on his mind. As a narrator he is singularly happy, revealing a faculty which is only inferior to his talent as an artist. When to this charm of prose description is added a fine power of pictorial illustration, we have a rare product indeed. The companion and assistant of Mr. Boughton in a part of his "Sketching Rambles" was Mr. E. A. Abbey, who contributes a considerable number of drawings to the elucidation of the text. The sketches of both artists have been reproduced by skilled engravers whose work is of the very best quality; while the publishers have not been behindhand in the part devolving on them.

The volume of "Illustrated Poems of Oliver Wendell Holmes" exhibits, in every detail falling within the province of printer and binder, the refined taste and careful execution characteristic of the best productions of the Riverside Press. The cover is handsome, the paper is smooth and heavy, and the letter-press is beautiful. The selection, consisting of about thirty poems, is also satisfactory. But the illustrations—which are really the chief feature of a holiday book—are a disappointment. As a whole, they are weak; while in certain instances they are unpardonably faulty. What sort of formations, for instance, are those rising vertically in the landscape on page 21? It is to be presumed they are intended for trees; but they look quite as much like rocks or icebergs. On the following page there is wretched drawing in the picture of Mary. Compare the hands—to speak of nothing else; are they mates? Any one would take the willow tree, in the cut on page 85, for a fountain, at first glance. The drooping sprays of the willow branch, even, in stillness, describe

graceful curves. They do not drop in unbroken perpendicular lines, like streams of water in a sheer fall. The tail-piece on page 47 is good, strong work. Some other minor cuts are well done. The marines, among the larger engravings, bear criticism better than the figure pieces; but our artists and engravers should represent themselves more worthily in one of the most prominent books of the season. An etching after the well-known portrait of Holmes forms the frontispiece to the volume.

The contents of an artist's portfolio, combining lovely bits from nature, wreaths and clumps of flowers, branches laden with leaves, and fragments of landscape, have been bound together in a volume entitled "One Year's Sketch Book" (Lee & Shepard). The drawings illustrate the march of the seasons with objects and scenes appropriate to each. They are associated with scraps from the poets, selected with discrimination, and are prefaced with an introduction, which, in the language of prose, is yet infused with deep poetic feeling. The whole is the work of Miss Irene E. Jerome, a young artist of marked promise. The sketches reveal a sensitive appreciation of the beauties of nature, and an apprehension of the qualities in which that beauty exists. They exhibit, too, a nice tact in the representation of the artlessness, simplicity, and spontaneousness of nature. It is a good deal to have created a book with such charming characteristics; but we shall look for work from the same hand of a still higher order. The engraving of the illustrations, entrusted to George T. Andrew, is of the best quality produced in America. The other accessories of the book are equally admirable.

It was a happy thought which suggested to Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. the passage descriptive of "The Seven Ages of Man," from Shakespeare's "As You Like It," as the text for an illustrated holiday-book; and they have embodied the thought in a volume which in all mechanical details is a praiseworthy production. Not so much can be said of the illustrators, on whom in this case the burden of creating a *chef d'œuvre* reposed. In the first illustration, Mr. F. S. Church treats us to the extraordinary conceit of a nurse with a baby in her arms balancing herself on a slender branch of some twining vine suspended by invisible supports just under the moon. Imagine the frantic spasms of a mother who should discover the guardian of her infant child practicing such insane gymnastics while in care of her babe! The portrayal of the schoolboy, by Mr. Harper, may be well enough of itself, but it has nothing to do with the text. Mr. Hovenden has kept to the lines in his interpretation, and perhaps the realism of a homely-faced lover is to be commended. The scene in which Mr. Gaul attempts to depict a soldier needs explanatory notes by the artist. Messrs. Frost, Smedley and Shirlaw have been more successful in their illustrations. The composition of Mr. Smedley is natural and interesting. That by Mr. Shirlaw is liable to the criticism of being over-dramatic; it recalls the image of mad king Lear. The "artist's edition" of this work is a folio in size, with beautiful ornate type, printed on sumptuous paper, and illustrated with photogravures from original paintings. A smaller and plainer edition, illustrated with engravings, is a square duodecimo in form.

Wordsworth's "Ode on the Intimations of Immortality" is a poem which the illustrator cannot touch without profaning it. Coleridge expressed the feeling of the most reverent minds when he said of it:

"O lyric song, there will be few, think I,
Who may thy import understand aright;
Thou art for them so arduous and so high!"

The poem is an attempt to utter the unutterable; to put in words thoughts and visions which transcend the bounds of this universe and of our present life. The imagination can only by its utmost strain realize the shadowy and supernal ideas it suggests. How futile, then, must be any endeavor to set forth these phantom-like conceptions in concrete forms! The artists who have undertaken to illuminate the poem in the edition published by D. Lothrop & Co. have limited their efforts to the lines suggesting merely material incidents; and these, in comparison with the sublime tenor of the ode, are puerile and impertinent. To say nothing more severe, they are out of place in connection with this great poem.

There is real utility in the plan of "The Guest-Book," which will ensure it a general recognition. It is designed as a repository of thoughts registered by the honored guests of an individual or household in memory of the entertainment they have enjoyed. Its blank pages offer room for graceful tributes to a host in the record of happy moments spent in his company. An incident, a compliment, a sketch, an autograph, will serve to recall the whole history of such occasions, and convey the gratitude of friends who have partaken of generous hospitality. The Guest-Book is prepared by Annie F. Cox, who is also the designer of the illustrations which adorn the elegant holiday edition published by Lee & Shepard. The book is a long duodecimo in form, and is made of rich, heavy paper, bound in cloth, with design stamped in gilt and colors. The text consists of mottoes chosen from various authors, and printed on every other page in ornamental type with illuminated capitals. The frontispiece is an exquisite specimen of chromo-lithography, representing a blazing hearth enwreathed with autumn leaves. The same composition in a different setting closes the volume. In all the details of conception and execution, the book is a delight to the eye and the mind.

Uniform with the volume described above, the same publishers issue "The Baby's Kingdom," by Annie F. Cox, a book as unique and beautiful in design as the former one. This last is for the use of mothers who are wise enough to write out the story of their children's lives as they are lived from day to day. Again there are presented blank leaves for the record of dates and events of leading importance in the baby's history, which cannot be trusted safely to the memory, but which are of lasting interest to those nearest related to the little one, and therefore deserve chronicling. There are suitable mottoes on alternate leaves, with handsome letter-press, illuminated capitals, and graceful pictorial embellishments. The book is a treasure for a loving mother, and a testimonial of the original and versatile genius of the author. Like the previous volume, it is put up in a handsome box, intended as its permanent resting place.

A beautiful gift-book is that in which the inspiring anthem, "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing," by

the Rev. Charles Wesley, is treated with illustrations from the old masters. The lyric contains twenty-four stanzas, which are printed in couplets on the left-hand pages of the volume, while on the opposite side an exquisitely executed engraving, appropriate to their theme, faces them. In this order a succession of Madonnas, heads of the Christ-child, angels, cherubs, and devout personages associated in the sacred story with the advent of the Savior, are presented, each being chosen from some masterpiece of the mediæval or modern painters. The most cherished portraits of the Mother and Child, by Raphael, Correggio, Murillo, and Carlo Dolce, are included in the collection, with the "Chorister Boys" by Anderson, the scene in "Bethlehem" by Dobson, the "Easter Morning" by Plackhorst, etc. The engraving of these pieces has been done under the supervision of George T. Andrew, and is in every instance good. The book is from the press of E. P. Dutton & Co.

"The Ruskin Birthday Book" has been compiled with exceeding care and good taste. The selections which fill the left-hand pages, marking each day of the year, are by far the choicest that have been gathered into any compilation from this author. The entire volume of Mr. Ruskin's writings has been searched for them, and the result is a collection of lofty and eloquent thoughts, which are grandly impressive and uplifting. A fine steel engraving, facing the title-page, shows a likeness of Ruskin which is quite different from the one by which Americans have hitherto known him. The editors of the book shelter themselves under the initials M. A. B. and J. A.; but to the publishers (John Wiley & Sons) we may express open praise for the chaste style in which they have presented the volume.

Among the myriad volumes dressed in holiday attire is one of compact yet bulky form, comprising biographical sketches of "Our Great Benefactors," or, in more explicit words, of men and women who have aided in the progress of mankind by efficient service in the domain of letters, of the arts, of science, of commerce, of industry, or of philanthropy. Nearly a hundred different characters are outlined in the work, which may be called a portrait-gallery of eminent persons. The sketches are brief, and, though the product of many writers, have a uniform stamp of propriety and good sense, which may be credited to the editor, Mr. Samuel Adams Drake. Each article is accompanied with a full page illustration, in which a likeness of the subject is surrounded by emblematic objects and scenes. The engraving is without pretense, yet adds interest to the book. (Roberts Brothers.)

Of the publications of Lee & Shepard, adorned with colored illustrations, "My Lady's Casket," illustrated by Eleanor W. Talbot, bears off the palm. The motive of the work is to delineate, under the title of jewels and flowers, the moral graces which most enhance the charms of womanhood. The separate appurtenances of a lady's toilet are made the subjects of a series of pictures, in which the effects of graceful arrangement and exquisite color are charmingly blended. The significance given to the pictures by the accompanying text lifts them up to a moral plane, and endows each with the eloquence of a sermon. It is a peculiar triumph to have accomplished this, and it proves

that Miss Talbot sees more in her art than the ability to please; that it has a higher province—to instruct. The laying on of the colors in the drawings, the work of the printer, has been exquisitely done.

Miss Susie Barstow Skelding contributes to the holiday list a volume inclosing upwards of forty poems from various authors, interspersed with a dozen flower-pieces drawn by herself and printed in colors. The poems are all descriptive of the denizens of the floral kingdom. A few of their writers are of English birth, but the greater number are singers of our own land. The illustrations are prettily designed, and in several instances present, as a pleasing adjunct, a scroll containing a fac-simile of the manuscript of one of our noted poets. The book bears the title of "Flowers from Garden and Glade," and is published by White, Stokes, & Allen.

Miss Clarkson's "Violets Among the Lilies" (E. P. Dutton & Co.) is a sequel to "Violets with Eyes of Blue" and "The Gathering of the Lilies," by the same author; and is like—too like—the previous works in character. People tire of annual pictures of lilies and violets, unless there is some decidedly fresh grace distinguishing each reproduction. There are some pleasing designs in this last collection; but let us have something entirely new in Miss Clarkson's next holiday volume.

Bishop Heber's stirring missionary hymn, "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," which was struck off at a single sitting, is a succession of graphic and majestic pictures. These have been reproduced pictorially, and in the main acceptably, by the artists Thomas Gulfoye and Edmund H. Garrett; while their work has in turn been skilfully rendered by the engraver. Text and illustrations are tastefully published by Lee & Shepard, and inclosed in pretty fringe-bordered covers.

Bound volumes of the principal illustrated magazines have come to occupy a regular and conspicuous place among holiday books. Indeed, it may be said of several of them that, taking into account their low price and substantial contents, they are probably unsurpassed in attractiveness for buyers who would get the most for their money. No such work as Cassell's "Magazine of Art," for instance, with its six hundred large quarto pages, its five hundred engravings, and its handsome paper and binding, could, if prepared as an independent book, be afforded at the very low price of five dollars; nor could the yearly accretion of the "Century Magazine," with its nearly two thousand pages and more than six hundred illustrations, be sold in two handsomely bound volumes at three dollars each; nor Macmillan's "English Illustrated Magazine," with nearly eight hundred profusely-illustrated pages, at two dollars and a half for the well-bound volume. Such cheapness is possible only to periodicals, which thus find a new market beyond their original form. Of the work first mentioned—the "Magazine of Art,"—it may be said that while it has many pictures of high merit, it is largely popular in aim, occupying, as a magazine, about the same relation to technical art that the "Popular Science Monthly" does to technical science. It has, however, nothing cheap or mean about it, either in matter or illustrations. The circulation of the monthly issues of this magazine will act as a potent factor in the art edu-

cation of the people; while the possession of a bound volume is something that any household may prize. The "Century" is too familiar to our readers to need any detailed mention here. Anyone so unfortunate as not to possess the monthly issues of this magazine should make haste to procure these handsome volumes. They are rich alike in literary and artistic features. The printing of the illustrations in the "Century" is always conspicuously good; but the mechanical beauty of the bound volumes is slightly marred by the use of two grades of paper—one for the illustrated sheets, and a poorer quality for the letter-press: a defect which is not so noticeable in the periodical issues.

Of Calendars—which have become a standard and graceful feature of Holiday publications—there is this year a very pretty collection, showing, on the whole, an artistic improvement over similar productions of other seasons. The newest and brightest of all is the Holmes Calendar—the first with which that genial poet has been honored. The artist, Miss Dora Wheeler, has succeeded well in giving her design a light and buoyant tone, as befits an author in whose pages are so few sombre tints. The central feature is a portrait of Dr. Holmes, surrounded by a group of joyous maidens who are decorating it with rose-garlands. The effect, with the delicate blendings of color and gilt illumination, is highly pleasing and artistic. New Emerson, Longfellow, and Whittier Calendars are issued for 1885, with fresh designs and selections, all in excellent taste and rich artistic execution. The above are published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.—A "Ruskin Time and Tide" (John Wiley & Sons) is a calendar of a somewhat novel form, consisting of a series of cards, bound between illuminated paper covers, each left-hand page containing a monthly calendar, and the right-hand page a suitable extract from Ruskin,—extracts and calendars being framed in different designs in colors. The effect as a whole is good, though we scarcely think Ruskin would approve some of the coloring in the work. Besides these calendars, there is Marion Harland's "Common-sense Household Calendar" (Scribners), giving a portrait of the author, and matter adapted chiefly to the daily needs of housekeepers; the "George Macdonald Calendar" (White, Stokes & Allen), in the ordinary card-board form, with a portrait of Macdonald and a tablet of extracts from his writings, one for each day in the year; the "Crescent Calendar," by the same publishers,—a series of illuminated leaves, one for each month, cut into the form of a star and crescent, and tied with ribbon; and "Cupid's Calendar" (Estes & Lauriat), a heart-shaped novelty, with quotations from love-literature, one for each day in the year, the whole being printed in colors and gathered between lithographed covers, designed by Walter Satterlee.

BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

The very first picture on the first page of Mr. Hoppin's story of "Two Compton Boys" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) although it is a small one—the mere setting out of a capital letter—is a guaranty of the excellence of the illustrations throughout the vol-

ume. An artist who can put so much life into his figures, making every stroke tell, or talk, so to speak, has a fund of power which may be relied upon for any draft in the way of entertainment. Mr. Hoppin is as sportive as he is spirited in his drawings, and fun and jollity sparkle in their every feature and contour. The Compton Boys, one white and the other black, are true flesh and blood creations, and interest us from beginning to end in their scrapes and adventures. They are good boys, moreover, despite their mad-cap spirits and exhaustless love of diversion; and it follows rationally and wholesomely that they should grow into noble manly men. There is pleasure and profit in reading their history, and happy will be the child who finds the book among his gifts on Christmas morning.

Mr. Thomas W. Knox is well known to the boy-world as the author of engaging narratives of travel in various parts of the globe, which are to be looked for annually about holiday time. This year he brings forth an account of "The Voyage of the Vivian to the North Pole and Beyond" (Harpers). It is a handsome volume, with a gay binding, a colored frontispiece, and an abundance of good woodcuts. This is an opportune moment for the description of an Arctic voyage, when the tragedies of the "Jeanette" and the Greeley expedition are fresh in people's minds. Mr. Knox crowns with success the attempts of the "Vivian" to solve the mystery of the north polar seas, and it is likely that only in fictions like his will the effort be accomplished. But there is much to be learned from his story, which is founded for the most part on incidents that have actually occurred in the experience of Arctic explorers.

Nathaniel Hawthorne's "Wonder Book for Boys and Girls" is reissued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. in an extremely rich and tasteful style. The heavy bevel-edged covers are handsomely decorated, and the paper and print are such as to gratify the most fastidious demand. The illustrations, by F. S. Church, are in harmony with the text and often felicitous in conception. Still, they lack the strength to convey striking impressions, and are rather barren of thought. It is as though the artist considered it not worth his while to task himself in this sort of work, and was contented not to carry it carefully to any nice degree of finish. There is a pleasing grace in the outline and pose of such figures as those on pages 35, 65, and 71, but there is no apparent excuse for the indefinite and confused lines in the illustrations, for example, on pages 17, 21, 29, and 79. Such pictures do no honor to the artist, and afford little comfort to the observer.

What miracles can be wrought with a fertile pen and pencil in the elaboration and embellishment of a given text is shown in the juvenile containing "Selections from Æsop's Fables," versified by Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, illustrated by E. H. Garrett, F. H. Lungren, F. Childe Hassam, and published by D. Lothrop & Co. The standard translation from the original Greek is given first, following it the rhymed version of Mrs. Bates, which, adhering to the outline of Æsop's tale, fills it in with a wonderful amount of ingenious detail. This magnified story forms the basis for the embroidery of the designer, whose humorous and whimsical conceits are as

thickset as the stitches in a pattern of Kensington needlework. They frame the text with borders of varied shape and size, fill the spaces between the stanzas, and crowd even among the lines. Sometimes they actually smother the text with their redundant fancies. It is an overflowing of fantastic imagery without parallel in any child's book of the season; yet, although so abundant, the illustrations are not feeble or far-fetched. They afford genuine entertainment, and a vast amount of it. A single page is a prolonged and amusing study.

A sample of the commendable work which is being done in providing valuable literature for the young is shown in "Our Young Folks' Josephus," a simplified version of the Jewish historian, written by William Shepard, and published by J. B. Lippincott & Co. The book comprises a brief life of Josephus, a chronological table of the leading events in Jewish history from 2078 B.C. to 70 A.D., and the substance of the two works of Josephus, "The Antiquity of the Jews" and "The Jewish Wars." Mr. Shepard has reproduced the narrative of the Jewish writer in a captivating form. His style is a model of perspicuity and compression, and will be apt to enchain the reader by its charm alone. A number of illustrations after Doré are scattered through the text.

Uniform with the "Plutarch for Boys and Girls," a book which met with general approval at the time of its publication, there now appears "Herodotus for Boys and Girls," prepared by the same editor, Prof. John S. White, and published by G. P. Putnam's Sons. This second volume has all the merits of the first. It presents the immortal work of "the father of history" in a manner agreeable and inviting to young readers. Parts and passages which might prove tedious or unsuited to the more refined delicacy of the modern taste have been omitted; but otherwise the story of the war between the Greeks and Persians, which Herodotus related with so much vividness and circumstantiality, has been repeated with faithful adherence to the author. As the editor states in his introduction, he has allowed Herodotus to speak in his own words; and the boy or girl who will follow him to the end can hardly fail to like him. The book is embellished with beautiful engravings, and in all details is tastefully presented.

Drake's "Indian History for Young Folks" (Harpers) has an attractive exterior. The cover is peculiarly pleasing in design; print and paper leave nothing to be desired; and there is a wealth of illustration lavished in the interpretation of the text. The only fault to be found is with the author, who has not performed his part as acceptably as it might be done. He has not learned the art of writing for young folks as though he were face to face with them and as fresh in spirit as they are. In truth, he is a little more stately and stiff in his manner than grown folks would find to their liking. However, the motive of the book is admirable. A history of our aborigines furnishes valuable knowledge for Americans, young or old, and those who read the present work will derive instruction from it.

"The Last Fairy Tales," by the lamented Edward Laboulaye, have been rendered into English by Miss Mary L. Booth, and published by Harper Brothers. They are a precious legacy to the young, for

there was no more gifted rehearser of the legends and myths of all nations than this eminent French scholar and statesman, who amused his leisure by putting into new and finished forms surviving fragments of primitive folk-lore. It was distinctively a labor of love with the author, and he threw into it all the charms of his wit, sensibility, and moral power. The perfection of the literary art displayed in these tales gives them an interest for adults as well as children, for none can resist the attraction of work of any kind so wonderfully well done. Over three hundred drawings, designed by brilliant French artists, add to the merits of the volume.

Another Bodley book! To say more is almost a waste of words. The children understand perfectly the stores of entertainment inclosed in the covers of this series of popular juveniles by Horace E. Scudder. The new number, describing an excursion into Norway and Denmark, is called "The Viking Bodley," and is in every way as attractive as those which have preceded it. It has the same form, the same quantity and quality of illustrations, the same sprightly narrative, and an equally merry party of tourists, who gather amusement and information with a diligence not surpassed by any of the famous Bodley family. A legion of young folks who delight in fireside travels will greet the work gratefully. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.)

Mrs. Champney's story of "Three Vassar Girls in South America" (Estes & Lauriat) is a composite production, having a groundwork of fact, a superstructure of fiction, and a crowd of illustrations partly the original work of "Champ" and partly borrowed from other books where they have previously served the purpose of their being. The fact in the story comprises the local coloring: the descriptions of the scenery and the products of the southern half of our western continent, which conform to the accounts given by travellers and explorers on the Amazons. The fiction is written with a dashing and confident hand, which tends easily toward exaggeration, and is careless at times of the niceties of syntax. It is, however, a gay and sprightly book, that will find its quota of admirers.

There is food for laughter in the "Stuff and Nonsense" put between covers by A. B. Frost and published by Charles Scribner's Sons. The tale of a cat which drank poison by mistake is graphically narrated by means of the pencil alone, and in most of the scenes is very comical. The aesthete also is humorously caricatured, and the balloonists meet with decidedly ludicrous adventures. In short, where the illustrator relies solely upon his drawings for the portrayal of funny incidents, he is successful; but when he employs the help of letter-press interpretations, his conceits are more strained and less mirth-provoking. It is necessary to have great care in the creation of grotesqueries not to carry exaggeration too far lest it pass over the bounds into vulgarity.

Publishers and artists have composed an attractive child's-book, with a series of stories in verse, written by F. E. Weatherly, and illustrated in color by Linnie Watt and in monotints by Ernest Wilson. The name of the book is "Out of Town," and it bears the imprint of E. P. Dutton & Co. The monotints, comprising landscape and still life, are very soft and lovely in effect, and poetical in subject and disposi-

tion. The delicate gray tint of the paper on which they are printed affords them an exquisite background. The colored drawings, which are enlivened by human figures, are winning in their representation of childhood's innocence and beauty. The charm of the book is completed by illuminated covers.

There is endless amusement for little folks in Mr. Lang's story of "The Princess Nobody" (Dutton & Co.) which is illustrated with colored drawings designed by Richard Doyle. Every picture is a study, it is so full of ideas, of action, and of drollery. The scene lies always in fairy-land, where elves disport with birds and butterflies, and play hide-and-seek under toad-stools, and lounge and sleep in flower-cups. The capers cut by these tiny mischievous people never fail of point and spirit, and therefore are continually fresh and entertaining, however often they are looked upon. The tale of the Princess seems to have been written to fit the illustrations, which it does quite happily; nevertheless it is secondary in merit to the work of the artist.

A captivating book for the nursery is "Play-Time, or Sayings and Doings of Baby-Land," by Edward Stanford. It is a thin quarto, with pages all aglow with bright illustrations, and brisk, jingling rhymes. There is signal talent in the drawings, which, whether of figures or of flowers, are true to nature and vigorous in expression. Such work has a value even in the hands of children. They feel its force, and not only do not tire of it, but learn from it to appreciate and enjoy the grace and beauty of simple and natural forms and movements in pictorial art.

"The Hunter Cats of Connorloa," by Helen Jackson (H. H.), is a story of Western life adapted to nursery inmates. The nature of the subject—the antics of the lower animals,—and the artless, familiar style of the relation, are of the sort to fascinate infant minds. Mrs. Jackson shows the versatility and genuineness of her literary talents in none of her compositions more than in the simple tales which she has written for children. The present story is adorned with illustrations, of course, for without these a child's book would be like a pudding without plums. (Roberts Brothers.)

The collection of tales in "The Old-Fashioned Fairy Book" (Scribners) are very neatly told by the author, Mrs. Burton Harrison. There are twenty-three tales in all—enough to amuse a child at the first reading for many an hour; and, as children never tire of reading or hearing good stories over and over for a thousand and one times, there are enough in this fat little book to serve until the Christmas of 1885 brings a new store. The illustrations, which are quite charming as a rule, are drawn by Miss Rosina Emmett.

"The Game of Mythology," by Laura Wheaton Abbott Cooke, may be commended as both enticing and instructive. It resembles the game of authors, being played with a set of cards in a similar manner; only in this case the cards contain the names and the stories of the gods, goddesses, and deified heroes belonging to Grecian and Roman mythology. It is an excellent mode by which to familiarize children with an important branch of classical lore, giving in the process of a healthful recreation what would otherwise have to be learned by serious study.

What is said elsewhere of the remarkable cheapness, as compared with attractiveness, of the bound volumes of periodicals, will apply with striking force to those standard juvenile magazines, "St. Nicholas" and "Harper's Young People." The latter provides a bulky volume of over eight hundred quarto pages, filled with illustrations, for three dollars and a half; and "St. Nicholas"—in which both literary and pictorial excellence is more strongly insisted on than in other publication for the young—furnishes its issues for 1884 in two richly bound volumes of nearly a thousand pages, at five dollars.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

DECEMBER, 1884.

Alcoholic Trance. T. D. Crothers. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
Americans, as Painted by Themselves. *Andover Review*.
Andes, over the. Stuart Chisholm. *Atlantic*.
Animal Character, Oddities of. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
Anthropology, American Aspects of. E. B. Tylor. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Apostles' Creed, the. *Andover Review*.
Buell, the Army Under. A. C. McClurg. *Dial*.
Canada and the British Connection. Edward Stanwood. *Atlantic*.
Cannibalism as a Custom. A. St. Johnston. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
Christian Consciousness. Prof. Harris. *Andover Review*.
Christmas Past. Chas. Dudley Warner. *Harper's*.
Colonial County Government in Virginia. E. Ingle. *Mag. Am. His.*
Combination Novels. George P. Lathrop. *Atlantic*.
Conscience, the Evolution of. F. H. Johnson. *Andover Review*.
Cookery, the Chemistry of. W. M. Williams. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
Coppée, François. Frank T. Marzials. *Atlantic*.
Dublin City. Edward Dowden. *Century*.
Economic Mistakes of the Poor. *Century*.
Evolution, Religion and the Doctrine of. F. Temple. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Fort Donelson, the Capture of. Gen. Lew Wallace. *Century*.
Friendship in English Poetry. J. C. Shairp. *No. Am. Review*.
Hamerton, Philip Gilbert. H. N. Powers. *Dial*.
Hartmann's Philosophy of the Unconscious. Paul Shorey. *Dial*.
Heine, the Poet. Emma Lazarus. *Century*.
House-Drainage. George E. Waring, Jr. *Century*.
House of Lords, the British. George T. Curtis. *No. Am. Review*.
Hunting Rocky Mountain Goat. W. A. Baillie-Grohman. *Century*.
Kings of Tiryns, Palace of the. Dr. Schliemann. *No. Am. Review*.
Labor and Capital before the Law. T. M. Cooley. *No. Am. Review*.
Lakes of Upper Italy. *Atlantic*.
Liquefaction of the Elementary Gases. Jules Jamin. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Literacy and Crime in Massachusetts. G. R. Stetson. *Andover Rev.*
Man a Creative First Cause. George I. Chase. *Andover Review*.
Marlowe, Christopher. R. H. Stoddard. *Dial*.
Missions in Mexico. Rollo Ogden. *Andover Review*.
Observing Faculties, Culture of. J. C. Glashaw. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Oil-Supply of the World, the. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Painters in Pastel, American. Mrs. van Rensselaer. *Century*.
Perils of Rapid Civilization. C. F. Withington. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Poe's Legendary Years. G. E. Woodberry. *Atlantic*.
Presidency, Unsuccessful Candidates for the. *Mag. Am. History*.
Queer Flowers. Grant Allen. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
Railway Management, Notes on. W. K. Ackerman. *No. Am. Rev.*
Responsibility for State Roguery. John F. Hume. *No. Am. Rev.*
Starvation: Moral and Physical Effects. N. E. Davies. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Sun's Energy, the. S. P. Langley. *Century*.
Tariff Legislation. H. G. Cutler. *Mag. Am. History*.
Taylor, Bayard. Paul H. Hayne. *Andover Review*.
Time-Keeping, Reformation in. W. F. Allen. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Tylor, Biographical Sketch of Edward B. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Universal Suffrage, Problem of. Alfred Fouillée. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Washingtons, Historic Portraits of. Miss Johnson. *Mag. Am. His.*
West, Significant Beginnings in. S. Barrows. *Mag. Am. History*.
Winter's Neighbors. John Burroughs. *Century*.
Zambla's Plot in New Orleans. Chas. Dimity. *Mag. Am. History*.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during November (excepting in the few cases otherwise specified) by MESSRS. JANSSEN, McCLURG & Co., Chicago.]

ILLUSTRATED BOOKS.

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam, the Astronomer-Poet of Persia. Rendered into English Verse by Edward Fitzgerald. With an Accompaniment of Drawings by Elihu Vedder. Folio. Net, \$25.

"The book will long furnish subject for discussion and conjecture. . . . Taken as a whole, we do not recall so thoroughly artistic a piece of work of our day."—*The Nation*.

Romeo and Juliet. *Edition de Luxe.* With twelve Superb Photogravures from Original Drawings by Frank Dicksee, A. R. A., expressly executed for this work and reproduced by Goupil & Co., Paris. The work is printed on Whatman's hand-made paper, and a series of original drawings serve as ornamental headings and initials, each drawing being an exquisite little work of art. Folio. \$25.

Holland and Its People. By Edmondo De Amicis. *The Zuyder-Zee Edition.* With full-page etchings by Gifford, Colman and others, full-page photogravures, and other illustrations printed upon Japan paper and mounted in the text. This edition will be printed from type and will be limited to 250 copies on the finest ragged-edge Line Paper, with one set of the etchings on India paper, bound with the text, and one set on satin, mounted, with mat and in portfolio, ready for framing. Price, \$25.

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Orchids. The Royal Family of Plants. With Illustrations from Nature. By Harriet S. Miner. Comprising twenty-four magnificent specimens in colors, each 10x14 inches, reproductions of some of the most celebrated and costly varieties of this peculiar branch of the floral kingdom. Full gilt, \$15.

A Sentimental Journey Through France and Italy. By Laurence Sterne. Illustrations by Maurice Leloir. Comprising 220 Drawings in the Text and 12 full-page Compositions. Quarto. Pp. 210. Cloth or stiff vellum paper covers. \$10.

The Same. (Another Edition.) Illuminated. Paper covers in cloth portfolio. \$12.50.

"One of the most noteworthy revivals of an English classic which publishing enterprise has given us."—*The Nation*.

Salon de 1884. Par Armand Dayot. Cent Planches en Photogravure par Goupil & Co., Paris. Quarto. Illuminated paper covers. Net, \$20. Cloth, net, \$22.

Les Grandes Manœuvres. Par Le Major Hoff. Illustrations par Edouard Detaille. Elephant Folio. Paris. Net, \$10.

Son Altesse La Femme. Par Octave Uzanne. Illustrations de Gervex, Gonzales, Kratke, Lynch, Moreau et Felicien Rops. 8vo, pp. 312. Paper. Paris. Net, \$13.50.

Voyages de Gulliver. Par Jonathan Swift. Traduction par B. H. Gausseron. Profusely and beautifully illustrated in colors. 8vo, pp. 429. Paris. Net, \$6.

English Art in 1884. Containing nearly 400 Sketches, many of them by the artists themselves, and 14 Photogravure Plates of Pictures in the Royal Academy, Grosvenor Gallery, Royal Society of Painters in Water-Colors and other exhibitions in 1884. With descriptive text by Henry Blackburn. Large quarto. (Ready early in December.)

Raphael and the Villa Farnesina. By Charles Bigot. Translated from the French by Mary Healy (Madame Charles Bigot). Illustrated with 15 engravings by Tiburce de Mau of Raphael's masterpieces. Folio, uncut. (Ready early in December.) \$15.

But 150 copies of this beautiful book have been printed, and each copy is numbered and signed.

Paris. In Old and Present Times. With especial reference to Changes in its Architecture and Topography. By P. G. Hamerton. With 12 full-page etchings, and numerous woodcuts. Folio. \$6.50.

Nature's Serial Story. By E. P. Roe. Beautifully Illustrated by W. H. Gibson and F. Dielman. 8vo, pp. 430, gilt top, untrimmed edges, \$5; full gilt edges \$5.25.

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The Light of Asia; or, The Great Renunciation. Being the Life and Teaching of Gautama (as told in verse by an Indian Buddhist). By Edwin Arnold, M.A., etc. New Edition. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 106. Cloth, \$6; morocco, antique, or tree calf, \$10.

One Year's Sketch Book. Illustrated and arranged by Irene E. Jerome. Oblong quarto, gilt edges. cloth, \$6; Turkey morocco, \$12.

Selected Pictures from the Book of Gold of Victor Hugo. Quarto. Vellum, \$5.

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An Unsentimental Journey Through Cornwall. By the Author of "John Halifax, Gentleman." Illustrated. Quarto, pp. 144, gilt edges. London. \$4.

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The Creoles of Louisiana. By G. W. Cable. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 320. \$3.50.

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The Western World. Picturesque Sketches of Nature and Natural History in Northern and Central America. By W. H. G. Kingston. Pp. 278, \$1.25.

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The Life of Abraham Lincoln. By Isaac N. Arnold. With fine steel portrait. 8vo, pp. 462, gilt top. (Ready about Dec. 12th.) \$2.50.

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A Sketch of the Life and Times of the Rev. Sydney Smith. Based on Family Documents and the Recollections of Personal Friends. By S. J. Reed. Portrait and Illustration. 8vo, pp. 409, \$3.

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CONTENTS.

MONTCALM AND WOLFE. <i>Edward G. Mason</i>	233
HARTMANN'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNCONSCIOUS. <i>Paul Shorey</i>	237
MELVILLE'S STORY OF THE "LENA DELTA." <i>Sara A. Hubbard</i>	240
CAPTAIN BOURKE'S NARRATIVE OF THE MOQUIS INDIANS. <i>W. F. Allen</i>	242
SIDNEY LANIER. <i>Francis F. Browne</i>	244
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	246
<i>Mrs. Pennell's Biography of Mary Wollstonecraft.—Burroughs's Fresh Fields.—Max Müller's Biographical Essays.—Lady Brackley's In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties.—Mrs. Dorr's Bermuda, An Idyl of the Summer Islands.—Yates's Memoirs of a Man of the World.—Stevens's History of Gustavus Adolphus.—Wolf's Biography of Sir Moses Montefiore.—Smiles's Men of Invention and Industry.—Reid's The Life and Times of the Rev. Sydney Smith.</i>	
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS FOR JANUARY	249
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	249

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The surrender of Washington, at Fort Necessity, to Coulon De Villiers, a brother of the slain Jumonville, in whose command were troops from Illinois, quickly followed; and, strange to say, it occurred upon the Fourth of July. The English had now no fortified position west of the Alleghanies. By another summer, however, British regulars and colonial militiamen, under the ill-fated Braddock, were hewing their way through "a realm of forests ancient as the world," to recover the lost ground. Of the fatal disaster which ensued so graphic a description is given that we can almost see

the savage warriors swarming among the trees, the close scarlet ranks wasting away beneath the deadly fire, the fall of the gallant bull-dog who commanded them, and the terrible rout which made "Braddock's Defeat" a term of sorrowful memory along the whole Atlantic coast.

So far, the honors were with the French; but their undaunted foemen had not yet begun to fight. An attack on Crown Point had been planned, and New England and New York furnished the little army, three thousand strong, which, under the command of William Johnson, moved slowly northward to Lake George. The many letters and journals of participants in this campaign, which Mr. Parkman has gathered, reproduce under his magic touch the daily life of these soldiers, their trials and pleasures, their marches and their encampments, and even their religious services, which sometimes were based on such untimely texts as, "Love Your Enemies." There was good material, however, in the motley array. "The sturdy Israel Putnam was a private in the ranks of Connecticut, and another as bold as he, John Stark, the future victor of Bennington, was a lieutenant in the New Hampshire levies, and Ephraim Williams, the founder of Williams College, was a Colonel of a Massachusetts regiment." Against them the veteran Baron Dieskan, a tried lieutenant of Marshal Saxe, was leading a larger force of French regulars, Canadian parties, and Indian warriors. Of the latter, he wrote: "They drive us crazy from morning to night. One needs the patience of angels to get on with these devils." He planned a surprise for his inexperienced opponent, but was handsomely repulsed from the breastworks at Fort William Henry, and was himself wounded and taken prisoner. This incidental success disguised the failure of the expedition, which approached no nearer to Crown Point. An attempt on Fort Niagara failed; and with the capture of three small French forts in Acadia, the campaign closed.

One of its episodes was the removal of the Acadians, which Mr. Parkman says "prose and verse have joined to commemorate, but of which the causes have not been understood." He plainly shows it to have been a military necessity, the main responsibility for which must rest upon the government of Louis XV.; but concedes that it was "a measure too harsh and indiscriminate to be wholly justified." During the following winter, "far along the edge of the western wilderness, men kept watch and ward in lonely block-houses, or scoured the forest on the track of prowling war parties. The Provincials in garrison at forts Edward, William Henry, and Oswego, dragged out the dreary season; while bands of New England

rangers, muffled against the piercing cold, caps of fur on their heads, hatchets in their belts and guns in their mittened hands, glided on skates along the gleaming ice floor of Lake George, to spy out the secrets of Fort Ticonderoga, or seize some careless sentry to tell them tidings of the foe."

In the spring of 1756 war was formally declared, and the Marquis De Montcalm came from France to command his sovereign's troops in America. In July he descended upon Fort Oswego, on the site of the city of that name, captured the place and the garrison, and returned "loaded with prisoners and spoil to Montreal, where his army hung the captured flags in the churches and sang *Te Deum* in honor of their triumph." In the year following, with his regulars, provincials, and savage allies, among whom trooped Pottawattomies and Menominees from Lake Michigan and Miamis from the prairies of Illinois, he laid siege to Fort William Henry, "whose earthen mounds still stand by the brink of Lake George." The brave Scotch veteran, Munro, who commanded there, after a gallant defence was obliged to capitulate; and then followed the dreadful massacre of the English by the Indians, which Montcalm and his officers strove in vain to prevent.

But in 1758 the English by sea and land encompassed Louisbourg, the strongest fortress in French America, and after a well-conducted siege, in which Montcalm's future conqueror, Brigadier James Wolfe, won his first American laurels, forced it to surrender. The prestige lost at Fort William Henry was thus regained, only to be lost again by the luckless expedition of General Abercrombie against Ticonderoga, in the same year. Here fell Lord Howe, the darling of the British army, whose virtues are commemorated by Massachusetts on his tablet in Westminster Abbey; and in the mad assault upon Montcalm's impregnable lines fell Duncan Campbell, of Inverawe, of whose fate and the warning he received of it, a strange legend is told to this day in Scotland.

This was Montcalm's greatest triumph; but fast upon its heels came the capture of Fort Frontenac by a well-executed movement of the English Colonel Bradstreet, which deprived the French of their command of Lake Ontario. The tide had now turned for good; and before November was over, Fort Du Quesne, which Braddock so miserably failed to reach, was deserted by the militia of Louisiana and Illinois and its small garrison of regulars, at the advance of a superior force under General Forbes, who toiled over the mountains and through the dense woods of Pennsylvania for four long months to reach it. During the next season Ticonderoga and Niagara fell, and the

great antagonists Montcalm and Wolfe stood facing each other at Quebec. Of that memorable siege and its culmination in the battle on the Plains of Abraham, the story is so perfectly told, from Wolfe's arrival at the Isle of Orleans to his death on the spot where stands to-day the column inscribed "Here died Wolfe victorious," that comment is superfluous. To live it over again, one has but to read these glowing pages. One must read them to understand to the full what this great struggle really was, and how far-reaching have been its consequences.

EDWARD G. MASON.

HARTMANN'S PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNCONSCIOUS.*

The "Philosophy of the Unconscious," after passing through nine editions in Germany, now appears for the first time in an English dress. The translation, as translations from the German run, is a good one. Its strength lies in the literary tact with which it is accomplished; its weakness in a somewhat deficient appreciation of logical sequence and exact stress of relative emphasis. The difficulty of rendering in tolerable English the strange vocabulary of German ontological speculation generally, and the cumbersome awkwardness of Hartmann's style in particular, is enormous; and of this task Mr. Coupland has acquitted himself very creditably. In the translation of an obscure philosophic work, however, there is one thing more important than good English, or even than formally correct and grammatical renderings of the original sentences,—and this is the bringing out of the exact logical and philosophic meaning. It is simply impossible for the English reader to understand a philosophic work translated by the literary methods that would produce an exquisite version of a novel or of a history. In no two languages are the connotations of the philosophic vocabulary the same; and the greater part of international philosophic criticism is a game of cross purposes brought about by imperfect recognition of this fact. The ideal translator, therefore, having fully mastered the thought of every paragraph of his author, and having acquired a complete command over the resources of the somewhat limited philosophic vocabulary actually employed by reputable English thinkers, will bring out the meaning of his text at any cost of deviation from the grammatical structure of the original sentences, or from the dic-

tionary, literary, or etymological equivalents of the original vocabulary. Such a method, however, to say nothing of the knowledge it requires, would demand great courage in our ideal translator. Every reviewer with a smattering of German would be quick to detect and to stigmatize his inaccuracies. This ideal, therefore, being, like most ideals, unattainable, it remains only for the translator to prefix or annex to his work a careful glossary, explaining to the reader the use of terms unfamiliar to original English philosophy, or wrested from their proper significance by the exigencies of translation. Such a glossary, possibly in the form of foot notes, should accompany every translation of a German philosopher; and it is to be regretted that one is not to be found in this. Without it, the English reader will inevitably be misled by the perhaps unavoidable rendering of *Willkür* by "free-will," of *Anschauung* by "intuition," and of *Vorstellung* by "idea."

The translation, while not slavishly literal, is on the whole correct. I have marked a number of inaccuracies, on which captious criticism might dwell; but in the majority of instances they do not materially affect the meaning, and seem to have been admitted from stylistic considerations. The error in Vol. I., p. 77, is of another character, however, and shows that the translator's weakness lies in his insufficient grasp of the thought of his author when obscure. Hartmann is endeavoring to prove that, between the conscious volition to lift a finger and the accomplished act, we are obliged to assume an unconscious volition (coupled with an unconscious idea) to hit just that nerve end in the brain which initiates the desired movement. His words and punctuation are (7th ed., I., p. 66): "*Gegeben ist ein Wille, dessen Inhalt die bewusste Vorstellung des Fingerhebens ist; erforderlich als Mittel zur Ausführung ein Willensimpuls auf den bestimmten Punct P im Gehirn: gesucht die Möglichkeit, wie dieser Willensimpuls gerade nur den Punct P und keinen andern treffe.*" In the translation (I., 77) we read: "A will is given whose content is the conscious idea of the lifting of a finger, indispensable as means for executing a voluntary impulse at the fixed point P in the brain: required a method by which the voluntary impulse may strike precisely the point P and no other." From this the English reader would conclude that the conscious idea is contemplated as the means of executing the impulse at P, whereas both text and argument show that it is the impulse at P which is to be regarded as the indispensable means of realizing the conscious volition and its correspondent idea. Such essential errors are rare, but evidences of a defective feeling on the part of the translator for the proper

* PHILOSOPHY OF THE UNCONSCIOUS. By Eduard Von Hartmann. *Speculative Results According to the Inductive Method of Physical Science.* Authorized translation, by W. C. Coupland, M.A., B.Sc. In three volumes. New York: Macmillan & Co.

emphasis and position of illative particles, adverbs, and qualifying or limiting terms, are too frequent. There is space for but one trifling illustration. Hartmann (I., 238) says, in a certain connection, that a brief consideration of creative phantasy, and hence of phantasy or imagination generally (*der Phantasie oder Einbildungskraft überhaupt*), seems indispensable. In the translation (I., 275) this is rendered: "A short consideration of the creative fancy, and consequently of fancy or imagination, seems *in general* indispensable."

But it is time to turn from the translation to the work itself, and to give the reader the few hints for its intelligent comprehension that may be compressed into this brief space.

An unconscious idea is, as Locke's good sense pointed out, a contradiction in terms. His own consciousness is for every man the Protagorean measure of all things, and the language we employ can have no meaning for us except in terms of consciousness. When we speak of unconscious ideas, the real facts involved are certain contingencies, or certain modifications of ourselves more or less probable and thinkable, which we believe would involve the interpolation in the series that makes up consciousness of other ideas than those we actually have. But, unless they actually are so interpolated, they have no psychologic reality whatsoever, except as conscious ideas about possible ideas. It has often been pointed out, however, that enlargements of the use of received terminology, even to the extent of apparent self-contradiction, are justifiable in proportion as they provide useful formulas, or enable us to detect and classify valuable analogies. Addition to the ordinary consciousness implies increase, and an addition that diminishes would seem to be a contradiction in terms. In algebra, however, it is often found convenient to speak of adding minus ten rather than of subtracting ten. The term "multiplication" has been given a similar paradoxical extension of meaning in the new mathematical doctrine of quaternions. It is in this way that the formula "unconscious idea" has justified itself to some extent by its convenience in physiological psychology. Man presents himself under two aspects: a series of states of consciousness and a series of grouped physical states. These two series, Taine, assuming their perfect parallelism in every member, compares to a text and its translation. The object of the physiological and psychological sciences is to read consecutively both texts, supplying the blurred, indistinct passages of each by means of the other. Now the series of conscious states presents gaps and breaches of causal continuity which no ingenuity of psychologic analysis has been able to bridge. Thoughts

occur to us which no association of ideas seems to explain; we are elated or depressed in mood without knowing why. To fill these gaps, we assume intermediate links of thought and feeling which do not fall within the series of consciousness, and to obtain positive evidence for them we resort to the other or physical series. Following the analogies of relation between known conscious states and physical conditions, the physiologist tells us that the despondent mood may be caused by the incubation of a disease in the system—the sudden flash of thought may be struck out from a number of unconscious ideas corresponding to a fevered state of the brain. The only object of all this is to enable us to predict and deal with the states of the conscious series by observation of physical facts. To interpolate unconscious ideas as correlative of the physical series, is to employ a purely imaginary if convenient formula. As a formula, however, it has proved very useful. The most convenient way of stating the relations and analogies between many physiological facts not obviously connected with our conscious ideas and other facts that are so connected, is to declare them the correlates of unconscious ideas or volitions. Beginning with the human brain, this method descends to the reflex actions of lower nerve centers, and to the involuntary functions of animal and vegetative life. Thence the transition to animals is easy. The instincts of the higher animals, exaggerated by scientific credulity, afford abundant opportunity for the interpolation of unconscious ideas between conscious states whose causal connection is not clear; the divisible vitality of some lower forms of animal existence seems to prove that the consciousness or unconsciousness of its feelings is a mere accident in the life of an animal. The two parts of a divided Australian ant, it is said, immediately engage in a death struggle, and the animal seems to have acquired two consciousnesses.

The method shows itself of equally wide application in the domains of psychology, history and sociology. Sir William Hamilton, whose priority is insufficiently recognized by Hartmann, employs unconscious ideas, or, as he prefers to phrase it, unconscious mental modification, to explain latent memory, subtle association of ideas, and acquired dexterities and habits. Hartmann, however, after ample illustration of this phase of the question, passes on to the larger life of communities and of mankind, and whenever the actions of one, or the combined action of a number, issue in results not contemplated by the individual, whether in sexual love, in the formation of languages, or in the historical movements of nations, he declares the result achieved to have

been willed in advance by an unconscious volition, and represented by an unconscious idea.

Such is the fundamental conception which had deeply impressed itself upon the mind of Von Hartmann, when, at the age of twenty-seven, he published his work; and his great but sole merit is that he popularized this idea and illustrated it by a wide if somewhat superficial array of facts from the desmesnes of physiology, psychology, and the historic and æsthetic sciences. Had Hartmann contented himself with this, he would have been known as an estimable and suggestive writer in certain departments of psychology and physiology. He, however, worked his idea up into a colossal metaphysical system, manufactured out of Kant, Hegel, and Schopenhauer, and set off by a ridiculous parody of the Schopenhauerian pessimism, and awoke one morning to find himself famous. Taking the negative concept, *the Unconscious*, abstracted from all these analogies, he erected it into an Absolute answering to Kant's *Ding an sich*, Spinoza's Substance, Schopenhauer's Will, and, for that matter, to Herbert Spencer's Unknowable, or to any other abstraction positive or negative that the philosophers have chosen to set up as a symbol for things in general. This "reality" he put through all the evolutions that no self-respecting German Absolute can be without. Being a large-minded eclectic, however, he was determined to conciliate all opposing tendencies, and to omit nothing suggested by previous philosophers. Since Kant, the Germans had been busy trying to attach knowable attributes to Kant's Unknowable *Ding an sich*. Fichte called it the Me, Schelling the identity of Subject and Object, Schopenhauer the Will, Hegel the Absolute Idea which goes into otherness and returns upon itself. Starting from Schopenhauer, Hartmann found it easy to work these all in. Schopenhauer, with what significance it is not necessary to explain here, had pronounced the essential identity of the forces of nature and our own Will as revealed to us in pleasure and pain. Upon this, Hartmann argues that, just as every conscious volition is accompanied by a conscious idea of the thing willed, so, when we extend the analogy of will to other forces, we must couple with it the unconscious idea. If the gravitating stone is drawn to the earth by its desire, it must be guided by an idea of the exact spot it wishes to strike. Literally, and against Schopenhauer, this argument holds good; but the enlargement of neither term is valid literally, and the justification of the extension is the use made of it. That use in Schopenhauer, in spite of some errors, is fundamentally sound; in Hartmann, essentially misleading and sophistical. The path of scientific progress, as Lange has well

stated, lies in the assumption of the perfect parallelism of the mental and physical series, in the assumption that every psychical event, whatever its inherent substantial nature, is theoretically capable of being formulated in terms of definitely picturable physical conditions. Now, had Hartmann merely insisted that by extending the analogies of consciousness we may regard every physical state in the universe as on its obverse side an indissoluble union of a definite unconscious volition with a definite unconscious idea, he would have been indulging in a very harmless amusement. But in his eagerness to dower his Unconscious with the Hegelian logic as well as with the Schopenhauerian force and feeling, he has repeatedly separated his unconscious ideas, purposes, and designs, from all relation to definite members of the physical series, and either left them in a state of aimless pervasion, like disembodied ghosts, or gathered them all up together in a ubiquitous Unconscious that serves as a *Deus ex machina* to explain everything, from cock-and-bull stories about animal instinct to "telepathy" and kinds of "gain giving" that would puzzle a woman. The worst of it is that he attempts to support this method by a ridiculous bit of mathematical charlatanry, wherein, after positing a finite number of physical conditions instead of an infinite one, and after assuming that these conditions do not explain the phenomenon to be accounted for, he makes a show of estimating by the calculus of probabilities how far short the explanation comes on certain further quantitative assumptions. On this topic, Lange has said the last word. When the South Sea Islanders are puzzled by something not dreamed of in their philosophy, they vociferate vigorously "Devil, Devil." The Unconscious is Hartmann's "Devil, Devil."

In conclusion a word must be said about the evolutions of Hartmann's Absolute, and about the famous or infamous pessimism. The world must be essentially evil, as in Schopenhauer, and must be the product of a deeply laid logical plot, as in Hegel. A designing Unconscious must have a design. The awful poet of Mr. Edgar Fawcett's "Rutherford" startles us with the scheme of a grotesquely blasphemous poem on the theme, "God has committed suicide." This is just what Hartmann's God the Unconscious Universe proposes to do with the aid of civilized man, or whatsoever higher product the æons may evolve. Hartmann destroys all the poetic beauty of Schopenhauer's magnificent statements of the spirit of ascetic pessimism, based on the essential negativity and hollowness of all human desire and delight, and substitutes a demonstration of his own, consisting of a pedantic enumeration of all the ills that flesh is heir to and of all the depravi-

ties of inanimate objects. From these evils there is no escape for the Unconscious and its conscious manifestations until the latter have come, with Artemas Ward's Jefferson Davis, to a realizing sense of the fact that it would have been ten dollars in their pockets if they had never been born. The development of this conviction is the object of the process of the suns. When the thoughts of men shall have been widened to perceive "*dass alles was entsteht ist werth dass es zu Grunde geht*," when the populous and highly developed civilizations of this or some other planet shall have accumulated in themselves a preponderant majority of the will and intelligence of the universe, they will take counsel together, and, communicating by telephone, telegraphy, or telepathy, will at a given instant suddenly decree the destruction of this universe by nitro-glycerine, vril, esoteric Buddhist will-power, or whatsoever engine more dire still science may then have placed in their hands. Like Omar Khayyám and his love, they are to "grasp this sorry scheme of things entire," and "shatter it to bits." Since, like Samson, they will be involved in the ruin they have wrought, they will presumably be unable to "re-mould it nearer to the heart's desire." In the meantime, as Benedict saith, "the world must be peopled." Pending the arrival of the cosmic hari-kari, the pessimist will marry, bring up a family of children, and do all in his power by energetic living to help on the process. This may be a very sensible conclusion, but there is certainly some lack of intellectual seriousness in a mind that can assign such reasons for it. Nevertheless, I would not take leave of Hartmann with a sneer. Compared with the poetry of a great creative system like Schopenhauer's *Welt als Wille und Vorstellung*, born of the travail and anguish of a mighty spirit, this philosophy of the Unconscious seems indeed a sorry if ingenious piece of patchwork. But in itself the book is replete with interesting information, and as an instructive repertory of German thought on a variety of topics, is perhaps of even more value to the English reader than to the German, who can more readily consult its authorities.

PAUL SHOREY.

MELVILLE'S STORY OF THE "LENA DELTA." *

If there is anywhere a feeling that the race is degenerating : that there are no more heroes

* IN THE LENA DELTA. A narrative of the search for Lieut-Commander DeLong and his companions. Followed by an account of the Greely Relief Expedition, and a Proposed Method of reaching the North Pole. By George W. Melville, Chief Engineer, U. S. N. Edited by Melville Phillips. With Maps and Illustrations. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

in the world ; that the deeds of Theseus and Hercules are a baseless legend ; that prodigies of valor, of endurance, of painful, protracted, unboastful, sublime achievement, are impossible to this cultivated, emasculated age, let the story of George W. Melville's exploits "In the Lena Delta" be perused. It will still every complaint that culture is enfeebling mankind, and transform fears of the influence of science and independent inquiry into a stirring enthusiasm for the gallant, unflinching, unselfish, unending sacrifices of which the men of to-day are capable in advancing the various grand causes that promise to serve humanity.

Mr. Melville has made no bid for approbation in the recital of his adventures. It is as concise, unpretending and manly a narrative as was ever rehearsed by the actor in a great and harrowing tragedy. Without an effort to magnify his part in the enterprise, or to enlist personal sympathy, with even a playful, humorous tossing off of some of the most distressing incidents, he rehearses the scenes through which he and his brave comrades passed in the doomed voyage of the "Jeannette," and the subsequent search in the Siberian wilderness. It is an unparalleled chapter in the history of Polar exploration, depicting incredible trials of hardship and suffering in strong and graphic language.

The account of the voyage of the "Jeannette" to the Arctic sea, and of its helpless drifting in the ice for twenty-two months prior to its final destruction, is condensed into a few pages, the record assuming completeness where at the separation of the three boats in the storm of September 12, 1881, Mr. Melville becomes the only authoritative narrator of the concluding tale. Yet the first swift sketch abounds in terse passages which spread the whole story of peril and suffering vividly before the reader. What a picture of pain nobly borne is dashed off in these brief lines referring, after the loss of the "Jeannette," to the laborious hauling of the boats and sleds over the ice on the road to the open sea, amid slush and wet up to the knees : --

"As far as ouroccasins were concerned, there was not a man in the working force at the end of the first three weeks who wore a tight pair on his feet. Traveling in summer-time through the water and wet snow, the raw-hide softens to the consistency of fresh tripe, and then—what with hands on the drag-rope and the slipping of feet on the pointed ice—moccasins are soon gone. Many, many times after a day's march have I seen no less than six of my men standing with their bare feet on the ice, having worn off the very soles of their stockings. Many were the devices to which we resorted in order to keep our feet from off the ice. At first we made soles by sewing patch upon patch of "oog-joog." Then we tried the leather of the oar-looms, but it was too slippery, as was also the sheet-rubber, which some of the men had thrown away. We used canvas ; sewed our knapsack-straps into little

patches for our heels and the balls of our feet; platted rope-yarns, hemp, and manilla into a similar protection, with soles of wood; and platted whole mats the shape of our feet. A large number marched with their toes protruding through their moccasins; some with the 'uppers' full of holes, out of which the water and slush spurted at every step. Yet no one murmured so long as his feet were clear of the ice, and I have here to say that no ship's company ever endured such severe toil with such little complaint. Another crew, perhaps, may be found to do as well; but *better*—never!"

The passage across the open sea from the ice fields to the first possible landing in the Lena delta, occupied five days, during which the men in Mr. Melville's boat, cramped in the confined space, were exposed to the fury of a terrible storm and an incessant drenching by the waves. They were destitute of fresh water and had a scanty allowance of food. At last they moored the boat in a little cove, and, disembarking, attempted to stretch their limbs. "I say attempted," writes Mr. Melville, "for most of us were powerless to control them. As for feeling in feet and legs, we had none; and my fingers could not perceive the difference in size between a rope and a needle." Taking possession of a vacant hut, they crowded around the quickly-kindled fire, and were happy, despite the chinks in the tumble-down walls which were a scarcely better protection than "a rail fence." Then the wrecked party talked of the perils of the past and the terrors of the future, until the torturing pains in frozen hands, feet and legs made rest intolerable. Mr. Melville writes:

"Our legs, upon examination, presented a terribly swollen appearance, being frozen from the knees down; and those places where they had previously been so frozen and puffed as to burst such moccasins as were not already in tatters, or force the seams into gaps corresponding to the cracks in our bleeding hands and feet, were now in a frightful condition. The blisters and sores had run together, and our flesh become as sodden and spongy to the touch as though we were afflicted with the scurvy. To move caused us the most excruciating agony. Packed closely together in the hut, crippled, and nearly blinded by the smoke, it was no wonder that in staggering about we trod unintentionally upon each other's feet. I had removed my moccasins, and one of the men, in re-entering, planted his whole weight upon my left foot; the skin gave way from the ankle down, and shot my friend (or enemy for the time being) off to one side, like a ship slipped from its greased launching way."

The record is one long chronicle of similar miseries, borne apparently without a murmur or a groan. After the landing described above, weeks ensued of helpless detention in this frozen, pathless wilderness. The thin, worn clothing of the men, their terrible privation of food and necessities of every sort, the condition of their frozen limbs which compelled them often to crawl on their hands and knees, and the terrible inclemency of the weather, rendered futile all efforts of succor for themselves or of

search for survivors of the "Jeannette." On receipt of the first clue to the fate of Captain De Long, Mr. Melville started to fight his way to the spot where his commander was last heard from. It was the 30th of October, and the plight in which the resolute leader set out on the blind expedition is thus described:

"I took with me the remains of what clothing I had saved from the retreat, consisting of the shreds of an undershirt and pair of drawers which had done duty since June; a pair of thin cassimere trousers which I had not only used for months after leaving the ship, but had also worn in China during my cruise previous to joining the 'Jeannette,' and the legs of which were now lopped off below the knees to furnish material for patching and quilting that portion of a man's nether garment soonest inclined to decay; footless stockings, seal-skin moccasins, a blue flannel shirt which I had worn for a year, and my old seal-skin coat, shrunk, shriveled, full of holes and devoid of lining. These with a fur cap and a pair of canvas mittens completed my costume."

His rations comprised "perhaps five pounds of bread, some tea, a pound of pemmican," and a lot of frozen fish. The thermometer ranged from 10° to 20° below zero, and his first journey was to extend over several days.

Many of the experiences which Melville went through during that appalling winter make even the reader shrink. How mortal man could endure the strain is a surprise. He braved every hardship: remorseless weather, frozen members, sleepless nights, laborious days, the pangs of hunger, the life of a savage in a Siberian desert, often alone and unsupported save by his indomitable spirit, and never pausing until the remains of Captain De Long and his party were recovered. Melville's companions nobly supported their part of the ordeal, and everywhere he testifies generously to their high-hearted conduct; but as the leader of a desperate enterprise, work and responsibility devolved on him which could not be shared.

It is not my purpose to follow the narrative of Mr. Melville. I aim merely to give some glimpses of his severe trials and unyielding fortitude. The nights which he passed encamped in the snow were accompanied by incidents such as here described:

"For an hour or two we slept fairly well, but long before daylight we were so chilled that, for my part, I felt as though I could never stretch myself again. Indeed, as was often my experience, when I first lay down I was very cold, but with my blood flowing freely and the heat of my body confined within the bag, I soon became quite warm and comfortable, save at the feet, where, to be sure, I never succeeded in inducing much heat. And so in a little while, overcome by the genial glow of my body, I fell into a deep sleep, dreaming of long, weary marches; and as the snow sifted into the rents of my old battered sleeping-bag and thawed upon my neck or face, I brushed it off as though troubled by a persistent mosquito. But in the course of five or six hours; when camping thus, the limbs of the sleeper begin to cramp, his body is chilled, the snow has drifted

up the sleeves and around the collar of his jacket, he grows restless, and finally awakes with a jump as though branded with a hot iron. For the snow has melted under his jacket, the bag and body are about freezing, the wet sleeve has indeed frozen fast to his bare wrists, and in his haste to remove the burning jacket from his irritated flesh, he tears off the blistered skin, leaving a raw spot to scab and fester and fill up with reindeer 'feathers' (hairs)."

Mr. Melville returned from the disastrous expedition of the "Jeannette" in the autumn of 1882. The history he has here published of the events in which he was the chief figure, was in progress during the opening months of the present year, but the final chapters were written on board the "Thetis," for the daring explorer had again volunteered to encounter the dangers of an Arctic voyage. This time his mission was the relief of the party under Lieutenant Greely, which proved to be as ill-fated as the one with whose fortunes he had so lately been identified.

An account of the Greely Relief Expedition is appropriately annexed by him to the sorrowful tale of the "Jeannette," and adds one more story of brilliant enterprise and tragic defeat to the annals of scientific and nautical investigation in the frozen seas. Still not content with his arduous experiences in Arctic exploration, Mr. Melville proposes a new plan for reaching the north pole which he believes to be feasible and which he is determined to carry out. There will very probably be found the men and means for equipping the desired expedition, for the craving to wrest the last secrets from the possession of nature is insatiate in the human heart. No man is better fitted to conduct explorations in the northern zone than Chief Engineer Melville; and though we may deprecate the suffering and loss of life they entail, such voyages are not an utter waste so long as they leave behind records of a dauntless, deathless valor, that exalts our whole race.

SARA A. HUBBARD.

CAPTAIN BOURKE'S NARRATIVE OF THE MOQUIS INDIANS.*

It is a matter of congratulation, in the scientific study of primitive institutions, that the "Village Indians" of New Mexico and Arizona have remained to this day comparatively untouched by the disintegrating influences of

civilization, and are now essentially the same that they were when Coronado first made them familiar with the faces of white men. A unique phase of civilization is to be studied here, and we cannot be too thankful for the deserts, the rugged mountains, the barren plains, the frontier wilderness, that have preserved it for us. It is a piece of good fortune, too, that, just at the time that these secluded tribes were made accessible, before the scramble of emigration could begin, there should be found just the right men to undertake their study, and that these competent students should be backed by a sufficiency of means and by well-administered organizations. Even Mr. Bandelier and Mr. Cushing would have been unable to accomplish so brilliant results but for the aid of the Smithsonian Institution, the American Institute of Archaeology, and the Peabody Museum. Never was money better invested and more judiciously expended in the endowment of research.

Captain Bourke has shown himself a worthy coadjutor of these able investigators; he, too, being backed by a powerful and well administered organization, the United States army—for the army is very potent upon the frontier, and it appears more than once that his success in seeing things that no white man ever saw before was due to the belief that he was sent by the Great Father at Washington (see especially pages 182-183). He has written a book of remarkable interest, as well as value. He has not Mr. Cushing's picturesque style, nor Mr. Bandelier's profound scholarship; but he has excellent powers of observation, enjoyed exceptional opportunities, and tells his story with animation and humor.

We have called this a unique phase of society. It is, in truth, a melancholy remains of a very remarkable civilization, which extended from Arizona to Peru, and which elsewhere was ruthlessly trampled out by the savage bigotry of the Spanish conquerors. Of course there are other parts of the world which are in this same "Middle Status of Barbarism," as Mr. Morgan calls it. But, in the first place, all other communities of this class have been so long exposed to the influences of civilization that they have moved much further from purity of type than is the case with the Village Indians; and, in the next place, as Mr. Morgan shows, the western continent presents a remarkable divergence from the eastern at just this point of social progress, owing to the possession of maize, a cereal much better adapted than any other to promote rapid progress in civilization. While, therefore, the nations of the eastern continent at this stage became herdsmen and nomads—through their possession of the animals best adapted for domestication—the natives of Central America became

* THE SNAKE-DANCE OF THE MOQUIS OF ARIZONA: Being a Narrative of a Journey from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the Villages of the Moquis Indians of Arizona. With a description of this peculiar People, and especially of the revolting religious rite, the Snake-Dance; to which is added a brief dissertation upon Serpent-Worship in general, with an account of the Tablet-Dance of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, New Mexico, etc. By John G. Bourke, Captain Third U. S. Cavalry. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

prevailingly agriculturists. It is noteworthy, in this book and Mr. Cushing's writings, how prominent a part is taken by maize in the life and the religious ceremonies of these people: an interesting confirmation of Mr. Morgan's theory.

This being the case, we should expect a more rapid advance, in this agricultural people, to individual ownership of the soil. The tribes are stationary—"sedentary" is the word used—and each tribe no doubt has fixed boundaries. But, although cultivation of the soil and ownership of its fruits are individual, the land itself does not appear to be the object of property at all. "An Indian never acquires real estate according to our knowledge of the term. He has a possessory right in every strip of land he may cultivate, so long as that cultivation continues; and no longer. The moment he vacates, any other member of the tribe may put in seed and gather the resulting harvest. As an Indian expressed himself, 'We don't own the ground any more than we own the air and water,' " (p. 261)—certainly the natural and probably the universal way of looking at the thing in primitive society. "No such system as communism," he says, "is recognized by our native tribes. * * They are co-operative in all their labors, whether as hunters, herders, or tillers of the soil; but each man gathers the spoils of his individual skill and daring, or the fruits of his own industry." In this denial of communism, Captain Bourke admits that he is "antagonizing the position maintained by Morgan." Mr. Morgan, however, in the first report of the Archaeological Institute (p. 45), only asserts it as a probability, so far as the Village Indians are concerned; and Mr. Bandelier, in the fifth report of the same society (p. 78), confirms Captain Bourke's views by the statement that the communal houses at present inhabited in these pueblos are of recent origin, resorted to for purposes of defence, their ancestors having lived in small houses and scattered villages.

The gentile or clan organization is found among all these tribes; and it is noted as an important fact that the *totems* are almost as often inanimate as animate objects. Thus we find among the Moquis, corn, tobacco, water, pork, as well as butterfly, eagle, rattlesnake, and coyote. This fact Captain Bourke thinks disproves the theory that the gens believes itself descended from its totem; but certainly, in the primitive aspect of nature there is nothing surprising in the idea of descent from a plant, as well as an animal, and there are several instances of Indians claiming kinship with their totem. The phratrie organization is not mentioned by Captain Bourke; it is asserted, however, by Mr. Bandelier (Bulletin of Archaeo-

logical Institute, 1883, p. 21), in a form which appears to show that it is an artificial grouping of gentes, and not, as Mr. Morgan held, a natural outgrowth, the result of "segmentation." Inheritance is in the female line. A very interesting example of the gentile system is found in the "Nation of the Willows" (Ha-va-su-pai), described by Mr. Cushing in the "Atlantic Monthly" (October, 1882); which belongs entirely to the gens of the Coyote—evidently an isolated settlement of members of this gens—and for this reason has inheritance in the male line.

The description of the remarkable ceremony which gives its name to the book is too long to quote, and an abstract would fail to do it justice. It certainly gives us a glimpse into the strangest and most primitive aspect of human life. The author has collected with great industry incidents and usages from other nations which throw light upon serpent worship; he has overlooked, however, the frequent belief in descent from a serpent even in fully historical times—for example, Scipio Africanus and Augustus. It is certain that the serpent was, among the ancients, associated with the *genius* or in-dwelling spirit of the man; and that—while it may, as among the Moquis, rank as one totem out of many—its cult is far more wide-spread and important than that of any other animal.

One cannot help wondering what will be the fate of these peculiar tribes, now that civilization is at last invading them; for Captain Bourke approached their country by the Atlantic & Pacific Railroad. Being cultivators of the soil, they are not, like the savage tribes of the north, spread thinly over an immense area; but apparently use all the arable land there is. There cannot, then, be much room for emigrants. We must expect, however, to see them crowded and defrauded in the same way, if not in the same degree, as the northern tribes; but, it is to be hoped, not with the same result. Their religion and tribal institutions, too, must in time give way to the influences about them. They resisted the missionary efforts of the Spaniards three hundred years ago; perhaps now they may succumb to the arguments of the Mormons, their near neighbors, who appear from this book to be very popular among them. And yet Mr. Cushing tells of the visit of a band of Mormon missionaries to the Ha-va-su-pai. "The Indians received the little band of Saints suspiciously, and listened gravely to their preaching; then, rising, escorted them to the trail leading out of the canon, and directed them on their way, but assured them that their visit might be repeated only under penalty of death."

The book is a very handsome one (printed

in Edinburgh), and is illustrated with thirty-one full-page plates, many of them colored to represent dresses, etc. A map would have been acceptable; and the index, though serviceable, is far from complete. We have noticed among misprints, *convade* for *covade* (p. 236.)

W. F. ALLEN.

SIDNEY LANIER.*

The poems of Sidney Lanier, as now presented for the first time in complete form, must prove a genuine surprise and a great pleasure to all persons of poetic sensibilities. From his fragmentary pieces, Lanier has long been known as a writer of marked originality, capable of strong and lasting work. But his poems taken together give a distinct impression of unsuspected power. They are not many, but they form a remarkable body of poetry, in which the reader quickly feels the influence of a new and rare poetic force. One needs only to read "Hymns of the Marshes," "Individuality," or "Clover," to be impressed with the author's exalted purpose and the sincerity and mastery of his execution. He is singularly free from imitation—although in a certain largeness of theme, felicity and unconventionality of verse effects, and especially in a proneness to grapple with the intellectual problems of his time, there is perhaps a suggestion of the influence of Tennyson. "The Symphony" of Lanier may recall some parts of "Maud"; but the younger poet's treatment is as much his own as the elder's is his own. The comparison of Lanier with Tennyson will, indeed, only deepen the impression of his originality, which is his most striking quality. It may be doubted if any English poet of our time, except Tennyson, has cast his work in an ampler mould, or wrought with more of freedom, or stamped his product with the impress of a stronger personality. His thought, his standpoint, his expression, his form, his treatment, are his alone; and through them all he justifies his right to the title of poet.

Scarcely less engaging than his poetry is the story of Lanier's life. As outlined by his biographer Dr. Ward, it is a life of singular manliness and purity, of consecration to high ideals, of fortitude in trial, heroism in suffering, unflinching purpose, and achievement in the face of difficulties that might well appall. His character is scarcely less inspiring than his poetry; in the presence of so fine and brave a spirit, we are shamed by the grossness and

feebleness of our meaner lives. Lanier was born in Georgia in 1842, received an early college education which he calls "farcical," was a college tutor, and served five years in the rebel army as a private soldier. After the war, he married, and practiced law at Macon until 1872, when he removed to Baltimore. Here began his real literary career; and began also the final stage of his unequal and life-long struggle with ill-health and ill-fortune. His only opportunities for literary work were in the intervals of relief from acute bodily pain and wasting illness; and he bore also upon his feeble hands but strong heart the burden of support for himself and his growing family. During this period he was never well, and often months together were passed on the sick bed. Yet the labor he performed—teaching, lecturing, writing,—was prodigious. The struggle, says his biographer, was "as brave and sad as the history of genius records." It was a "fight for standing-room on the planet," for simple leave to utter his message to mankind. But it was a fight against too great odds; and in 1881 it was ended by his death from consumption.

From the life of such a man to his work is but an easy step. His life was his work, and his work was his life. In his own lines—

"His song was only living aloud,
His work, a singing with his hand."

Lanier was no trifler. He indeed "wrought in a sad sincerity." Life to him was too tragic, and its opportunities too precious, to be frittered on unworthy things. Hence his seriousness of motive, and the entire absence from his verse of anything like poetic millinery. Hence also we find him insisting so strenuously on a moral purpose in art. "He who has not yet perceived how artistic beauty and moral beauty are convergent lines which run back into a common ideal origin, and who therefore is not afire with moral beauty just as with artistic beauty,—he, in short, who has not come to that stage of quiet and eternal frenzy in which the beauty of holiness and the holiness of beauty mean one thing, burn as one fire, shine as one light within him,—he is not yet the great artist." This moral conviction and this supreme earnestness show throughout his work. Not that all his pieces have equal or great merit; some of them, especially among the earlier ones, show clearly enough that he did not altogether escape Wordsworth's besetting danger of mistaking devout moral purpose for genuine artistic impulse. But in Lanier's case this tendency decreased as he gained in knowledge of himself and of his art, and his later productions are almost entirely free from it. He was a moralist before he was a poet; and though he came slowly to an understanding of

* POEMS OF SIDNEY LANIER. Edited by his Wife. With a Memorial by William Hayes Ward. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

his art, it was an understanding singularly acute and clear. He saw that the modern poet who would be great must not alone possess sense of beauty, and love of truth, and gifts of wisdom, but must call to his aid knowledge. His shrewd observation about Poe—that his great trouble was, he did not know enough—is suggestive. Lanier was resolved to “know enough” to be a poet. Aside from his poetic gifts, his acquirements were remarkable. He was a deep student, in literature, in languages, in music, in science and philosophy. He spared himself no pains in getting at the root of any matter that engaged him. Wishing to formulate and classify, more definitely than had been done before, the physical properties of poetry, and with a view to establishing a more truly scientific basis for poetic criticism, he wrote in 1880 his remarkable and laborious work on “The Science of English Verse,” which, whatever may be its ultimate effect upon the settlement of the obscure problems involved, certainly cannot be overlooked by any future writer on the subject. He wished thoroughly to analyse his own poetic processes, as one who

“slowly draws
From Art's unconscious act Art's conscious laws.”

He apparently yielded himself freely to his poetic impulses, but he was not one of those who mistake hysteria for inspiration. He insisted on the fullest responsibility of the poet, as of any artist, for his work; and perhaps nowhere is this better stated than in these fine lines from the poem called “Individuality”:

“Awful is Art because 'tis free.
The artist trembles o'er his plan
Where men his Self must see;
Who made a song or picture, he
Did it, and not another, God nor man.

“My Lord is large, my Lord is strong;
Giving, He gave: my me is mine.
How poor, how strange, how wrong,
To dream He wrote the little song
I made to Him with love's unforced design!

“Oh, not as clouds dim laws have plann'd
To strike down Good and fight for Ill,—
Oh, not as harps that stand
In the wind and sound the wind's command:
Each artist—gift of terror!—owns his will.

“Pass, kinsman Cloud, now fair and mild:
Discharge the will that's not thine own.
I work in freedom wild,
But work, as plays a little child,
Sure of the Father, Self, and Love, alone.”

Yet with all the moral and intellectual force with which his poetry was charged, Lanier had caught the secret of a wondrous melody. In his volume there are poems and passages that in lyric sweetness recall the best of Keats and Shelley; as these lines, from the poem on “Sunrise”:

“Oh, what if a sound should be made!
Oh, what if a bound should be laid
To this bow-and-string tension of beauty and silence a-spring,—
To the bend of beauty the bow, or the hold of silence the string!
I fear me, I fear me yon dome of diaphanous gleam
Will break as a bubble o'erblown in a dream,—
Yon dome of too-tenuous tissues of space and of night,
Over-weighted with stars, over-freighted with light,
Over-eated with beauty and silence, will seem
But a bubble that broke in a dream,
If a bound of degree to this grace be laid,
Or a sound or a motion made.”

The “Ballad of Trees and the Master” is a poem that few readers will pass lightly by:

“Into the woods my Master went,
Clean forspent, forspent.
Into the woods my Master came,
Forspent with love and shame.
But the olives they were not blind to Him,
The little gray leaves were kind to Him;
The thorn-tree had a mind to Him
When into the woods He came.

“Out of the woods my Master went,
And He was well content.
Out of the woods my Master came,
Content with death and shame.
When Death and Shame would woo Him last,
From under the trees they drew Him last;
'Twas on a tree they slew Him—last
When out of the woods He came.”

The “Psalm of the West,” one of Lanier's most ambitious efforts, is noticeable as containing the best short poem that we have on the battle of Lexington—strong in fibre, simple, dignified, fitting the theme so well as to deserve to rank with Emerson's “Embattled Farmers.” The fine poem called “Clover” has a passage that we cannot forbear to quote, as affording not only a good example of the poet's versification, but an insight into his mental attitude toward some of his life-problems. In it he describes a summer-field of clover blossoms, which, as he watches them, change in his poetic fancies to

“fair stately heads of men,
With poet's faces * * *
* * * Dante, Keats, Chopin,
Raphael, Lucretius, Omar, Angelo,
Beethoven, Chaucer, Schubert, Shakespeare, Bach.
And further on, bright throngs unnamable
Of workers worshipful, nobilities
In the Court of Gentle Service, silent men,
Dwellers in woods, brooders on helpful art,
And all the press of them, the fair, the large,
That wrought with beauty.”

As he recognizes these, and addresses them lovingly—

“Now comes the Course-of-things, shaped like an Ox,
Slow browsing o'er my hillside, ponderously—
The huge-browed, tame, and workful Course-of-things,
That hath his grass, if earth be round or flat;
And hath his grass, if empires plunge in pain,
Or faiths flash out. This cool, unasking Ox
Comes browsing o'er my hills and vales of Time,
And thrusts me out his tongue, and curls it, sharp
And sicklewise, about my poets' heads,
And twists them in, all—Dante, Keats, Chopin,
Raphael, Lucretius, Omar, Angelo,
Beethoven, Chaucer, Schubert, Shakespeare, Bach,
And Buddha, in one sheaf—and champs and chews,
With slantly-churning jaws, and swallows down;

Then slowly plants a mighty forefoot out,
And makes advance to futureward, one inch.
So: they have played their part.

And to this end?
This, God? This, troublous-breeding Earth? This, Sun
Of hot, quick pains? To this no-end that ends,
These Masters wrought, and wept, and sweated blood,
And burned, and loved, and ached with public shame,
And found no friends to breathe their loves to, save
Woods and wet pillows? This was all? This Ox?
"Nay," quoth a sum of voices in mine ear,
"God's clover, we, and feed his Course-of-things;
The pasture is God's pasture; systems strange
Of food and fiberment He hath, whereby
The general brawn is built for plans of His
To quality precise. Kinsman, learn this:
The artist's market is the heart of man;
The artist's price, some little good of man.
Tease not thy vision with vain search for ends.
The End of Means is art that works by love;
The End of Ends . . . in God's Beginning's lost."

It is good to find that with all of Lanier's hard experiences of life his poetry is free from any taint of cynicism. He made no complaints, uttered no cries of rage, hatred, or despair. He had but too keen a vision for all that sadness and desolateness of humanity which is shown only to great souls gifted with "the awful power of insight"; and he had, besides, his own sufferings, which were terrible. His experiences brought him constantly face to face with perhaps the hardest problem that can confront an upright man: how, in a world ruled by Beneficence (as he believed), the most gentle and loyal service could be so hideously requited. This problem he must have settled, in his own way, and to his own peace of mind. Few men have ever faced more fearlessly those "clouds of human destiny" that Matthew Arnold praises Wordsworth for "putting by"—that were to Lanier not filmy vapors in a far-off sky, but storm-clouds, full of wrath and menace, lowering and beating down upon him. It is sad to think of the fate of this supremely-striving, richly-gifted man; sad that such forces as his should have been so little conserved—that an age so rich in the material things for the want of which he perished, should be so blindly prodigal of that in which it is so beggarly poor, genius. Saddest of all is it to think of what he might have done, and did not do. These poems—fragments finished at rare intervals as strength and opportunity conspired—beautiful as many of them are, show unmistakably that they do not represent their author's highest ideals or best capacity. They are rather the preliminary trying of the strings and testing of the notes of the poetic orchestra whose full harmony he never found opportunity to sound. Yet how easily might that opportunity, for which his whole life was spent in striving, have been afforded him. If in his brief career there is so rich a gain to American letters, how great may be the loss • that he died so soon.

FRANCIS F. BROWNE.

BRIEFS OF NEW BOOKS.

THE Life of Mary Wollstonecraft, as related by Elizabeth Robins Pennell for the "Famous Women Series" (Roberts Brothers), is an affecting story of the struggles and sorrows of a brave, earnest, self-reliant woman, gifted with many talents, possessed of a tender and loving nature, and doomed to an almost unvarying lot of privation, loneliness, toil, ingratitude and misappreciation. As one of the first of English women to protest against the wrongs which oppressed her sex, Mary Wollstonecraft excited the suspicion, the prejudice and the aversion which are the lot of every pioneer worker in the cause of humanity; and as one who dared to carry out her principles in action, defying the customs of society and the opinions of the public, she aroused a storm of censure and calumny which has prevailed against her even to the present day. Her very name has been a synonym for shame and disgrace. But the time has come when a just judgment can be pronounced upon her, when the true interpretation of her motives and conduct can be apprehended and rightly measured by the popular verdict. The generation which has honored the genius and respected the womanhood of George Eliot is prepared to treat with equity the virtues and errors of Mary Wollstonecraft. Shortly after her death, her husband, William Godwin, wrote her memoirs, in the vain hope of staying the flood of ill-merited odium which was then poured upon her through all the channels of the press. After the lapse of three-quarters of a century, a second defender appeared in Mr. C. Kogan Paul, who, in his biography of Godwin, and in his prefatory introduction to Mary's letters to Imlay, has dealt in a fair and kindly spirit with the much maligned and injured woman. From these two sources, the present writer has drawn most of the facts relating to the history of Mary Wollstonecraft; while from a study of the published works of the latter she has derived essential aid to a clear understanding of her character and abilities. Mrs. Pennell has performed her task as a biographer faithfully and well. The proportions of her memoir are necessarily compressed, yet the due arrangement and adjustment of the various parts are carefully preserved. She writes with feeling, yet with candor and dignity, impressing one with the conviction that the sympathy she accords her subject is thoroughly deserved. The result of her effort is not only an interesting and touching narrative, but it is a timely and well-earned tribute to the memory of one who out of her own wrongs and sufferings wrote the treatise on "The Rights of Women," which opened the way for the progress to higher and better achievements of the women of all nations.

THE last collection of the delightful essays of John Burroughs, entitled "Fresh Fields" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), refers to the life and scenery of Great Britain, as viewed by him in two different visits. Several of the papers are confined to English birds; one treats of British wild-flowers; one, of English woods; one speaks more comprehensively of various aspects of nature in England; another describes the Lake district immediately about Wordsworth's home; and two are occupied with

reminiscences of the life and writings of Thomas Carlyle. Of the inimitable charm of Mr. Burroughs' talks about nature, there is nothing new to say. They rank with those of Izaak Walton, Gilbert White, and our own Thoreau. Where he has learned his captivating art of narration, is a mystery—as a kinsman of his has remarked,—for he is not a scholar nor a reader in the usual sense. He pores over a few books—Shakespeare, Emerson, Carlyle,—and he studies the fair page of Nature, early and late. He has contented himself with simple acquisitions, not striving for wide or varied information, but taking time to question his own mind. As a result, he has a good deal that is fresh and original to report from his observation; he has penetrating and instructive thoughts to communicate, and a singularly rich, choice, expressive vocabulary at his command. The essay on Carlyle, under the title of "A Sunday in Cheyne Row," is the longest and most important in the present collection. It is a skilful analysis of the character of Carlyle, and a judicial estimate of the worth and quality of his work. It is generous and unstinted in praise; and, as the product of years of loving and profiting acquaintance with the books of the famous author, it will overbalance a multitude of the harsh and hasty condemnations of Carlyle, as man and writer, which have been put forth by superficial critics. Mr. Burroughs is one of the limited number who appreciate the value of Mr. Froude's service as Carlyle's literary executor. His "life of Carlyle, in its just completed form," he declares, "has no equal in interest or literary value among biographies since his master's life of Sterling."

THE "Biographical Essays" of Max Müller (Scribner) are, with one exception, the direct fruit of his oriental and linguistic studies. The one exception is a short but very interesting essay upon Charles Kingsley, which ends the book. The last paper but one is upon the distinguished orientalist, Julius Mohl, the translator of the *Shah Nameh* of Firdusi—"and of the six or seven great national epics of the world." More than half of the volume (161 pages out of 278) is devoted to the two most distinguished natives of India of the present century—Rammohun Roy and Keshub Chunder Sen. Both of these are very interesting and instructive; that of Chunder Sen, considerably the longest, is largely taken up with the affairs of the "Cutch Behar" marriage—the marriage of his daughter to the Maharajah of this country, an event which caused violent opposition and a split in the Brahma-Samaj, it being represented, untruly, as a "child marriage." Of this affair Chunder Sen himself says (p. 110), in a letter to the author: "It was very like a political marriage, such as you speak of. A whole kingdom was to be reformed, and all my individual interests were absorbed in the vastness of God's saving economy, or in what people would call public good. The Lord required my daughter for Cutch Behar, and I surrendered her." The remaining papers are upon Dayananda Sarasvati, the founder of the Arya-Samaj, "the most perverse interpreter of the Vedas;" Bunyiu Nanjio, a young Buddhist priest from Japan, on whom the University of Oxford has just [1884] conferred the degree of M.A. *honoris causa*; and

Kenjiu Kasawara, a young man of the same class, of great promise, who died in 1883. We will mention as a praiseworthy feature of this collection of essays—we are sorry to say, an unusual one—that the date is given at which each was written.

LADY BRASSEY'S books are luxurious records of luxurious journeys in her private yacht, the "Sunbeam," to all inviting spots on the globe which can be reached by navigation. Much of her life is spent on the water, in a floating habitation as sumptuous as any palace on land, where her family and friends are entertained with ample and elegant accommodations, and the days are crowded with novel and exhilarating events. Her husband is a skilful sailor, always in command of the vessel; she is a clear-headed, stout-hearted, cheery, energetic, cultivated woman, keen in observing and clever at describing. Her latest volume, "In the Trades, the Tropics, and the Roaring Forties" (Holt & Co.), describes a tour to Madeira, Trinidad, Venezuela, Jamaica, the Bahamas, Bermudas, and Azores, in the three closing months of the year 1883. Besides Sir Thomas Brassey, Lady Brassey, and two daughters, there were seven guests on this voyage, among whom were Seymour Haden, the famous etcher, and Mr. G. S. Shaw Lefevre, M.P. The crew and attendants comprised thirty-one persons. The "Sunbeam" made a considerable stay at each of the points named, which the travellers improved by daily excursions inland, visiting all scenes of interest, and enjoying every pleasure afforded them. There was nothing to interrupt the felicity of the party. Untoward weather was not in the least minded, and there was every comfort and convenience which lavish means can procure for the furtherance of such plans. Lady Brassey's history of it all is like a story of fairy-land. She is an excellent narrator, writing with ease and frankness, investing the minutest details with interest, and taking pains to make her statements trustworthy. The volume is published in handsome style, with copious illustrations after drawings made by one of the travellers; it has also an ample supply of maps, tables of statistics, an index, etc.

AMIDST the dreary rigors of a northern winter, it is pleasant to read such an "Idyl of the Summer Islands" as that presented by Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr in her little volume on Bermuda (Scribner). This tiny speck of land in the midst of the Atlantic, the most isolated habitable land on the globe, if we except the island of St. Helena, was visited by Mrs. Dorr in the spring of 1883, and several weeks were given to the delights of idling in a climate where summer reigns all the year and delicious ease and abandon of life are induced by a nature prodigal in the supply of all material wants. Mrs. Dorr's account of this attractive resort is given in a pleasant and familiar style, with enlivening personal details, and sufficient fulness of information to satisfy the needs of anyone meditating a flight thither. We note that she mentions the area of the Bermuda Islands as nineteen square miles and their number as three hundred and sixty-five; while Lady Brassey places the area at forty-one square miles and the number at one hundred.

It requires a good deal of self-confidence for one who has not in any circumstance of life towered eminently above his fellows, to publish an autobiography at middle age, counting on a sufficiently wide interest in himself to make it worth while. Mr. Edmund Yates, the author and journalist, has the necessary confidence, as his "Memoirs of a Man of the World" (Harpers) testify. In the pursuit of his calling, which has been attended with singular good-fortune, Mr. Yates has met, in one way or another, many of the celebrities of his time, in his own country, on the continent, and in America. Reminiscences of such interviews furnish excellent material for an attractive volume; but Mr. Yates does not rely upon this for the main substance of his book. It is the history of his own affairs with which he is occupied; and he dwells upon them at length. Except in the case of Dickens, to whom an entire chapter is devoted, the noted personages with whom he has come in contact are treated as of secondary importance. They are passed by with a brief allusion, or at most a short paragraph or a hasty portrait. Mr. Yates has been a busy man all his life. He has the hurried habits of a *littérateur* who keeps a number of irons in the fire. Fulfilling the duties of an official in the London postoffice for twenty-five years—from the age of sixteen to forty-one—he was at the same time writing verses, stories, novels, dramatic reviews, editorials, every sort of matter, in short, which is appropriate to a newspaper. He was clever, versatile, ready, and courageous, admirably qualified to be a successful caterer for the modern press; and such he has been, to an unusual degree. He is literally "a man of the world," knowing how to take it, how to enjoy it, and how to make money out of it in a professional way by adapting his work to its needs, its tastes, and whims.

MR. JOHN L. STEVENS, late United States minister to Sweden, has made good use of the opportunities afforded by his residence in Stockholm, in preparing a history of Gustavus Adolphus (Putnam). It is an octavo of 427 pages, with a good portrait of the great Swedish king, but no index. The work proper is preceded by a sketch of early Swedish history, too brief to be of much value, at least before the revolution which placed the house of Vasa on the throne; here the book should have commenced. The story of the life and career of Gustavus Adolphus is told in an interesting manner, and with good judgment. The style is animated, although at times careless. The author claims to have made use of the best writers upon the subject; but, as he gives no references, we can only say that his account appears to agree in general with the conclusions of the latest investigations. In regard, for instance, to the much-disputed question of Tilly's responsibility for the burning of Magdeburg, he presents the moderate view, now generally accepted, that it was not his intentional act. His judgment of John George, Elector of Saxony, is, on the other hand, less favorable than we suppose to be just. He calls him "materialistic and gross"—and no doubt he was over-fond of beer; but there is more to be said in defence of his trimming policy at this perplexing juncture of affairs than Mr. Stevens would imply.

This book meets a distinct want in our literature, in giving a good popular account of one of the great men of history.

THE biography of a man who, like Sir Moses Montefiore, has filled a hundred years with deeds of munificence,—who has been the benefactor of his race, and by active and incessant goodness and charity has won the gratitude and veneration of all ranks of people, from the Queen on her throne to the lowest outcast among her subjects,—should be written in a complete and adequate manner. The memoir prepared by Mr. Lucien Wolf (Harpers), in commemoration of the hundredth birthday of Sir Moses, presents merely the outline of his career, merely a hint of the large opportunity the subject affords for the narrative of a life replete with lessons in virtue and humanity. The history of Sir Moses Montefiore is identified with the history of his people during a century past, not only in England but in all Europe and in Palestine. Mr. Wolf has had a conception of the broad ground which the biography of Sir Moses covers, but the scope of his little volume has not permitted him to carry it out with the fulness it requires, nor has he disclosed the necessary talent for the work. The duty remains to be performed—preferably by some able and loyal Israelite—of portraying with suitable fervor and vigor the life of this remarkable man, and along with it the much needed history of the Jews in the several countries of Europe in modern times. The writer who executes this task impartially and appropriately will perform a valuable service for the whole Hebrew race.

A NEW volume by that industrious and useful writer, Dr. Samuel Smiles, presents a series of brief biographies of skilful and ingenious artisans who, in the various industries in which steam is used as a motor-power, have introduced new appliances for increasing its service and efficiency. Twelve chapters are ranged together in the present work, under the caption of "Men of Invention and Industry" (Harpers). The sketches in a number of the chapters develop the history of ship-building in Great Britain; an almost equal number recount the progress of steam-printing; while the last one of all describes some of the astonishing achievements accomplished under the greatest difficulties by astronomers and students in humble life. This exposition of the table of contents reveals the character and purpose of the volume. Like all the books by the same author, it is historical and practical, aiming to encourage and instruct its readers by setting before them examples of diligence in those humble workers who have gained a special success for themselves and aided in the general advance of mankind.

MR. STUART I. REID's sketch of "The Life and Times of the Rev. Sydney Smith" (Harpers) is not the entertaining biography we might expect, considering that its subject was one of the wittiest of men and a member of the most brilliant literary and social circles of London in his day. It is greatly inferior in interest to the "Memoir of Sydney Smith" written by his daughter, Lady Holland; but it has the advantage of being presented in a sin-

gle volume, and moreover it is printed in fine large type, and is embellished with a portrait of Mr. Smith and a number of excellent wood-cuts. Mr. Reid has made use of some original material in the form of letters and personal incidents; but these do not offset the mass of anecdote and correspondence, fresh at the time, with which Lady Holland was able to enliven her work, nor does it seem of sufficient importance to warrant the creation of a new book.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

JANUARY, 1885.

Agnostic Metaphysics. Frederick Harrison. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
Agnosticism, Last Words about. Herbert Spencer. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Architecture of Town-Houses. R. W. Edis. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
Bloody Sweat. J. H. Pooley. *Popular Science Monthly*.
Childhood in Ancient Literature. H. E. Scudder. *Atlantic*.
Christianity and Popular Amusements. Wash. Gladden. *Century*.
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Freedman's Case in Equity. George W. Cable. *Century*.
Gladiators of the Sea. F. A. Fernald. *Popular Science Monthly*.
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Hartmann's Philosophy of the Unconscious. Paul Shorey. *Dial*.
H Malady in England, the. Richard Grant White. *Atlantic*.
John Jeffries, Diary of. *Magazine of American History*.
Jury System, A Glance at the. C. H. Stephens. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
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Limited Museums, Advantages of. O. W. Collet. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
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Mountain Observatories. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
National Museum, the. Ernest Ingersoll. *Century*.
New Portfolio, the. O. W. Holmes. *Atlantic*.
New Religious Movement in London. Sec'y Richards. *And. Rev.*
Political Americanisms. C. L. Norton. *Mag. Am. History*.
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Religious Problem of the Country Town. S. W. Dike. *And. Rev.*
Roscoe, Sir Henry. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
Schools and Schoolmasters. Prof. John Tyndall. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Sex, Influences Determining. W. K. Brooks. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Shoes, the Manufacture of. H. M. Newhall. *Harper's*.
State Usurpation of Parental Functions. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
St. Augustine, the Home of. G. A. Jackson. *Andover Review*.
Studying in Germany. H. M. Kennedy. *Pop. Sci. Monthly*.
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Tradition, Criticism, and Science. *Andover Review*.
Western Flotilla, Operations of the. Henry Walke. *Century*.
Wielit. A. M. Ward. *Harper's*.
Winter Days. H. D. Thoreau. *Atlantic*.

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

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 There will also be a limited edition (350 copies, numbered) printed on larger and finer paper, with proof impression of the fine portrait on India paper. Subscriptions to this edition are now invited. Price, \$4.50.
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John Adams. By John T. Morse, Jr. "American Statesmen." Pp. 337. \$1.25.
Ralph Waldo Emerson. By O. W. Holmes. "American Men of Letters." Pp. 441. \$1.25.
Men of Invention and Industry. By Samuel Smiles, LL. D. Pp. 382. \$1.
Anne Boleyn. A Chapter of English History, 1527-1539. By Paul Friedmann. 2 vols., 8vo. London. \$8.
Autobiography of Hector Berlioz, Member of the Institute of France, 1803 to 1865. Comprising his Travels in Italy, Germany, Russia and England. Translated by Rachel and Eleanor Holmes. 2 vols. London. \$8.
Memorials of Millbank, and Chapters in Prison History. By A. Griffiths. Illustrated. New Edition. 8vo, pp. 466. London. \$4.50.
John Howard Payne. Dramatist, Poet, Actor, and author of Home, Sweet Home. His Life and Writings. By G. Harrison. Revised Edition. 8vo, pp. 404. \$3.
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CONTENTS.

HOLMES'S LIFE OF EMERSON. <i>George P. Upton</i> . . .	257
AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS. <i>Alexander Winchell</i> . . .	260
ARNOLD'S LIFE OF LINCOLN. <i>W. F. Poole</i>	261
SHAKESPERE'S PREDECESSORS. <i>Melville B. Anderson</i> . . .	262
THE RELIGIONS OF THE ORIENT. <i>Simeon Gilbert</i> . . .	264
RECENT BOOKS OF POETRY. <i>William Morton Payne</i> . . .	265
SAMUEL PEPYS. <i>Richard Henry Stoddard</i>	269
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	271
The Correspondence and Diaries of John Wilson Croker.— Atkinson's The Distribution of Products, or The Mechan- ism and Metaphysics of Exchange.—Mac Arthur's Educa- tion in its Relation to Manual Industry.—Shaler's Ken- tucky.—LeConte's Geology.—Holder's Zoology.—Sin- nett's Esoteric Buddhism.—Cable's The Creoles of Louisiana.—Rawlinson's Egypt and Babylon.—Heilprin's Historical Reference Book.—Bancroft's History of the United States, Revised Edition, Volume V.—Lang's Custom and Myth.—Laughlin's Abridgment of Mill's Political Economy.—Straub's The Consolations of Science.—Munger's Lamps and Paths.	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	275
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS FOR FEBRUARY . . .	278
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	278

HOLMES'S LIFE OF EMERSON.*

In the "Atlantic Monthly" for February, Dr. Holmes, writing upon "the back of the New Portfolio," gives us an interesting but pathetic glimpse of the feelings which impressed him during the preparation of his memoir of his friend Mr. Emerson, and of his reflections after the task was finished. The undertone which pervades these reflections is one of dissatisfaction—a judgment, however, which the public will not be likely to share. He confesses that he did not know how difficult a task he had undertaken "in venturing upon a memoir of a man whom all, or almost all, agree upon as one of the great lights of the New World, and whom very many regard as an unpredicted Messiah." With all his great love for the man, and with all the enthusiasm which shines through his pages, he admits that "the wide range of thought which belonged to the subject of the memoir," his mystical tendencies, his brilliant imagination and humor, his combination of good sense with occasional extravagance, the modest audacity of his truthful

nature, and "the company of a sybilline intelligence which was discounting the promises of the remote future long before they were due," not only made his work a grave one, but fatiguing to the writer. The conflict of critical opinions made it difficult for him to keep his own faculties clear and his judgment unbiased. With this modest depreciation of his own work, however, he does not fail to rejoice in having shared the intimacy of such a man and to pay noble tribute to the influences which radiated from such a life. What nobler eulogy has been spoken of Emerson, the "transcendental philosopher," than this from the philosopher whose wisdom has never transcended the limits of dogmas based upon love and kindness and illuminated with the sunlight of poetic grace and refined humor: "To share the inmost consciousness of a noble thinker, to scan one's self in the white light of a pure and radiant soul,—this is indeed the highest form of teaching and discipline." Alas! that almost the last words he writes before opening the New Portfolio are expressions of gratitude for what this memoir has taught him and the touching—"but let me write no more." The fire still burns cheerily on the hearth; there is warmth and comfort in the blaze; there are pleasant fancies yet to be found in the glowing embers; but one by one the old friends who sat by the hearth when life was fresh have dropped out of their accustomed places. Why should he, sitting there alone in the afterglow of his years, sadden himself with memories of those who are gone, and weary himself longer with critical judgments upon those who were near and dear to him,—nearer and dearer to him now, in the autumnal haze of life so soon to melt into the eternal sunlight beyond?

It seems to me that no one can fail to be impressed with the faithfulness Dr. Holmes exhibits in his examinations of the addresses, sermons, and essays of Emerson; and this is all the more striking because the larger part of the memoir is devoted to them. In a certain sense, this was inevitable; for Emerson is most clearly seen in his writings. Even the liberal quotations, which fill nearly half of the volume, were necessary by way of illustration. The best judgment of Emerson must be formed by what Emerson has said, not by what he has done. He was pre-eminently a thinker, not an actor. Though the very prime of his life was spent in the midst of great reform movements that were pressing on to consummation, and though he keenly sympathized with them, he dwelt apart from them and only impressed himself upon them by saying what

* RALPH WALDO EMERSON. By O. W. Holmes. ("American Men of Letters" series.) Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

he felt, not by acting what he felt. He was the Melancthon of social and moral reform; not the Luther. Emerson might have written the theses, but he would never have nailed them to the church door. Even when he severed himself from his denomination, he was not aggressive, not even polemical in his opposition. In his resignation sermon, he says: "Having said this, I have said all. I have no hostility to this institution; I am only stating my want of sympathy with it. Neither should I ever have obtruded this opinion upon other people, had I not been called by my office to administer it. That is the end of my opposition, that I am not interested in it." Over and over again Emerson gives expression to this feeling of inaction, and impresses upon us the real nature of his mission as a teacher—namely, that he must give utterance to the ideas which he finds in himself, because they are forced upon him with all the conviction of whole truths. Supremely happy in his domestic relations, surrounded by a little circle of devoted friends, having a large and loving nature, untroubled by the actual hardships and necessities of life, and unimpeded by any obstacle in following his moral and mental bent, it is but natural that his life should be remarkably free from those dramatic episodes and stirring scenes which generally characterize the lives of reformers. He who would follow its channel must trace it in his writings; and he will give us the best picture of him who allows Emerson to describe Emerson. This, Dr. Holmes has done, with the help of such side-lights as he has been able to throw upon it from his own intimate knowledge of the subject, and the inner sympathy which one poet has for another. And how thoroughly he has done it! how faithfully! Not an essay has been missed. The long series passes under his scrutiny, even with chronological exactness; and each one is analyzed and sketched off with a few happy touches and quotations, that make these chapters not alone a prelude but a key to the appreciative reading of Emerson.

Naturally we turn with the most interest to find what Dr. Holmes may say of Emerson the poet; for there is a growing feeling that this Concord philosopher was after all essentially a poet—and this is a feeling which will grow still stronger with time. In the past, Emerson has been judged almost exclusively by his prose, no one seeming to remember that he had hitched his "wagon to a star." If there were those who recognized that the poetic element was the basis of all Emerson's utterances, whether in prose or verse, they were shy of declaring it, lest "the Sphinx" or "Brahma" might be hurled at them, or they

might be confronted with some of his rough-hewn chunks of verse, incongruous rhymes and hubbly rhythms. But that time has passed. Critics have grown courageous of late. They are beginning to realize that a man may be "a versifying drill-sergeant" and not be a poet, and that "cat's-cradle tricks of rhyming sleight-of-hand" have no essential connection with poetry. "The greatest poet is not he who has done the best, it is he who suggests the most," says Saint-Beuve. Now that Dr. Holmes has pronounced his verdict—and the chapter devoted to the poems is the finest in the book and in his best vein—the world will be inclined to rub its eyes and take a fresh look at "Rhodora," "the Days," and "Terminus," to see if they are not among the noblest poetic utterances of our time. The most striking feature of Holmes's criticism is the standard of comparison which he makes. The literary range in which he places Emerson is that of Shakespere and Milton. But let his own sentences exhibit the estimate in which he holds him as a poet:

"Emerson was not only a poet, but a very remarkable one. Without using the rosetta-stone of Swedenborg, Emerson finds in every phenomenon of nature a hieroglyphic; others measure and describe the monuments,—he reads the sacred inscriptions. How alive he makes Monadnoc! Dinocrates undertook to 'hew Mount Athos to the shape of man' in the likeness of Alexander the Great, without the help of tools or workmen; Emerson makes 'Cheshire's haughty hill' stand before us an impersonation of kingly humanity, and talk with us as a god from Olympus might have talked. This is the fascination of Emerson's poetry; it moves in a world of universal symbolism. The sense of the infinite fills it with its majestic presence. . . . Everywhere his poetry abounds in celestial imagery. If Galileo had been a poet as well as an astronomer, he would hardly have sowed his verse thicker with stars than we find them in the poems of Emerson. . . . His poetry is elemental; it has the rock beneath it in the eternal laws on which it rests; the roll of deep waters in its grander harmonies; its air is full of æolian strains that waken and die away as the breeze wanders over them; and through it shines the white starlight, and from time to time flashes a meteor that startles us with its sudden brilliancy."

Enthusiastic as Dr. Holmes is in his admiration for Emerson, much as he loved the man for the sweetness and grace of his nature and the nobility and purity of his life, it is to his credit as critic that he does not allow his love to bias his judgment. He does not always profess to follow Emerson in his flights. Evidently he does not have much sympathy with transcendentalism, nor with the vagaries of some of its followers. He has his quiet laugh at the Brook Farm Phalanstery—and so did Emerson, for that, although his most intimate friends were corralled within that short-lived Utopia. He does not accept all that appeared in the "Dial" as orthodox, although it was the Emersonian organ and the mouthpiece of transcendentalism.

He does not like some of Emerson's friends—least of all, Carlyle. The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table is as terrestrial as Horace. One feels all through this memoir, gracious and loving as it is, and deep and sincere as was his love for Emerson, that he is not always in sympathy with the sybilline intelligence, and that the atmosphere of symbolism sometimes oppresses him. His genial, vital, sensuous nature, loving the men and women, the birds, the flowers, and the sunshine of this world, does not take kindly to speculative metaphysics or to moral abstractions requiring obscure nomenclature. For this very reason, more than one reader will search through this volume, not alone for what Holmes says of Emerson, but for those brilliant bits of description and flashes of humor which irradiate all of Holmes's writings. He will not look in vain. His tracing of the qualities which were transmitted to Emerson from his ancestors is in his best vein and full of his quiet humor; as when he says:

"The slabs which record the excellences of our New England clergymen of the past generations are so crowded with virtues that the reader can hardly help inquiring whether a sharp bargain was not driven with the stone-cutter, like that which the good Vicar of Wakefield arranged with the portrait painter."

Let us cull out a few of these characteristic humors and illustrations which are sprinkled so thickly through these pages:

"No creed can be held to be a finality. From Edwards to Mayhew, from Mayhew to Channing, from Channing to Emerson, the passage is like that which leads from the highest lock of a canal to the ocean level. It is impossible for human nature to remain permanently shut up in the highest lock of Calvinism."

Thoreau is the "Robinson Crusoe of Walden Pond, who carried out a schoolboy whim to its full proportions and told his story of Nature in undress as only one who had hidden in her bedroom could have told it." Hawthorne "brooded himself into a dream-peopled solitude." Alcott's speculations led him "into the fourth dimension of mental space." Speaking of the manner in which Professor Bowen reviewed Emerson's "Nature," he says it was like "a sagacious pointer making the acquaintance of a box tortoise." Of some of Emerson's followers, he says: "There was occasionally an air of bravado, as if they had taken out a patent for some knowing machine, which was to give them a monopoly of its products." What is more felicitous than his quiet comment on Emerson's wish that Carlyle could edit the "Dial": "A concert of singing mice with a savage and hungry old grimalkin as leader of the orchestra!" What more graceful than his eulogy of this same "Dial": "Its four volumes remain stranded like some rare and curiously patterned shell which a storm of yesterday has left beyond the reach of the receding

waves." Holmes evidently does not care to mix in the quarrel now waging over the memory of Margaret Fuller. He simply speaks of her as "a woman who is likely to live longer by what is written of her than by anything she ever wrote herself," and passes on. It is brief but explicit. Of Emerson's address at the Burns Centennial Festival, he says: "White-hot iron we are familiar with, but white-hot silver is what we do not often look upon; and his inspiring address glowed like silver fresh from the cupel." Emerson's love for pie is well known; and Dr. Holmes, as a physician, puts himself on record thus: "Pie, often foolishly abused, is a good creature, at the right time, and in angles of thirty or forty degrees," and he clinches his judgment with a picture of Emerson, a confirmed pie-eater, who never had the dyspepsia, in contrast with Carlyle feeding on oatmeal, groaning with indigestion all his days, and "living with half his self-consciousness habitually centered beneath his diaphragm." One is tempted to go on picking out these pleasant excerpts; but there must be an end, and let them close with his happy comparison between poetry and prose:

"Poetry is to prose what the so-called full-dress of the ball-room is to the plainer garments of the household and the street. Full-dress, as we call it, is so full of beauty that it cannot hold it all, and the redundancy of nature overflows the narrowed margin of satin and velvet. It reconciles us to its approach to nudity by the richness of its drapery and ornaments. A pearl or diamond necklace or a blushing bouquet excuses the liberal allowance of undisguised nature. We expect from the fine lady in her brocades and laces a generosity of display which we should reprimand with the virtuous severity of Tartuffe if ventured upon by the waiting-maid in her calicoes. So the poet reveals himself under the protection of his imaginative and melodious phrases—the flowers and jewels of his vocabulary."

Evidently it is not time yet for the Autocrat to lament: "*Eheu! fugaces anni.*" The flying years have not dulled the diamond point of his pen. He lives below the frost-line of life.

What may be called the Emerson literature is the best testimony to the growing influence and power of his life and teachings. Mr. George W. Cooke, Mr. Moncure D. Conway, and Mr. Alexander Ireland have written elaborate biographies of him; the latter, in its English dress, a beautiful sample of book-making. Mr. E. P. Whipple, Matthew Arnold, John Morley, Henry Norman, Edmund C. Stedman (one of the best of our American critics, who has just printed in "The Century" such a discriminating review of Holmes), and others, among them the leading members of the Concord School, have devoted careful essays to the study of his life and work: and now Dr. Holmes has added his contribution, written with love for the man and his noble manhood and with reverence for the thoughts and ideas

which he enunciated in his teachings, though most of all rejoicing in his privilege of communion and intimate friendship with "the sinless and self-devoted servant of God and friend of men." Whatever others have written or may write about Emerson, nothing has been or will be said more beautiful than the last words of the old friend, so soon, in the course of nature, to join his companion on that shore where all problems which distract us here are solved:

"Here and there a narrow-eyed sectary may have avoided or spoken ill of him; but if He who knew what was in man had wandered from door to door in New England, as of old in Palestine, we can well believe that one of the thresholds which 'those blessed feet' would have crossed to hallow and receive its welcome, would have been that of the lovely and quiet home of Emerson."

GEORGE P. UPTON.

AMERICA BEFORE COLUMBUS.*

This mechanically handsome and generous volume is a complete and capable monograph of a subject rich in material and growing in interest. The author has shown a wide acquaintance with its literature, and singularly good judgment in the selection of his subject-matter and style of presentation. Having made a study of "the first men and prehistoric times" of the Old World, he seems to have become fascinated with archæological research, and turned to America to trace the corresponding periods among the relics of another race and under another sky.

The present work appeared in Paris, in 1882, as an octavo of 588 pages, printed and bound in elegant style. The American edition is a graceful and faithful translation, except where the editor has found reason to make changes in the subject-matter. Professor Dall is one of our best anthropological authorities, having spent several years in contact with the natives of our northwest coast and the Aleutian Islands, and having written several important anthropological treatises concerning them. He possesses, moreover, a cast of mind conferring broad and philosophical grasp, so as to become more than a mere compiler of facts. The work, then, may be accepted as a complete modern manual of American antiquities and pre-Columbian populations. In pronouncing it complete, we mean that the author has had no favorite specialty to develop. The different parts of the subject are discussed in due proportion. In calling it modern, we mean that he has consulted all the later American reports and

memoirs. We have for the first time, in a manual, an adequate description of the cliff-dwellings of Arizona, so elaborately studied and illustrated by the Smithsonian Institution and the Bureau of Ethnology; though, in accordance with the plan of the work, we have little account of the modern cliff-dwellers. We have also a digest of the results of mound researches conducted under the auspices of the Peabody Museum, by Professor F. W. Putnam. We have, similarly, an adequate statement of the fruits of M. Charnay's explorations in Central America, and of Ameghino's studies on the antiquity of man in the pampas.

The work begins with a chapter on the contemporaneous existence in America of man and various quadrupeds now extinct—an essay on the geological antiquity of man in America, in which the famous California finds are scarcely admitted as dating from the Pliocene. The kitchen-middens and caves are summarily treated; and then follows a chapter entitled "The Mound Builders"; but instead of grappling with this much-mooted problem, the author confines himself chiefly to the "mounds." The pottery and weapons and ornaments yielded by the excavations in the mounds are quite completely described and illustrated, and furnish a chapter of much interest. The cliff dwellings and their surroundings and contents are delineated pictorially, and described with fullness. By a natural transition the author takes us next to a survey of the astonishing memorials of vanished races who dwelt beyond the Rio Grande. The most striking antiquities of Central America are treated with a copiousness proportioned to their exceptional importance and interest; when the relics of the empire of the Incas are passed carefully under review. A chapter follows on the "Men of America," in which we find a summary of geological relations and craniological facts, but without any general comparison of American racial types with those of the Old World.

The final chapter, on the origin of the Americans, is, in the original work, devoted to a statement and brief discussion of the principal views entertained on this subject—such as an autochthonous origin, or even an American origin, of civilization at large, particularly that of the yellow races; and the various theories of immigration from the Old World, whether from northern Asia, China and Japan, Egypt, Phœnicia, or Northern Europe, or from a lost Atlantis. To find the data for argument, the author very legitimately compares the inscriptions, arms, utensils and costumes of the ancient Egyptians, Assyrians, Etruscans, Iberians, Libyans and Guanches with those of the primitive inhabitants of America; and then takes up the evidence of legends and tra-

* PREHISTORIC AMERICA. By the Marquis de Nadaillac. Translated by N. D'Anvers. Edited by W. H. Dall. With 299 illustrations. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

ditions. Here is a wide field for inductive research which is not only legitimate but indispensable for the settlement of the question. But all this the editor has thought fit to replace by a brief chapter for which he holds himself "chiefly responsible." The editor's conclusion, which is not very different from that of the author, represents man as an immigrant to America at an extremely remote period, from the opposite shore of the Pacific. The approach may have been either by the north, at Behring's Strait, or by the south, along the thirtieth parallel south. "Probably it was by both gates." This is the same conclusion which the writer reached in "Preadamites." That successive immigrations may have taken place, he admits; but he denies that any of the supposed affinities between American art and society and the art and society of the Old World — Egyptian, for instance — could be due to direct importation. American civilization he holds to be completely indigenous, and the correspondences noted arise from the parallel evolution of culture, under similar conditions, among different races. The world-wide tradition of a deluge, for instance, he refuses to trace to a central Asiatic origin, and maintains that it is separately indigenous in many countries. In this direction we think the editor inclined to dogmatize, and even to depart from the true inductive method of anthropological investigation. This, however, is precisely the error which he rather airily foists upon all the other theorists not of his way of thinking.

In this work we are not supplied with a treatment distinctively anthropological, we have not a complete discussion of what concerns American man. The work is chiefly archaeological, and in this field it is quite full, fresh, and authentic. We do not imply, however, that the anatomical characteristics and affinities of prehistoric Americans are entirely neglected. Perhaps the scope of the work, as relating to prehistoric America, prevented the author from entering more fully into ethnological questions, for which prehistoric data are so meagre, as it certainly excluded discussions based on data supplied by the aborigines as we know them. Within the limits stated, this work is a safe and adequate text-book. But we are again reminded of our present lack of a text-book consistently and lucidly put together, and properly balanced in its parts, which shall present American anthropology in all its aspects — archaeological, ethnological, geological, anatomical, migrational, and philological. A broad theme, undoubtedly, but one of which the general facts and doctrines should be made more accessible than they are to the student and general reader.

ALEXANDER WINCHELL.

ARNOLD'S LIFE OF LINCOLN.*

Mr. Arnold's Life of President Lincoln is a posthumous work, and was finished just before the illness of the lamented author which resulted in his death on the 20th of May, 1884. Probably no other person was so familiar with the public life of Mr. Lincoln as Mr. Arnold; or, outside of his family, entertained for him a more sincere affection. They were both leading lawyers in the courts of Illinois when their names were rarely mentioned beyond the limits of the State. For more than twenty years they were often engaged as opposing counsel in the trials of important cases. Mr. Lincoln's reputation as a lawyer is now well known. Judge Drummond said of Mr. Arnold that "he was one of the most eminent lawyers of Chicago and of the State." Judge Higgins said: "For more than thirty years Mr. Arnold stood at the head of the Chicago bar. As a *nisi prius* lawyer, there was scarcely his equal in the State." Their esteem and affection for each other were mutual. At the November election, in 1860, when Mr. Lincoln was chosen President, Mr. Arnold was chosen a Representative to Congress; and during the Civil War their relations were most intimate and confidential. Scarcely a day passed when Mr. Arnold did not visit the White House; and to no one else, probably, outside of his Cabinet, did the President express his views and feelings so unreservedly. A long acquaintance, an agreement in political views, especially on the subject of slavery, and a thorough appreciation of each other's honesty and worth, were not more the basis of their mutual regard than the dissimilarity in their social training and mental characteristics — the one possessing qualities which the other lacked. Mr. Lincoln's training had been on a farm, in a store, in the rough and jovial encounters of a Western circuit, and in the social circles of a provincial town. Mr. Arnold, by nature gentle and courteous, and trained in a city, had manners which conformed to the strictest rules of etiquette; and if he had been reared in one of the old families of Boston or Philadelphia, his deportment could not have been more refined and stately. The friendships which are the most fruitful and enduring are between persons who have different gifts, and are unlike in temperament and manners.

Even before the death of Mr. Lincoln, Mr. Arnold formed the resolution of writing the life of his friend, and in 1867 issued his "History of Abraham Lincoln, and the Overthrow of Slavery." The book was hastily written, chiefly while he was an Auditor in the Treas-

* THE LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By Isaac N. Arnold. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co.

ury Department at Washington, and was never regarded by him as a fit portrayal of the life and character of his subject. In later years he entertained the purpose of writing a more complete and elaborate work from materials since collected. The fulfillment of the purpose was deferred, by the intervention of other literary work, until about three years ago, when he took it up with much zeal and happily finished it before his health gave way.

Many lives of Mr. Lincoln have been written—there will be many more, and yet the subject will not have been exhausted; for it includes the services and personal characteristics of the one unique statesman who appeared in the most eventful period of American history. Other men may have surpassed him in individual traits; but, looking back upon the period from 1861 to 1865, and to the men of that period, is it possible to name one who, taking him for all in all, could have filled the place of Abraham Lincoln so wisely, acceptably, and providentially as he did? The homage which a grateful country gives to the name of Washington for his services in the Revolutionary War, the American people and the lovers of liberty in every land give to Lincoln for his services in the War of the Rebellion,—and more, even, inasmuch as the later struggle was a greater historical event than the earlier; and, as a subject of biography, the personal traits of Lincoln make a stronger impression on the minds of the masses, and are more picturesque and varied than those of Washington.

Of the lives of President Lincoln which have thus far appeared, Mr. Arnold's is the fullest and the most satisfactory. No other writer had such an opportunity of personal intercourse with Mr. Lincoln, or could have undertaken the work with a better preparation or a more conscientious and loving spirit. The book must therefore take rank without question as the standard life of Lincoln.

Mr. Arnold's chief solicitude was that he should be accurate in the statement of facts. I had frequent intercourse with him during the progress of the work, and was a witness to the time and patience he gave to the verification of dates and quotations. "It is finished," he said, the last time he called upon me—meaning that his book was finished. There was then a pallor on his countenance and a feebleness in his limbs which suggested a deeper meaning in his words. A fatal disease was upon him; and two or three months later, this true, courteous and accomplished man had finished his earthly work, and was restored to the beloved friend whose life he had portrayed, and who twenty years before had preceded him to the unseen world.

In lieu of a preface which Mr. Arnold

intended to write while the book was in press, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, his friend and colleague in Congress, has written a brief and appropriate introduction, which is supplemented by his extended address on the life and character of Mr. Arnold, delivered Oct. 21, 1884, before the Chicago Historical Society, of which Society Mr. Arnold was President. This address, with others by Judge Drummond and Judge Higgins, made on the same occasion, is printed in a separate pamphlet by the Society. In 1881 Mr. Arnold was invited to read a paper on Mr. Lincoln before the Royal Historical Society in London. He accepted the invitation, and his paper is printed in the transactions of the Society. In April, 1882, he read a paper on "Reminiscences of Lincoln and of Congress during the Rebellion" before the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society. It was fortunate that circumstances brought these men into intimate relations; it was fortunate for the purposes of history that Mr. Lincoln had such a biographer.

W. F. POOLE.

SHAKESPEARE'S PREDECESSORS.*

It was with high expectations that we looked forward to the perusal of a book upon the pre-Shakesperian drama, by that accomplished literary veteran, the author of the "Renaissance in Italy." It seemed that one who had written so well upon the Greek poets, and who had mastered all that relates to the modern rebirth of the human intelligence, could not fail to impart to the reader something of the rapture of discovery he must have felt when, with "optic glass," he swept that part of the heavens where Marlowe's morning star gleams in the radiance of the opening dawn. The conditions seemed exceptionally favorable for the production of a great work. The historian of the Renaissance was to crown his work by describing the finest product of the Renaissance in England,—indeed, if we include Shakespeare, as Mr. Symonds still intends to do, we may call it the finest product of the Renaissance in Europe. Could an Englishman whose spirit had been so finely touched to such fine issues, and who knew the Renaissance so well, fail to be adequately acquainted with the marks left by that tidal wave of human energy upon the coast line of the English mind? Our expectations being strung so high, we were the more deceived. The very preface inspires a qualm of misgiving, for there it is stated that this book is a revision of work laid aside as unfit

* SHAKESPEARE'S PREDECESSORS IN THE ENGLISH DRAMA. By John Addington Symonds. London: Smith, Elder & Co.

for publication more than twenty years before. This, however, but poorly prepares the reader for the successive disappointments in store for him in the course of his perusal of these pages.

Not that this is a valueless book; it is simply, as a whole, unworthy of the author's great reputation. It has its sound and excellent portions, but it is full of inequalities. At times the tone is that of a youthful aspirant for magazine honors; again it is that of the literary master which Mr. Symonds now is. He who goes to it for his first introduction to the subject, will find much that is interesting and instructive, and will doubtless part with the author on friendly enough terms. There are fifteen chapters, dealing with the rise of the English drama from its origin in the miracle plays to its full evolution as a species in Greene and Marlowe. There are chapters dealing with such related topics as theatres, playwrights, actors, play-goers, masques at court, etc. The last three chapters (pp. 170) are devoted to John Lyly, Greene, Peele, Nash, Lodge, and Marlowe. Naturally many illustrative side-lights are thrown upon the condition of English society during the period treated. A large number of old plays, inaccessible to most readers, are skilfully analyzed, the raciest and most poetical passages being quoted. There is a full table of contents at the beginning of the book and at the head of each chapter; but we miss an index, especially an index to the numerous valuable passages cited. The following list of *errata* may be of service to some one: At p. 237, Bacon is said to have been in his twenty-third year in 1587; he was, in fact, born in 1561. At p. 326, the date, 1515, is wrong, being probably a misprint for 1575. At p. 580, the name of E. W. Gosse is misprinted. At p. 596, last line, for *lamb* read *iamb*; p. 597, seventh line from foot, for *fourth* read *third*; p. 638, second quotation, for *illit-eral* read *illiberal*.

In an excellent passage at the beginning of the book, the author lays out an excellent programme, showing that he well knows what is expected of a writer who undertakes a study of this nature. "The ruling instinct of the present century demands," says he, "and in my opinion demands rightly, some demonstration of a process in the facts collected and presented by a student to the public." Some principle of evolution must be disclosed "before we have a right to style the result of our studies anything better than a bundle of literary essays." This is sound doctrine, but one must look elsewhere for its realization. Take, for instance, the chapter entitled "Masques at Court." Roughly speaking, about half of this chapter is devoted to descriptions of certain Italian masques, and the other half to those of Ben Jonson and Milton,

who were about as truly "predecessors" of Shakespeare as Keats and Tennyson were predecessors of Wordsworth. Since, however, the author's special fitness to discuss the Elizabethan drama appears to consist in the fact that he is the historian of the Renaissance, the indulgent reader will readily pardon digressions like this upon the Italian masques, especially as it is all so interesting. But let us not be misled by any such solemn delusion as that all these things form an essential part of a "demonstration of a process." Mr. Symonds records, at p. 337, the fact that the masque "received no adequate treatment in England during the reigns of our Tudor sovereigns." If, then, it was not till Shakespeare's work was nearly done that the masque was developed, why give it such prominence in a work devoted to men and things which made straight the way for Shakespeare? In general, the same criticism must be passed upon the work as a whole. Mr. Symonds has said it: his book is merely "a bundle of literary essays," — a few in his best style, several indifferent, all interesting, — the whole lacking that organic symmetry and completeness which it is so much easier to dream of than to achieve.

This, however, is by no means the worst, and of that *worst* it is an ungrateful task to speak. In plain English, Mr. Symonds is frequently guilty of encumbering his book with that kind of literary ballast known in editorial cant as "padding." That this is a serious charge to bring against one of the foremost Englishmen of letters of the day, the present writer is painfully aware; but several passages of trivial or irrelevant matter compel the conclusion that the author felt bound by some exigency to make a book of a given size, and that, not possessing the requisite amount of sound material, he was driven to shifts unworthy of his reputation in order to "bombast out" his chapters, some of which read as if they had been hastily concocted for some ephemeral magazine. But two instances of this inferior work shall be mentioned. At pp. 260-1, he treats us to a welcome translation from the Italian of Cecchi, in which the "Romantic Drama" is genially personified as a "fresh country lass." This passage is racy, natural, charming. But Mr. Symonds cannot stop there. Mindful, one is forced to think, of the demands of inexorable publishers, he carries on the allegory through three pages more, insisting at the close upon seeing the lady home "to torchlit chambers of Whitehall and Greenwich," when he drily observes: "You may call her a grisette." Pass for the dignity of history; but this is the indignity of poetry! Again at p. 571, finding himself at the end of his account of Peele's plays, he introduces a quotation of fifty-three lines from

one of his odes. Although related in no wise to the subject of the book, it is good in itself, and, padding for padding, much more acceptable than the author's prose. But the climax is reached when, after informing us that the same spirit animates Peele's poem on the Order of the Garter, Mr. Symonds proceeds to quote a dozen lines from that poem, consisting solely of an enumeration of the names of the first knights of the order. While the reader is rubbing his eyes over these lines, the following foot-note catches his attention and gives him a lesson in human nature which alone is worth the price of the book:

"Piety to these knights of the French wars, among whom I count a collateral ancestor, Sir Richard Fitz-Simon, rather than admiration for the poetry of this passage, makes me print these lines."

Here we have, at last, the "link of connection between man and man" which furnished a motive for the introduction of these two pages from Peele's odes. We can imagine what Thackeray would have said to this: he would have indulged in his favorite quotation from King Solomon.

Even in the sound and weighty portions of the book, one fails to find the marks of the master-hand so frequently traceable in the history of the Renaissance in Italy. There the author moves with the security and freedom of one "to the manner born." Here he is, like those he guides, an alien but partially domesticated. He is a companionable guide wherever others have gone before and marked the way; but he draws back from the tangled forest, accepts not the challenge of the mountain peak, leads to no exhilarating explorations of the mysteries of unpenetrated glens. Metaphor aside, there is nothing new in the book, nothing that has not already been as well or better said, nothing that makes it either indispensable or even very useful to the student who has already broken the ground. In extenuation of all this the author would doubtless plead what, indeed, he distinctly states in his preface: viz., that the book was not written for scholars — that its aim is the honorable one of making the subject familiar to readers who might shrink from the perusal of a work like Professor Ward's "History of English Dramatic Literature." This plea might make the present criticism seem futile, were it not for two circumstances: first, the just expectations aroused by the high reputation of the writer; secondly, the promise, made at the outset, of exhibiting the subject as a uniform growth with its organic interdependence of parts. Considered merely as an attempt to popularize a somewhat remote portion of literary history, this work is capable of being very useful, although it falls short of the high standard fixed for this class

of books by the accomplished contributors to Mr. John Morley's series of literary biographies, among whom Mr. Symonds himself holds an honorable place.

MELVILLE B. ANDERSON.

THE RELIGIONS OF THE ORIENT.*

There is an inexhaustible fascination in the study of the religions of the world. Whether Mr. Herbert Spencer is right or not (and what is there that this high-priest of "Agnosticism" doesn't know?) in asserting that all religion had its beginning in the worship of "ghosts," it is certain that there has never been anything in our world more real than has been the power of the religious instincts and faiths of men. This it is which, more than any other one thing, has awed and charmed, mastered and molded the human heart and life.

Comparison, insisted the great Cuvier, comparison is the lamp of science. To a large extent this is true. When knowledge holds communion with knowledge, truth will shine forth self-evidenced in its own light. And this is nowhere more notably the case than in the comparative study of the various great world-religions, whether of the past or of the present. But the science of comparative theology is itself comparatively new, and is still far from having succeeded in clearing up either the myths or the mysteries which invest its deep problems. One of the most intent students in this field of investigation and thought, in this country, was the late Mr. Samuel Johnson. His two volumes on "Oriental Religions, and their Relation to Universal Religion," the one on the religions of China, the other on those of India, published during his life-time, are well known. His third volume, in line with the preceding, and but just now published, relates to the religions of Persia. Mr. Johnson was not himself an erudite scholar. The oriental languages he never learned; into their mysterious shrines where they spoke as their own spirits gave them utterance, each one in the tongue wherein he was born, he never presumed to enter. He claimed to know only so much as others who had been there have reported. But, as Emerson said, why should one care to swim across a stream when somebody else has already thrown a bridge over it? Nor does one need to have himself gone through the almost infinite lingo of the ancient sacred classics of India, or China, or Persia, with — as no less an authority than Max Müller declares — their mountains of chaff, before being

* ORIENTAL RELIGIONS AND THEIR RELATIONS TO UNIVERSAL RELIGION. By Samuel Johnson. With an Introduction by O. B. Frothingham. Vol. III—Persia. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

able to estimate the spirit and drift, results and influences, of these antique faiths and forms of thought. As Prof. Müller himself wrote of our author: "What I admire most in Samuel Johnson was his not being discouraged by the rubbish with which the religions of the East are overwhelmed, but his quietly looking for the nuggets. And has he not found them? And has he not found what is better than ever so many nuggets—that great golden dawn of truth, that there is a religion behind all religions, and that happy is the man that knows it in these days of materialism and atheism?"

A more serious question, however, as to Mr. Johnson's qualification for such a task as he had set before him, would relate to the preconceived theory or philosophy of religion, and which could not but largely color his views and conclusions. And this the reader may as well understand at the outset. Mr. Frothingham, in his Introduction, says of this volume, like the others, that it is "saturated through and through with the religious spirit; it was written in the service of religion;" but, as he adds, not of religion as commonly apprehended. His acquaintance with Eastern faiths was certainly acquired from books; but, says his friend, "his opinion of Christianity was rather critical than experimental." Mr. Johnson was a teacher of the gospel of evolution, not of the "gospel of the grace of God." He began by assuming and then "insisting that there is no 'supernatural' in the nature of things, and that miracle is an absurdity on its face," etc. All of which, it must be admitted, is a pretty big assumption wherewith to begin the study of Religion. And yet there is a noble spirit of reverence and candor pervading all that he writes which must command the respect of every reader.

In seeking to interpret the evolution of religion, as it came to be in Persia, he begins with a consideration of the development of the consciousness of the personal Will and of the Moral Sense, and the grand *symbolism* that was suggested by this advent of Will as a personal power. He then proceeds to point out the gradual development of the Avestar dualism; its morality; its literature; the cuneiform monuments of the Accadian and the Assyrian; the relations of the Hebrew and the Chaldean. He then discusses the political forces, as those of Babylon, Cyrus, Persia, Alexander the Great; the Sassanian empires; following this are his studies of the Philosophies, as Manichæism and Gnosticism; and then of Islam, wherein the work of Mahomet is shown to reveal a continuous progress towards the recognition of the Universe as Infinite and as One. This is one of the most interesting chapters in the entire volume.

To those who are interested in studies of

this nature, the book will be found one of deep and really fascinating significance. And this is so, even though one may differ most radically from the author in his underlying assumption, which pervades the whole discussion. Those, however, who believe Christianity to be all it purports to be—a revelation, a gospel,—will, of course, strongly dissent from certain positions taken, and may find in the end only the more reason for holding to the absolute transcendence of the faith and the hopes, the spirit and the potency, which spring from the gospel of Him who is the world's Redeemer as well as Teacher.

SIMEON GILBERT.

RECENT BOOKS OF POETRY.*

Among recent books of poetry the new work of Alfred Lord Tennyson has an indisputable claim to the first place, both on the ground of its authorship and of its great intrinsic value. The appearance of this noble work may well give us pause ere we assert that the Laureate has played his part in English literature or won all the laurels allotted to him by the just fates. If some apparent weaknesses lie in some of the productions of his late years, we must not forget that these same years have given us "Rizpah" and "Columbus" and "Montenegro," and that now, with liberal hands, they bring us the historical drama of "Becket." In one sense, this work cannot place the writer upon any higher pinnacle of fame than that which has long been occupied by the poet of "Tithonus" and "Enone" and "Ulysses," of "The Princess" and "In Memoriam" and the Arthurian Idyls; but it is a composition not unworthy of the sovereign poet who wrote it, one which would be beyond the power of any but the strongest hand, a stately dramatic poem not soon to be forgot-

* BECKET. By Alfred Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate. New York: Macmillan & Co.

FERINHTAH'S FANCIES. By Robert Browning. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A NEW YEAR'S MASQUE, AND OTHER POEMS. By Edith M. Thomas. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

CALLIRHOE: FAIR ROSAMUND. By Michael Field. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

SONGS OF THE SILENT WORLD, AND OTHER POEMS. By Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

POEMS. By Charles Kingsley. New edition, in two volumes. London: Macmillan & Co.

THE POEMS OF FREDERICK LOCKER. Authorized edition. New York: White, Stokes & Allen.

LYRA ELEGANTARUM; a collection of some of the best specimens of *Vers de Société* and *Vers d'Occasion* in the English language, by deceased authors. Edited by Frederick Locker. New York: White, Stokes & Allen.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF LUCY LAROOM. Household edition. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HEINE'S BOOK OF SONGS. Compiled from the Translations by Sir Theodore Martin, K.C.B., and Edgar A. Bowring, C.B. New York: White, Stokes & Allen.

ten. Like "Harold" and like "Queen Mary," it is a vigorous presentation of an important epoch in English history, and is perhaps a piece of finer workmanship than either of its predecessors in the field of historical drama.

Lord Tennyson has been happy in his arrangement of the action of this drama. Conscious that the struggle between king and archbishop could not alone furnish forth a well rounded and symmetrical play, he has interwoven legend with history, and bound up the story of Rosamund with the sterner tale of passion which ended in the tragedy of Canterbury Cathedral. Thus the virile and the tender go hand in hand, and while the momentous conflict of church and state is outlined in well-nigh epic proportions, the scenes in the bower at Woodstock relieve the monotony with soft shadings, and give completeness and harmony to the whole by the addition of a grateful lyric touch.

A scene in a Norman castle serves as prologue to the play. Henry and Becket are seated at a game of chess, and the chancellor's bishop gives checkmate to his opponent's king—an ominous presage. The Archbishop of Canterbury lies at the point of death, and Henry urges upon the reluctant Becket the succession. The action of the play proper begins just after his assumption of the archepiscopal dignity, and his resolution to devote himself henceforth to the church alone finds expression in these words:

"I served King Henry well as Chancellor;
I am his no more, and I must serve the Church.
This Canterbury is only less than Rome,
And all my doubts I fling from me like dust,
Winnow and scatter all scruples to the wind,
And all the puissance of the warrior,
And all the wisdom of the Chancellor,
And all the heap'd experiences of life,
I cast upon the side of Canterbury—
Our holy mother Canterbury, who sits
With tatter'd robes. Laics and barons, thro'
The random gift of careless kings, have grasp'd
Her livings, her advowsons, granges, farms,
And goodly acres—we will make her whole;
Not one rood lost. And for these Royal customs,
These ancient Royal customs—they are Royal,
Not of the Church—and let them be anathema,
And all that speak for them anathema."

The various phases of the struggle between the king and the erewhile vassal who now o'ertops him by virtue of his newly-acquired power, are graphically presented; the stormy scene at Northampton Castle, when Becket refuses to give his sanction to the constitutional customs, the presentation of the king's claims and the flight of Becket to France, the "meeting of the kings" at Montmirail, the reconciliation at Fréteval, form successively the subjects of ensuing scenes, carrying us to the close of the fourth act. To describe the action of the fifth, we must first take up the story of Rosamund as it is here given.

A lyric, lovely even among Tennysonian lyrics, opens the first scene in Rosamund's bower. It has the form of a duet heard among the trees.

1. Is it the wind of the dawn that I hear in the pine overhead?
2. No; but the voice of the deep as it hollows the cliffs of the land.
1. Is there a voice coming up with the voice of the deep from the strand,
One coming up with a song in the flush of the glimmering red?
2. Love that is born of the deep coming up with the sun from the sea.
1. Love that can shape or can shatter a life till the life shall have fled?
2. Nay, let us welcome him, Love that can lift up a life from the dead.
1. Keep him away from the lone little isle. Let us be, let us be,
2. Nay, let him make it his own, let him reign in it—he, it is he,
Love that is born of the deep coming up with the sun from the sea.

As the stately cadence dies away, Henry and Rosamund enter, and, in the enjoyment of each other's love, seek, the one to forget her loneliness, the other the cares of state and the passions of his controversy with the church. The scene in the bower, where the queen has found her way to Rosamund, is superbly conceived, but the ordinary form of the legend is not followed, and the arm of Eleanor is arrested, as it is uplifted to plunge the dagger into the heart of her rival, by Becket, who knows the secret of the entrance, and who appears just in time to save the threatened life, and who bears Rosamund away to a nunnery. It is the report of this act which drives Henry to desperation, and wrings from him the fatal words:

"Will no man free me from this pestilent priest?"

The last scenes of the last act are laid first in the monastery of Canterbury, and afterwards in the cathedral itself. The imperfect, but, on the whole, heroic character of Becket, whose presence and influence dominate the entire play, here assumes grander proportions than ever. The shadow of his doom is upon him, but he fearlessly defies the threats of the knights who burst in upon his privacy.

"Ye think to scare me from my loyalty
To God and to the Holy Father. No!
Tho' all the swords in England flashed above me
Ready to fall at Henry's word or yours—
Tho' all the loud-lung'd trumpets upon earth
Blared from the heights of all the thrones of her kings,
Blowing the world against me, I would stand
Clothed with the full authority of Rome,
Mail'd in the perfect panoply of faith,
First of the foremost of their files, who die
For God, to people heaven in the great day
When God makes up his jewels."

Daunted for the moment, his foes leave him, but only to fall upon him on the altar steps of the cathedral, whither he repairs, robed with the dignities of his office, to meet the death from which he does not shrink. Too proud to seek safety in flight, he meets his murderers, and his bearing warrants his words:

"I am readier to be slain, than thou to slay."

Even then they hesitate, but only for a moment. The knights close in upon him and deal the fatal blows. As Becket falls wounded to earth, he exclaims:

"I do commend my cause to God, the Virgin,
St. Denis of France and St. Alphege of England,
And all the tutelar Saints of Canterbury,"

while a thunder-storm, long since gathering without, breaks over the church and strikes terror to the hearts of the murderers.

Such, in brief outline, is the latest work of the Laureate: the story of Fair Rosamund and King Henry and Thomas Becket, as interpreted for us by the genius of the greatest of the great English poets now living, and no unworthy addition to the volume of his past work.

"Pray, Reader, have you eaten ortolans
Ever in Italy?
Recall how cooks there cook them: for my plan's
To — Lyre with Spitt ally."

In this uncompromising fashion, Mr. Browning's latest poem, "Ferishtah's Fancies," begins. Ferishtah is a Persian dervish, who holds sundry conversations with his disciples upon ethical problems, and solves them all in cheerfully optimistic fashion. It is needless to say that the poem exhibits those perversities of style and expression so characteristic of all Mr. Browning's later work. One somewhat striking characteristic of Ferishtah is the introduction by him of occasional Hebrew quotations, to give flavor to his parabolic teachings. This will be found very edifying by the general reader. The dervish very naturally is made to get the best of every argument, and is inclined to take a contented view of things in general. In the last of these "fancies," which is entitled a "Bean-stripe; also, Apple-eating," the general question between the optimist and the pessimist is argued out to the somewhat lame ending that the pessimist is in the wrong because he does not make away with himself, in justification of his view of life:

"The sourly-sage, for whom life's best was death,
Lived out his seventy years, looked hale, laughed loud,
Liked—above all—his dinner,—lled, in short."

The argument is quite as conclusive as Dr. Johnson's famous refutation of Berkeley.

"So with your meal, my poem: masticate
Sense, sight, and song there!
Digest these, and I praise your peptic state;
Nothing found wrong there."

Perhaps a correct prose interpretation of this passage from the prologue would be: if you can digest this poem you must have the stomach of an ostrich. But Mr. Browning never lets us long forget that he is a poet. The lyric passages interspersed among these fancies are doubly welcome for their arid environment.

"Not with my Soul, Love!—bid no Soul like mine
Lap thee around nor leave the poor Sense room!
Soul—travel-worn, toil-weary—would confine
Along with Soul, Soul's gains from glow and gloom,

Captures from soarings high and divings deep.
Spoil-laden Soul, how should such memories sleep?
Take Sense, too—let me love entire and whole—
Not with my Soul!

"Eyes shall meet eyes, and find no eyes between,
Lips feed on lips, no other lips to fear!
No past, no future—so thine arms but screen
The present from surprise! not there, 'tis here—
Not then, 'tis now:—back, memories that intrude!
Wake, Love, the universe our solitude,
And, over all the rest, oblivion roll—
Sense quenching Soul!"

A strain like this outweighs a whole volume of such blank verse as that in which Ferishtah's fancies are couched.

The volume just published of the poems of Miss Edith M. Thomas is a thing of exquisite beauty in external finish and mechanical execution, and its contents are worthy of more attention than those of first volumes usually deserve. The dreamy, half-mystical interpretation of nature, which is unpleasant in the author's prose sketches, abounds here, and produces a very different impression in the form of verse, which is the only form for which it is fitted. The reader carries away no definite images from these verses; half-formed impressions are all that remain, soon to become effaced; neither is any considerable metrical gift displayed in their composition. These considerations debar them from any claim to the rank of poetry in the high sense, but their aim does not seem to have been noticeably higher than the plane upon which they stand. Considerable powers of expression, with a distinct consciousness of their limitations, have gone to the production of these pieces, and a restraint altogether admirable has kept out the multitude of false notes which are sounded in all over-ambitious verse. False notes are not altogether wanting: the conceit which makes the symbol for the United States dollar a subject for a piece of serious allegory is distinctly such; but faults of taste are rare, and a simple but true harmony characterizes nearly all of the pieces. There are even a few of them to which the strictures made have no application, and which rise to the dignity of genuine poetry. This may be said of some of the sonnets, such as those entitled "Frost" and "The Oread"; it is also true of the poem called *St. Cecilia*, which is an evident inspiration of the "St. Agnes' Eve," and the "Sir Galahad" of Tennyson, and of which this is the closing stanza:

"Sometimes, on dead midwinter night,
When gardens lie in folded white,
And giddy stars slide out of sight,
Past cliffs of ice,—
Lo! suddenly an angel stands
With fair red roses in his hands,
Dew-wet, and plucked in morning-lands
Of Paradise!"

But the best of all that this volume has to offer us is the group of mythological poems

called "Demeter's Search," "Persephone," and "Lityerses and the Reapers." In these poems the author seems for once to have transcended her limitations, and to find a larger and richer form of speech and a more musical utterance. Here are the words of Persephone to Demeter, as the time draws near for her sojourn in the kingdom of Hades, not to her "the dark benign deep underworld," but a place of horror to which her steps are loth to guide her:

"Mother, the harvest is garnered, men taste of the season's new wheat,
They lie at thy banquet like gods till melody quickens their feet,
And they rise and dance at the call of the vine-crowned lord of the hills.
Maidens are gathering flowers by all the Sicilian rills,—
The last late flowers that kindle the meadows with color of fire;
The strong, gray sea from his caverns and gulfs sings a song of desire,
 wooing the earth in speech that was taught the immortals of old;
The wind with the sun is at rest, and the clouds are a flock in the fold."

The summer has been a long and happy one, and dear to Persephone are the sights and sounds of earth and the presence of mankind; but the time of departure is near:

"Ah, mother, I leave them, ah, ah! for a kingdom the gods have not seen,
Where the streams are not flowing that bound it, the grass on the banks is not green,
For the crown with the iron clasp, for the sceptre moulded of lead;—
Better a slave on the earth than a majesty awaying the dead!
Thou rememb'rest my face in those days when I came from the dwelling of night,
Pallid and strange as the Moon when she rides in Hyperion's light:
These lips were as waters bound up with the frost in the dead of the year;
These eyes were as fountains the summer has spent, for the thirst of a tear;
So should I seem, couldst thou see me, descended past starlight and morn,
While storms whistle out of the East and scatter the mildewing corn!"

The two poems called "Callirrhoe" and "Fair Rosamund," which are published together in one volume, and to which the name of Michael Field is added as that of the author, have attracted some attention—more, we should judge, on account of their ambitious choice of theme and treatment than for any considerable beauty found in them. "Fair Rosamund" is another treatment of the much handled story of the maze at Woodstock. "Callirrhoe" is a poem of the early growth of the worship of Dionysus in Greece, and turns upon the anger of a priest of Bacchus, whose amorous overtures have been repulsed by "Callirrhoe," and who calls down upon Calydon, her city, a fierce plague. Through the oak of Dodona, the oracle demands the sacrifice of the maiden, or of some one who is willing to die in her stead, as the only means whereby the offended god may be appeased. Callirrhoe offers herself to be sacrificed; but the priest, who still loves her, plunges the knife into his own heart. She afterwards, loving him when too late, takes

her own life. Both poems are dramatic in form. The blank verse in which they are written shows at rare intervals a touch of strength, but many such would not palliate the offense of such a passage as—

"I hear a sound as if the branches snored,
Hollow and peaceful."

A ruggedness which is but crudity, and a force which is but violence, characterize the composition of these two pieces throughout. We cannot help recalling another poet, the first fruits of whose genius called us again to deplore the fate of Rosamund, and led our footsteps to the Calydonian land. Here was a like ambition, and here were also faults; but here, too, was a power for which no ambition was too high, and in comparison with which such work as the present becomes insignificant.

In "Songs of the Silent World" Miss Elizabeth Stuart Phelps has given expression in verse to many and varied moods. The verse is of that very large class which can have absolutely no objective value, and whose only excuse for publication can lie in the satisfaction it causes the writer and his friends. These verses make little pretense, however, and it is well that they do not, for they have no claim to consideration upon technical grounds, being rough and without melody. The morbid religious tone which we expect to find in any of the writings of this lady is not wanting, although only in a few instances particularly obtrusive.

The publication of the poems of Charles Kingsley in the exquisite style of the "Eversley edition" of his novels was a well-merited recognition of their sterling merits. In this new and highly acceptable form, these two volumes should find a place in every collection of the good things in English literature. Every one knows "The Three Fishers" and "The Sands of Dee" by heart, but to the majority of readers "Andromeda" and "The Saint's Tragedy" are mere names. They know that the latter is the story of Elizabeth of Hungary, and they have heard it said that the former contains the best English hexameters ever made; but farther than this their acquaintance with the works does not extend. Charles Kingsley never wrote anything that was not well worth knowing. There is a healthfulness and a strength in his utterances which have furnished inspiration to many lives, and which are in no danger of being outworn. Whether in novel, in poem, or in sermon, there is a directness and a manliness in his manner of speech which compels the admiration even of the listeners whose views are fundamentally opposed to those which he enunciates.

The new edition of the poems of Frederick Locker is more complete than the one published a year ago, containing thirteen addi-

tional poems—each of them a gem that, once owning, we could ill spare. Here is the one called "An Epitaph":

"Her worth, her wit, her loving smile
Were with me but a little while;
She came, she went; yet though that Voice
Is hushed that made the heart rejoice,
And though the grave is dark and chill,
Her memory is fragrant still,—
She stands on the eternal hill.

"Here pause, kind soul, whos'er you be,
And weep for her, and pray for me."

This new edition makes a beautiful volume, and is adorned with a miniature etching of the poet.

Published at the same time and in the same form as the preceding work, we have the "Lyra Elegantiarum," of which Mr. Locker is the editor—a sufficient guarantee of the excellence of the selection. If any man ought to know what good society verse is, he should be that man, having made so much of it himself. He refers to this kind of metrical composition as "a species of poetry which, in its more restricted form, bears somewhat the same relation to the poetry of lofty imagination and deep feeling, that the Dresden china shepherds and shepherdesses of the last century do to the sculpture of Donatello and Michael Angelo," and tells us that in it "a boudoir decorum is or ought always to be preserved; where sentiment never surges into passion, and where humor never overflows into boisterous merriment." Of the kind of poetry thus characterized, Mr. Locker has made a collection, taken entirely from the work of deceased writers, and in which Prior and Praed, Moore and Herrick, Landor, and many others, are worthily represented. The editor tells us that he "trusts he has gathered together nearly all the *vers de société* of real merit in the English language,"—a not unreasonable confidence, when we consider that his selections are four hundred and thirty in number. Thackeray is omitted for copyright reasons, but all other deceased writers who deserve a place here may be found. One cannot but regret that the plan of the book did not admit of its including the best things of Holmes and Calverley, of Austin Dobson, and—not least—of Mr. Locker himself; but the restrictions made give the book a completeness which it would not otherwise have.

The three hundred closely printed pages which are needed to contain the verse of Lucy Larcom bear unmistakable witness to the industry of one of our most estimable women of letters. Her verses are simply written, and are such as may have a strong hold upon simple minds. Of the heights and depths of poetry, there can be no question in their consideration. Most regions of the imagination and most phases of passion are entirely un-

known to her; but she has attained to a considerable facility in the expression of a mild form of religious sentiment, and of the gentler aspect of nature as seen in her New England home. With a range thus narrow, so large an amount of verse must necessarily be repetition and re-repetition of a few well-worn ideas. A refined and delicate fancy is her substitute for imagination, and kindly feeling what she has to give in the place of passion. While these offer nothing to the true lover of poetry, there are many who, lacking the artistic perceptions needed for its enjoyment, may find in such verse as this a pleasure analogous at least—although far lower—to that which persons of acuter sensibilities find in the works of the genuine poets.

The dainty little volume of Heine's "Book of Songs," just published, gives us nothing but old matter, consisting of the translations made by Theodore Martin and Edgar Bowring, the best of each being selected for the present issue. These translators have probably done the best that can be done for Heine in English; but how poor that is in comparison with the faultless German verses! The beauty of all lyric verse—and none more so than Heine's—is incommunicable in any alien speech; and the best of translators must always read almost like parodies to those who are familiar with the originals.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

SAMUEL PEPYS.*

No space which THE DIAL could spare me would afford me a chance of saying what I wish to say, and what ought to be said, about the Diary and Correspondence of Pepys. It is to the last half of the seventeenth century what Boswell's Johnson is to the larger part of the eighteenth; and the only contemporary Diary with which it can be compared is that of Evelyn, which covers the same period, though it begins at an earlier and ends at a much later date. Evelyn and Pepys were acquaintances and friends, and it is instructive to look over their shoulders as they sit jotting down the same occurrences on the same day. Here is the first entry in Pepys:

"Jan. 1st (Lord's Day).—This morning (we living lately in the garret) I rose, put on my suit with great skirts, having not lately worn any other clothes but them. Went to Mr. Gunning's chapel at Exeter House, where he made a very good sermon upon these words

*DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE OF SAMUEL PEPYS, ESQ., F.R.S. From his MS. Cypher in the Pepysian Library, with a Life and Notes by Richard Lord Braybrooke. Deciphered, with Additional Notes, by Rev. Mynors Bright, M.A., President and Senior Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge. In ten volumes. New York: Dodd, Mead & Company.

'That in the fulness of time God sent his Son, made of a woman,' etc., showing that by 'made under the law' is meant his circumcision, which is solemnized this day."

Here is the entry in Evelyn's diary for the same day:

"Jan. 1.—Begging God's blessing for the following year, I went to Excester Chapell, where Mr. Gunning began the year on 4 Galatians, v. 3 to 7, shewing the love of Christ in shedding his blood so early for us."

Exeter House (if the reader of this notice cares to know the fact), was built by Lord Burleigh, whose son was the first Earl of Exeter, from whom it was named. Nearly on the same site stood Exeter Change, which has given place to the present Exeter Hall. Think of Pepys at Exeter Hall! The last entry in the Diary of Pepys (May 31, 1669) is swallowed by a blank in the Diary of Evelyn, the two diarists meeting in spirit, on paper, for the last time on May 20th. Here is Evelyn's jotting for that day:

"20th.—This evening was borne my third daughter, who was baptized on the 25th by the name of Susanna."

And here is the jotting of Pepys:

"20th.—Up and to the Office. At noon, the whole office—Brouncker, J. Minnes, T. Middleton, Samuel Pepys, and Captain Cox—to dine with the Parish at the Three Tuns, this day being Ascension Day, where exceeding good discourse among the merchants. With my eyes mighty weary, and my head full of care how to get my accounts and business settled against my journey, home to supper and to bed. Yesterday, at my coming home, I found that my wife had, on a sudden, put away Matt upon some falling out, and I doubt Matt did call her ill names by my wife's own discourse; but I did not meddle to say anything upon it, but let her go, being not sorry, because now we may get one that speaks French, to go abroad with us."

The last entry of Pepys is dated eleven days later:

"31st.—Up very betimes, and continued all the morning with W. Hewer, upon examining and stating my accounts, in order to the fitting myself to go abroad beyond sea, which the ill condition of my eyes, and my neglect for a year or two, hath kept me behindhand in, and so as to render it very difficult now, and troublesome to my mind to do it; but I this day made a satisfactory entrance therein. Had another meeting with the Duke of York, at White Hall, on yesterday's work, and made a good advance: and so, being called by my wife, we to the Park, Mary Batelier, and a Dutch gentleman, a friend of hers, being with us. Thence to 'The World's End,' a drinking-house by the Park, and there merry, and so home late. And thus ends all that I doubt I shall ever be able to do with my eyes in the keeping of my Journal. I not being able to do it any longer, having done now so long as to undo my eyes almost every time that I take a pen in my hand, and therefore, whatever comes of it, I must forbear; and therefore resolve from this time forward, to have it kept by my people in long-hand, and must be contented to set down no more than is fit for them and all the world to know; or, if there is anything, which cannot be much, now my amours are past, and my eyes hindering me in almost all other pleasures, I must endeavor to keep a margin in my book open, to add, here and here, a note in short-hand, with my own hand. And

so I betake myself to that course, which is almost as much as to see myself go into my grave; for which, and all the discomforts that will accompany my being blind, the good God prepare me."

God be wi' you, S. P.!

No one can read Pepys as he ought to be read without a tolerable amount of knowledge of the reign of Charles the Second, and all that pertains thereto, the back-stairs scandal of White Hall and Hampton Court, the circuitous windings of Gray's Inn, and the inns, taverns and ordinaries thereabout, the ways of the waiters at Will's and the other coffee-houses, and the situation of the theatres, especially the Duke's play-house. He should be familiar with all the great actors and actresses of the period, with Betterton and Mohun, with Nell Gwynn and her prologizing in the broad-brimmed straw-hat, and her sisterhood of singing and dancing abigails. He should have a nodding if not a speaking acquaintance with the dramatists of the Restoration—with Tom Killigrew, Will Davenant, Sir Samuel Juke, Sir Robert Howard and his famous brother-in-law, John Dryden; not forgetting Sir Charles Sedley and Lord Rochester—a pair of sad, mad, bad English villains. He ought to be able to divine the infinite secrecies of the royal chamber, and its daily and nightly occupants, to catch the chat over the card-tables, to understand the winks, interpret the shrugs, and stimulate the pleasant speeches that provoke and end in duels, of which the most noted that has come down to us is the one between the Earl of Shrewsbury and the Duke of Buckingham, all about dry Lady Shrewsbury, who hath for great while been Mistress to the Duke of Buckingham. The reader of Pepys should be hand-in-glove with the Montagues, with General Monk, afterwards Duke of Albemarle, with the Duke of York, with Sir George Carteret, with Admiral Pen, with the Countess of Castlemaine, with the Duchess of Portsmouth, with his Most Sacred Majesty Carolus Secundus,

"Who never said a foolish thing,
And never did a wise one."

Pepys was a rake and a man of business; an assiduous courtier and an incorruptible patriot; a gay gallant and an uxurious husband; a musician and a man of science; a collector of old plays and new pamphlets; a reader of Beaumont and Fletcher, Webster, Massinger, Davenant—even of Shakespere! The son of a tailor, he was educated at St. Paul's School, at Trinity College, Cambridge, and at Magdalene. Backed by his cousin, Sir Edward Montagu, he became Secretary to the two Generals of the Fleet, Clerk of Acts of the Navy, Secretary to the Commissioners for managing the affairs of Tangier, and Purveyor-general of the Victualing Department, Member of the House of Commons, Secretary for the Affairs of the

Navy, and Member of the Royal Society. He was the Broker of Charles the Second, and the Diarist of all time. How he wrote in cypher, when his cypher was unravelled, with other matters connected therewith, the Rev. Mynors Bright relates as in duty bound; and I refer the reader of this hasty notice to his admirable edition of the Diary and Correspondence of Samuel Pepys, Esq., F.R.S. A single extract from his voluminous confessions (one of many that I should like to make) will show one side of his character and taste. Here it is, in part, against the penultimate day of September, 1662:

"29th. (Michaelmas-day) . . . I sent for some dinner and then dined, Mrs. Margaret Pen being by, to whom I had spoke to go along with us to a play this afternoon; and then to the King's Theatre, where we saw *Midsummer's Night's Dream*, which I had never seen before, nor shall ever again, for it is the most insipid, ridiculous play that ever I saw in my life. I saw, I confess, some good dancing and some handsome women, which was all my pleasure."

A little over a century and a half after this entry, another famous diarist made a jotting in his journal, under the date of January 15, 1826. Here is a fragment of it:

"Meantime, I will correct that curious fellow Pepys Diary. I mean the article I have made of it for the *Quarterly*."

On the same day he wrote to his son-in-law in London:

"I enclose the article on Pepys. It is totally uncorrected, so I wish, of course, much to see it in proof if possible, as it must be dreadfully inaccurate. . . . The subject is like a good sirloin, which requires only to be basted with its own drippings. I had little trouble of research or reference; perhaps I have made it too long, or introduced too many extracts—if so, use the pruning-knife, hedge-bill, or axe, *ad libitum*. You know I don't care a curse about what I write, or what becomes of it."

The article was published in the *Quarterly*, and the honorarium was £100. "But this is far too much—£50 is plenty. Still 'I must *impatricos the gratility*' for the present." So Scott wrote to Lockhart, who tells us that he never observed him more delighted with any book whatsoever. He had ever afterwards many of its queer terms and phrases on his lips.

RICHARD HENRY STODDARD.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE "Correspondence and Diaries of John Wilson Croker," edited by Louis J. Jennings, and published by Scribner's Sons, fill two rather formidable volumes with respect to size, above 900 octavo pages being compressed between their covers. Mr. Croker was a native of Ireland, his birth occurring in 1780. At the age of twenty-two, he was admitted to the Irish bar; and within five years he was elected to Parliament. In 1809, he received the appointment of Secretary of the Admiralty, a place which he held for twenty years. He had previously acquired con-

siderable literary repute by the publication of a couple of satires, in which the Irish stage and the city of Dublin were served up with caustic wit. These were comparatively youthful effusions, the first being written when the author was only twenty-three. The year of his entering Parliament, Mr. Croker produced a history of Ireland, which met with favor. Among the number of works following this at intervals, his "Stories from the History of England," written for juvenile readers, was very popular, suggesting, it is said, the idea to Scott of "The Tales of a Grandfather." An annotated edition of Bushnell's "Life of Johnson" was regarded by himself as one of his ablest efforts, and was the product of great labor and research. With Scott and Canning, Mr. Croker united in 1809 in founding the "Quarterly Review," as an organ of the Tory party and an offset to the "Edinburgh." His position in literature and politics gave him prominence in London society for nearly half a century, and most persons of eminence among his contemporaries were known by him. In his official capacity, he was the recipient of confidences from George IV., and was brought into near contact with different members of the royal family in the reigns of several successive sovereigns. His correspondence and diaries reveal his relations with the great personages of his time, with the Duke of Wellington, Sir Robert Peel, and with Talleyrand, whom he describes as "fattish for a Frenchman," with weak ankles and deformed feet, on which he tottered about in a strange way; with a face void of expression except "of drunken stupor," and a voice "deep and hoarse." He met frequently Madame de Stael, whom he pronounced "ugly, and not of an intellectual ugliness" either. "On the whole," he says of this famous lady, "she was singularly unfeminine, and if in conversation one forgot she was ugly, one forgot also that she was a woman." Such are the spicy comments upon one and another of the host of distinguished people coming within the sweep of Mr. Croker's critical vision, with which his letters and journals are enlivened. It may be readily conjectured that his sarcastic habits, unsparingly indulged in the papers he contributed to the "Quarterly" and likewise in his personal intercourse, made him bitter enemies. Macaulay hated him, as did the younger Disraeli and many more whom he treated to rough satire. The Americans as a nation were not among his friends, for in his writings they were the favorite object of his irritating sneers. Mr. Croker was a violent Tory, and in his Parliamentary career, which lasted twenty-five years, he achieved unenviable distinction by his opposition to the Reform Bill, which he fought steadily from beginning to end. Disraeli took revenge upon him by an exaggerated portrayal of his traits in the character of Rigby in "Coningsby," and Macaulay reviewed his books with malicious delight. Mr. Croker was a lover and patron of the fine arts, and took an active part in the establishment of the Athenæum Club. His death occurred in 1857. The "Correspondence and Diaries" left by him are mines of information regarding the social and political history of his time.

It is a hopeful sign of our times that active business men are contributing the results of their matter-of-fact study and observation toward the solution of

grave questions of economics. A valuable contribution of this kind comes before us in a little book entitled, "The Distribution of Products, or the Mechanism and Metaphysics of Exchange" (Putnam's). The author is Mr. Edward Atkinson, a prominent business man of Boston, and an experienced writer upon economic topics. The volume embraces three essays, originally prepared for special occasions. The first deals with the question: "What makes the rate of wages?" The second asks "What is a bank?" The third treats of "The railway, the farmer, and the public," in their relation to each other and to the common weal. The first essay occupies the greater part of the book. It does not directly and definitely answer the question it propounds, but presents a carefully prepared compilation of facts adapted to magnify its importance, and to point the way towards the true answer. Close study is necessary to digest the data thus given, but the light thrown upon the subject is a full compensation for the labor of a thorough reading. Fresh and bright thoughts flash out continually in the midst of dry statistics, and bare facts are happily turned into convincing arguments. The main drift of the essay is to expose four popular fallacies, and to substitute for them four sound propositions. The fallacies are: 1, "The cost of production of any given article can be ascertained by finding out and comparing the *rates of wages* paid in its production, in different places here or elsewhere"; 2, "Low *rates of wages* are necessary to low cost of production, high *rates of wages* can only be paid consistently with high cost of production"; 3, "Inasmuch as laborers work for wages, wages enter directly into the cost of production, therefore cheap labor can only be assured by the payment of low *rates of wages*"; 4, "An employer must of necessity be able to hire laborers at low *rates of wages* in order to make goods at low cost." The four propositions are: 1, "The rate of wages constitutes no standard even of the money cost of production"; 2, "Low rates of wages are not essential to a low cost of production, but on the contrary usually indicate a high cost of production"; 3, "Cheap labor, in a true sense, and low rates of wages, are not synonymous terms, but are usually quite the reverse"; 4, "An employer is not under the necessity of securing labor at low rates of wages in order to make cheap goods; *the cheapest labor is the best paid labor*." The essay proper is illustrated by seven appendices which give in detail facts and figures with tables and diagrams, the result of great labor, and furnish strange and interesting statistics of high value in their bearing on many problems of political economy. The essay on the Bank is a clear and simple exposition of the functions of that important agent of distribution, which it were well that our would-be statesmen as well as business men should master thoroughly. In the third essay, the Railway system is the central subject, and it is treated in a way to correct erroneous ideas entertained by very many intelligent citizens as well as by plain farmers. It is clearly shown that in spite of frauds and gross abuses connected with the construction and management of railways, the public and farmers especially derive the highest advantages from their service. The view is expressed that we have reached the end of speculative building, and are now entering upon a period of

railway adjustment which will be beneficial to both the companies and the public, in their true relation of mutual dependence and helpfulness.

PUBLIC opinion in this country is gradually reaching the conviction that the training afforded by our schools does not meet the wants of the people. No one disputes that the object of common-school education is to fit the young for the practical duties of life. With all the good work done in our schools they prove of too little aid in providing boys and girls with the capacity for self-support. The system leaves the great majority of boys, whom it has educated out of a liking or a respect for manual labor, to live by their wits; and it converts too many of the girls into Becky Sharps. Our prisons bear this testimony. A large proportion of convicts and felons can read and write; a fair number are, in the ordinary sense, educated men; but the greater part of them have no trade or calling, have never been taught to work, and therefore have preyed upon others. A skilled mechanic is seldom found in a penal institution. These facts are enough to show the importance of a scheme of industrial schools as ample and as full as our present system of common-schools. But there are other reasons, as cogent, why they should prevail in every part of the land. We need, for the sake of our national prosperity, intelligent and dextrous workmen, of American birth and breeding, in all our multitudinous and multiplying industries. The demand is great, and we resort to the Old World for a supply, while our own youth are growing up to find the handicrafts shut against them and their avenues of employment frightfully narrowed and over-crowded. The old custom of thorough apprenticeship has died out. The only means remaining for preparing the bulk of the rising generation for industrial vocations—in other words, for giving them a chance to lead useful, honorable, and happy lives—is to establish schools where, along with the elementary intellectual branches, they shall be taught the use of tools, the rudiments of science and art, and the application of these to the handicrafts. The nations of Europe are awake to the importance of manual and technical training and are successfully pursuing the ways for furnishing it in abundance. What is essential and feasible for them in this line is none the less so for the United States. Educators are agitating the subject, and it will not rest until by some method a broader and more practical course of instruction is introduced into our schools. The question is discussed at length in the late work of Arthur MacArthur, entitled "Education in Its Relation to Manual Industry" (Appletons). A good deal of information is given regarding the industrial schools in operation in the different States of Europe and in our own country, and the arguments in support of such institutions are forcibly presented. The author, it must unfortunately be added, is addicted to prolixity and repeats himself over and over. His book would be better for compression into one-half its present volume. Nevertheless it is serviceable, and helps forward a cause which must sooner or later triumph over all opposition.

THE biography of a great commonwealth has the fascination of a biography of a great man; and inasmuch as it is more complex and comprehensive, it

presents a greater diversity and depth of interest. Each of the separate States of our Union has its individual and peculiar history; each was founded and developed in circumstances to a certain degree exceptional, which have given a distinctive character and direction to its destiny. Hence, the unfolding of its career discloses original and novel traits and incidents, the narration of which is replete with entertainment. More than this, the history of our commonwealths is the history of our country. Despite brief perilous periods of difference and estrangement, they remain a strong, close brotherhood, whose lives are bound together by ties of blood, of sentiment, of situation, and of pursuits. To read the different records of their lives is to read the successive chapters of a heroic story, which is filled with inciting and energizing lessons and examples. The latest portion of this, our national epic, which is being published in what may be called a serial form in Houghton, Mifflin & Co's "American Commonwealths," gives an account of the commonwealth of Kentucky, by Prof. N. S. Shaler. The author is a native of the State, and a man distinguished in science. For a number of years he was at the head of the geological survey of Kentucky, and is therefore as familiar with its physical features as with its social and political characteristics. His professional knowledge is manifest in various parts of his work, but particularly in those portions devoted to a description of the surface conditions and the natural products of the State. It is also apparent in the systematic manner in which he progresses from the early beginning to the conclusion of his narrative. It is a well-ordered account, compact and coherent throughout, and properly proportioned. The style is not that of a trained and cultivated writer, yet its lack of elegance is a minor affair compared with the substantial merits of the composition. The difficult task of treating the period of the Rebellion is accomplished with good taste and judgment. In this the author's scientific schooling serves him in good stead. Prejudices and prepossessions are set aside, and the testimony of actual facts, so far as this can now be gained, is presented impartially. The opinions of a Southerner and a Unionist, who witnessed the events of the civil war from a near point of view, are of signal value.

THE series of scientific text-books now being published by Appleton & Co. has received two new accessions in the "Geology" of Dr. Joseph Le Conte and the "Zoology" of C. F. and J. B. Holder. These volumes, and especially the former, are a great improvement upon those with which the series was inaugurated, being better written and illustrated, and better adapted for use in the class-room. Good elementary text-books of zoology are greatly wanted, and the present one is better than most, although far from faultless. To write a good text-book requires a special faculty, and one which did not go to the composition of this, of which the strongest feature is afforded by the illustrations, which are very numerous and excellent. Scientific accuracy of expression is often lacking, as when we are told that the young of lampreys "were long considered separate animals"; as what else should they be considered? Positive errors occur, as where we are told that it is generally characteristic of *Hemiptera* to have their

anterior wings thickened at the base. The characterization of groups is generally very defective. Such bits of miscellaneous information as that stockings made from the silk of *Pinna* cost \$2.75 a pair, are badly out of place in such a work. Hard-and-fast numerical statements are made which are apt to be taken too literally; as, for example, that the wings of a fly make 19,800 revolutions in a minute. The classification is modern; the erection of the *Tunicata* into a branch is somewhat questionable, although there is good authority for so doing. To single out the *Elatæridæ* and the *Dytiscidæ* as the only two families of *Coleoptera* deserving of special mention, indicates a serious lack of feeling for proportion. Such criticism as this may be multiplied indefinitely. The "Geology" of Dr. Le Conte is a very much better book, and decidedly the best of the series. It is the work at once of an authority and of a skilled teacher, as every text-book should be, and leaves little to be desired. Besides fulfilling the requirements of such a work, it is an interesting treatise, and one which even the general reader may peruse with satisfaction.

PLATO'S Laws, while strictly repressing every form of heresy, reserve their severest condemnation for those who, without genuine conviction, work upon the superstitions of the multitude for their own advantage. To this class, a careful perusal of Mr. Sinnett's book on "Esoteric Buddhism" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) convinces us that its author belongs. In this hard, formal, repellant mysticism; in this system of cycles of life-evolution, extending in a magnetic chain through Mercury, Earth, Mars, and four invisible planets known only to esoteric science; in this coarsely materialistic account of the seven principles of men, the highest of which must be evolved in the "sixth round" under penalty of consignment to everlasting annihilation in the "unspiritual" moon,—in all this soulless mechanical scheme there is not the slightest trace of any genuine inspiration, whether in earnest if mistaken study of the old Buddhist and Brahmanic literature or in fruitful living intercourse with unsophisticated natives of India. On the contrary, the book bears every evidence of deliberate and conscious elaboration by a mediocre mind fed on the pseudo-scientific jargon of third-rate popular hand-books, on the "phenomena" of materializations and table-rappings, and on second-hand accounts of old Pythagorean and Neo-Platonic superstitions. That the public should seek for Buddhism in such works as this, when it may read Spence Hardy, Müller's "Sacred Books of the East," and the "Light of Asia," is a pity. But it would require the genius that wrote Lucian's "Liar" to make effective protest, with Societies for the Collection of Ghost Stories in London and Boston, with our leading journals discussing "tomic imponderable matter" and giving telepathic documents, and Lulu Hurst exhibiting in our cities. And yet, in a world so full of wonderful and beautiful things, who can measure the harm that is done by this constant diversion of wonder, aspiration, and sentiment, to these ignoble themes?

MR. CABLE'S historical sketch of "The Creoles of Louisiana" (Scribners) includes much more than the monograph which the title leads one to expect.

It comprehends a quite full outline of the early life of Louisiana; of the settlement of the colony by the French; of its secret cession by Louis XIV. to the King of Spain; of its restoration to France after thirty-eight years of oppression by its Spanish rulers; of its final purchase by the United States in 1803; and of its gradual identification thereafter with the career of the American nation. The story also inevitably embraces a particular account of the life of the city of New Orleans, the special home of the Creoles, from its foundation in 1706 by the brave and sagacious pioneer Bienville, through the long series of diversified and often romantic vicissitudes which bring it down to the present hour. It is a picturesque narrative, having much of the quaintness, the grace, the air of courtesy and high-breeding, characteristic of the race with which it deals. The Creoles possess, in sharp contrast with the Anglo-Saxons, the charming manners and disposition of the Latin stock from whom they have descended. They lack the sturdiness of principle and purpose which mark the people to whom they are politically allied, but from whom until very late years they have held socially aloof. On the other hand, they and their surroundings afford more decorative subjects for delineation with the pen or pencil. In connection with this remark, it is curious to note the resemblance between the manner of Mr. Cable's writing and that employed by the illustrators of his text. There is the same light, facile, pleasing quality in both. And the likeness extends farther. The author makes a slip occasionally in the construction of his sentences, of which the first clause in the second paragraph of his book offers an example. The engravers make even grosser blunders in the execution of what as a whole must be pronounced their highly creditable work. The picture of "The Battle Ground," on page 201, for instance, may be taken for a representation of sky, of water, of ice, of desert sand—of anything, in short, but of solid ground. But Mr. Cable's sketches furnish valuable and delightful chapters in the history of our composite nation.

THE learned and indefatigable historian of ancient nations, Canon Rawlinson, has given to the world a fresh store of information gleaned in his chosen field of research. His new volume, "Egypt and Babylon" (Scribners), embodies the fruits of his study of the Old Testament texts which refer to those countries. Those passages which on the most critical examination are found to allude to the kingdoms of Babylon or Assyria have the first place in the treatise, and afterward come such as are connected with the great people inhabiting the valley of the Nile. It is needless to say that in the elucidation of these texts Mr. Rawlinson exhibits a most erudite acquaintance with the questions under consideration, while with scholarly care he clears away, when possible, the last shade of obscurity hanging over them. It is an interesting and important task he has undertaken, for the light which he throws on dim and mysterious points in the Hebrew Scriptures tends to confirm their claim to veracity and at the same time strengthens the evidences obtained from profane sources which disclose the progressive history of Egypt and Babylon. Mr. Rawlinson treats the historical and the prophetic books of the Old Testament with the veneration

accorded them by one who believes in their sacred and inspired character. His position toward them enlists entire respect, being maintained in a truly candid and catholic spirit. There can be but one opinion among serious readers of biblical and political history regarding the value of his work. It is a substantial aid to the understanding and appreciation of the writings in the Old Testament as records of the life of the ancient nations.

A GREAT amount of useful knowledge has been compressed into Louis Heilprin's "Historical Reference Book" (Appleton). The size of the work—a large duodecimo of 569 pages—shows its limitations in point of space; but by a system of extreme condensation, it is made to enclose "infinite riches in a little room." The first 188 pages are occupied with a chronological table of universal history, which includes the principal occurrences in the progress of civilized nations from the year 4400 B.C. to nearly the close of 1884 A.D. This is supplemented by a chronological dictionary of universal history, covering about a hundred pages. The remaining section of the book, embracing upwards of 270 pages, is devoted to a biographical dictionary, in which the notes are mainly restricted to a single line. The work is in fact a small library in itself, with carefully selected and authenticated contents arranged in the most convenient and acceptable form. It is not necessary to compare it with other productions of its class. It contains less historical information than Hayden's "Dictionary of Dates," for instance; but then it embraces a mass of biographical matter which Hayden's book does not afford. Judging it exclusively upon its individual merits, and with regard to its distinctive plan, it is a valuable work for the student or general reader who is not supplied with a series of the larger and more expensive dictionaries and encyclopædias. Mr. Heilprin has brought to the construction of his book an extended experience in the compilation and verification of historical and biographical data, having served many years in the editorial department of the "American Cyclopædia."

THE fifth volume of the revised edition of Bancroft's "History of the United States" (Appleton) corresponds to the original ninth and tenth volumes, and covers the period from the Declaration of Independence to the Treaty of Peace. The three last chapters, containing the political and diplomatic events of 1782, are of especial interest, by reason of Mr. Bancroft's unrivalled eminence in the diplomatic history of his country, and also of the interesting questions which arise in relation to the good faith of the French government, and the different attitudes assumed by the three American commissioners. Mr. Bancroft considers Jay to have been unwarrantably suspicious of the French ministers, and to have stood out unnecessarily upon an unessential point in Mr. Oswald's instructions. Being ignorant of the condition of parties in England, he did not realize the peril of the delay, which, if protracted until the meeting of parliament, might have shipwrecked the whole negotiation. Adams, too, made some hasty and ill-judged concessions. Nevertheless, these two able lawyers, in the prime of life, were the working members of the commission, and to their industry and ability we owe the principal advantages

of the treaty. The aged and experienced Franklin brought to the service of the commission a soundness of judgment and a native sagacity which enabled him to serve often as a useful balance to his younger colleagues. Mr. Bancroft evidently regards his judgment in the questions that arose as generally correct and always entitled to respect.

MANY students of comparative mythology, who have become impatient at the one-sided interpretations of myths, with their endless repetition of the "dawn" and the "solar hero" which they find in the writings of Max Müller and his school, will take satisfaction in Mr. Andrew Lang's vigorous assault upon the methods of "philological mythology," in his "Custom and Myth" (Harpers). To this "precarious and untrustworthy" method, which rests upon the assumption "that myths must be interpreted chiefly by philological analysis of names," Mr. Lang opposes what he calls "the method of Folk-lore," which seeks explanations in analogy of circumstances rather than in identity of origin as shown by identity of name. It does not seem to us that this distinction expresses the entire difference between the two schools, for, as we all know, the "orthodox" school carries to an absurd extreme the theory of deriving very diverse myths from the same phenomena of nature—in this following the method of folk-lore. Mr. Lang does not overlook the unquestioned truth that the group of Aryan myths have a right to be studied *as a group*, although it appears to us that he does not give this consideration the attention it deserves. Perhaps, too, he exaggerates the value of his own method. That it is a much needed corrective of the accepted method, we have no question. The book contains fourteen chapters besides the introduction, and discusses objects as varied as Greek myths, Hottentot mythology, Zuni customs, the Finnish Kalevala, and the early history of the family.

JOHN ST. ART MILL'S full treatise on "Political Economy" is recognized as a standard authority on the leading principles of that science. Professor Laughlin, in his abridged edition of the work (Appleton), has attempted to reduce the presentation of the subject so as to bring it within one volume, embracing a little more than half the number of pages in the two volumes of Mill. Two-thirds of this space are taken up with quotations from Mill in his own language, slightly modified. The interpolations, notes and additions by Prof. Laughlin, in smaller type, fill the remaining space. The abridgment is effected mostly by the omission of paragraphs and chapters which refer to things peculiar to England. On some topics, views conformed to a different state of things in our country are substituted. The work is thus better adapted to the use of American students; but it is still too large and full for a college text-book, which should give clearly and concisely fundamental principles, leaving full discussions to books of reference. Professor Laughlin gives a concise history of the science treated, a list of books for consultation, and a list of questions touching the application of main principles, which furnish valuable helps to teachers.

MR. JACOB STRAUB'S substantial volume entitled "The Consolations of Science" (Colegrove Book

Co., Chicago), is a fresh illustration of the widespread interest in modern scientific and philosophical inquiry. The work is an examination of the question of man's immortality on scientific grounds, and an argument therefrom for the affirmative. Mr. Straub's purpose, as he defines it, is to meet scientific doubters with their own weapons. Like the New England deacon who objected to the banishment of the fiddle from the church choir on the ground that he didn't believe in letting the devil have all the good music, Mr. Straub doesn't mean to allow the skeptics to have all the good arguments. The work is a worthy and timely addition to the religious literature of the day. Various fields of physical and psychological science are explored, and the author's conclusions are clearly and concisely stated. The discussion is conducted in a spirit of fairness and liberality, and must prove interesting and instructive to all in need of such a work. The well-considered and suggestive Introduction, by the Rev. Dr. Thomas, lends additional value to the book.

THE Rev. Theodore T. Munger, of North Adams, Mass., is one of the few preachers whose discourses call for presentation in book form to the general public. A felicitous style, the choice of practical and vital topics, and a certain universality of treatment, have given him a constituency much beyond the limited circle of his New England parish. His latest volume, "Lamps and Paths" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), contains a series of Sunday discourses prepared with express reference to the needs and understandings of the young. They are simple and direct, with the effectiveness of a private talk and persuasive homily, delivered by a loving and earnest teacher, in the course of instruction to his class. The lessons taught in them, conveyed in this familiar and winning manner, are well calculated to arrest the attention and sink into the heart of their youthful listeners.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

EDWIN ARNOLD'S new poem from the Sanskrit, soon to be published, is called "The Secret of Death."

A. STIN DOBSON'S new volume, "At the Sign of the Lyre," will be published early in the spring, by Henry Holt & Co.

DR. BAIRD'S History of the Huguenot Emigration to America will be published early in March, by Dodd, Mead & Co.

MR. BUXTON FORMAN is to edit the poetical works of Lord Byron, for an entirely new edition, to be published by Mr. Murray.

AMONG the artists who have furnished designs for artistic valentines, executed by Prang, are F. S. Church, Harry Beard, and F. W. Freer.

A NEW biography of Samuel Taylor Coleridge, by his grandson, Ernest Hartley Coleridge, is in preparation for the press of Kegan Paul, Trench & Co., London.

THE latest number of "Cassell's Family Magazine" has a bright new cover, designed by Mr. Lathrop, and other propitiatory features that will doubtless materially aid this periodical in its quest for popularity in America.

THREE additional volumes of Hunter's "Encyclopædic Dictionary" are received from the publishers, Cassell & Company. This extensive work was reviewed at length in THE DIAL of October, 1883. The present volumes reach the letter K.

THE volume on California, in the "American Commonwealths" series (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is to be prepared by Mr. Josiah Royce, author of a work on "The Religious Aspect of Philosophy," just published by the same firm.

E. H. REYNOLDS, St. Augustine, Fla., announces an historical sketch of that famous town, entitled "Old St. Augustine." The illustrations are copies of the very rare drawings of Le Moyne and artotype views of the ancient landmarks.

PROBABLY the best-paid literary job on record will be that life of the Czar Alexander I. which receives from the Russian Academy the \$1,000,000 prize provided by Arakcheeff, the favorite and minister of that monarch. The prize will be awarded in 1925.

KEATS in the charming "Golden Treasury" series, reprinted from the original editions with notes by Palgrave, is a boon to all lovers of poetry. Nothing could be more compact, yet clear and elegant, than the typography of this volume—the price of which is but \$1.25.

WE regret that the excellent "Monthly Reference Lists," prepared by Mr. W. E. Foster, of the Providence Public Library, will no longer be published. Their loss will, to some extent, be made good by the issue of similar lists in the New York "Library Journal."

HARVARD UNIVERSITY and the Maine Historical Society are recipients of copies of the bust of Longfellow, now in Westminster Abbey; the copies are by the original artist, Thomas Brock, A.R.A., and presented by the contributors to the Longfellow Memorial Fund in England.

LABBERTON'S "Historical Atlas," a work that has commended itself to historical students by its thorough scholarship not less than by the ingenuity and convenience of its arrangement, is issued in a new and enlarged edition, at a reduced price, by Townsend Mac Coun, New York.

A STUDY of the "Land Laws of Mining Districts," by Charles Dawson Shinn, which recently appeared in the excellent series of "John Hopkins University Studies," has been expanded into a volume with the title, "Mining Camps, a Study in American Frontier Government," to be issued by Charles Scribner's Sons.

PROF. DAVID S. JORDAN, one of the ablest and most successful of the working naturalists of America, and known to readers of THE DIAL through his contributions of reviews in various departments of science, has accepted the Presidency of the Indiana University, in which institution he has for some years occupied the chair of Biology.

APPLETON & Co.'s latest publications include

"The Money-Makers, a Social Parable," supposed to have reference to the rather over-discussed "Bread-Winners"; "Origin of Cultivated Plants," by Alphonse de Candolle; and "The Crime of Christmas Day," a tale of the Latin Quarter, by the author of "My Ducats and My Daughter."

A FRESH field for American publishers of subscription books appears to be opening in Australia. Of the publications of one firm—N. D. Thompson & Co., St. Louis and New York—five tons were sent last month, in a single shipment, to a house in Sydney; it being the second similar recent consignment.

THE students of Heidelberg University are to listen this winter to a course of lectures on "The Baconian Theory of the Shakespere Authorship," delivered by Professor Schmidt, of the chair of Philosophy in that institution. Professor Schmidt is a supporter of the "The Shakesperian Myth" of Mr. Appleton Morgan, so fondly nursed by the Baconian Society.

A NEW "Journal of Mycology," edited by Prof. J. B. Ellis, of New Jersey, and Prof. W. A. Kellerman, of Kansas State Agricultural College, is to be issued monthly, and will be devoted exclusively to Mycological Botany, special attention being given to the North American fungi. Communications should be addressed to Prof. Kellerman, at Manhattan, Kansas.

HARRIET MARTINEAU is the subject of the latest volume in Roberts Brothers' "Famous Women" series, the biographer being Mrs. Fenwick Miller. A new romance, "Tarantella," by Mathilde Blind; "Daddy Damin's Dove-cot," by Julia Horatio Ewing, illustrated by Caldecott; "A Square," and "Flatland, a Romance of Many Dimensions," are just issued by the same firm.

A NEW biography of Poe, by George E. Woodberry, in the "American Men of Letters" series; "Congressional Government," a study in American Politics, by Woodson Wilson; and "The Religious Aspect of Philosophy," a critique of the bases of conduct and faith, by Josiah Royce, Ph.D., instructor in Philosophy in Harvard College; are among the latest publications of Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

GEORGE ELIOT'S Life, prepared by her husband Mr. Cross, from materials left by her, is issued by Harper & Brothers in three volumes uniform with their "Library Edition" of her works, with portraits and other illustrations. From the same firm comes the announcement of a volume of "The Writings and Speeches of Samuel J. Tilden," edited by John Bigelow, who is understood to be engaged upon a Life of Mr. Tilden.

MRS STOW'S novel now called "Nina Gordon" will henceforth be issued under its original title, "Dred." New illustrated editions of Mrs. Stowe's "My Wife and I," "We and Our Neighbors," and "Poganuc People," and also her juvenile books, "A Dog's Mission," "Little Pussy Willow," and "Queer Little People," formerly published by Fords, Howard & Hulbert, are now brought out by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A VERY agreeable feature of the "Magazine of Art" for February is Miss A. Mary F. Robinson's biographical and critical sketch of Mr. Elihu Vedder, whose illustrations of the Rubáiyát of Omar Khay-

yam have added so much to his reputation. A portrait of Mr. Vedder accompanies the sketch, which shows him to be a handsome man, in the prime of life, with short curling hair and long flowing moustaches. The reproductions from Mr. Vedder's drawings given with this paper are carefully selected and well executed.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS have just published the first two volumes of "Personal Traits of British Authors," a new series of anecdotal biographies, edited by Edward T. Mason. Volume I. is devoted to Byron, Shelley, Moore, Rogers, Keats, Southey, Landor; Volume II. to Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Hazlitt, Hunt, Procter. The typography of the volumes is unusually attractive. The same firm publish "The Elements of Moral Science, Theoretical and Practical," by President Porter of Yale College.

PULLMAN—the place, not the man—is the subject of an article in the February "Harper's" that well repays perusal. Its author, Prof. R. T. Ely, of Johns Hopkins University, spent some time at Pullman in making his "social study," and evidently found it full of interest. The place has been many times "written up" in its physical and industrial aspects, but this, we believe, is the first time it has been treated by an expert sociologist. While praising many features of the place, Prof. Ely raises some doubts as to its success as a social organization upon its present plan.

A NUMBER of new educational works are added to the list of Ginn, Heath & Co.,—among them a new edition, re-cast and re-written, of "Methods of Teaching History," reviewed in THE DIAL of April last; "Elements of the Calculus," by Prof. J. M. Taylor of Madison University; "Elements of Geometry," by Prof. Eli T. Tappan of Kenyon College; a volume of selections from Rousseau's "Emile," in the series of "Educational Classics"; and, in the series of "Classics for Children," Kingsley's "Greek Heroes" and his fairy tale of "The Water Babies," and Scott's "Lady of the Lake."

AN unpretending and inexpensive "Robert Browning Calendar" for 1885 is issued by the Colgrove Book Company, Chicago. The unusual care bestowed upon its production is explained by the fact that it emanates from the Robert Browning Club of Chicago, a society devoted to the study of Browning's writings. That the work has been performed with thoroughness and enthusiasm is apparent in the selections from the author and the notes accompanying them, which are presented upon each leaf of the calendar, and in the instructive essay printed on the back of the calendar and the extracts and comments illustrating the successive months.

A NEW "Dictionary of National Biography," patterned somewhat upon the great French and German dictionaries of biography, is announced by Macmillan & Co., the editor being Leslie Stephen. Volume I. (Abbadie-Anne) is already issued. The plan is to include lives of the notable men and women of the British Islands, not living. The biographies, which are all by writers of repute, receive additional authenticity from their authors' initials, appended. Among the contributors to the first volume are E. A. Freeman, Prof. Creighton, A. G.

Ward, and the editor. The work will be completed in about fifty volumes, to be issued quarterly.

THERE is for American readers peculiar interest in the volume by Mr. George Dolby, "Charles Dickens as I Knew Him," just published by Lippincott & Co. Mr. Dolby was Dickens's "manager" in his famous reading tour in this country in 1867, and made full notes, which are now for the first time published. The same publishers have issued "Women of the Day," a biographical dictionary of notable contemporaries, by Frances Hays; and "Episodes of My Second Life," a volume of reminiscences, including some of Boston and Cambridge society half a century ago, by Antonio Gallenga (L. Marriotti).

REV. DR. J. W. HANSON, of Chicago, has compiled a Birthday-Book ("Voices of the Faith," Universalist Publishing House, Boston), containing a selection for every day in the year from writers expressing the Universalist faith. The plan is broadly executed, there being no restriction to denominational authorities, but the range includes the general idea of universal salvation. Among others, quotations are given from Rev. F. D. Maurice, Charles Kingsley, Dr. Johnson, A. Lincoln, Bulwer Lytton, Walt Whitman, Hawthorne, Lamb, Burns, Byron, Bryant, Lowell, Holmes, and Arnold. The volume is thus rich in literary matter, and, aside from its religious significance, is very neat and attractive in arrangement and execution.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS announce for early publication: "William E. Burton, Actor, Author, and Manager; A Sketch of his Career, with Recollections of his Performances," by William L. Keese, with a number of character illustrations in heliotype; "The Religion of Philosophy," by Raymond S. Perrin, an analysis of the chief philosophical and religious systems of the world, with a view to establishing a correct synthesis of human knowledge; "The Life of Society," by E. Woodward Brown; "Bible Characters," a series of sermons by the late Alexander D. Mercer, D.D., with memoir of the author and portrait; "How Should I Pronounce? or, The Art of Correct Pronunciation," by W. H. P. Phyfe; "Fragments from an Old Inn," sketches and verses by Lillian Rozell Messenger; "The Tariff Legislation of the Past Twenty-five Years," by F. W. Taussig; "The Spanish Treaty Opposed to Tariff Reform," being the Report of a Committee of Inquiry appointed by the N. Y. Free-Trade Club; "Kaméhaméha the Great, His Birth, Loves and Conquests," a Romance of Hawáii, by C. M. Newell; "Queen Bess," a story for girls, by Marian Shaw.

"SCIENCE" is always providing pleasant surprises for its readers, a fact especially emphasized by the Christmas number, which takes the form of an almanac for the coming year. A colored plate of the sun with its prominences serves as a frontispiece, and is followed by a number of interesting articles provided with headings of fitting verse selected from various poets. Such articles as "The Insects of the Year" and "The Blooming-times for Flowers" are singularly appropriate in this connection. A colored railroad map, for the purpose of explaining standard time, charts of the annular eclipse to occur next March, and a series of very accurate maps of the

heavens, are among the illustrations of this number, which closes with a calendar replete with accurate and valuable astronomical information. The number is, in short, an ideal almanac, and a copy should be found in every home in place of the pamphlet advertisement of some quack nostrum which usually parades under that title. "Science" now enters upon its third year, having fully justified its continued existence. After a few preliminary experiments it assumed and has since steadily kept that safe middle-ground which makes it alike necessary to the specialist and the general reader, neither of whom can afford to be without it.

THE death of William Harvey Wells, which occurred in Chicago January 22, at the age of seventy-two, removed a veteran scholar and author, distinguished especially for his practical work in the cause of education. As superintendent of schools in Chicago, from 1856 to 1864, he introduced and perfected the graded system, and later he held the important office of President of the Board of Education, and was one of the Directors of the Chicago Public Library. He was the author of the familiar "Wells's Grammar," and, his tastes leading him especially to this branch of study, he had made a collection of early grammars and dictionaries that was among the most extensive known. Mr. Wells assisted in the great work of revising Webster's Dictionary for the Unabridged edition, and his services received honorable recognition in the earlier prefaces. He was an authority in such matters, and his contributions to THE DIAL, of which the last appeared in April, 1884, consisted chiefly of reviews of the three or four great dictionaries that have appeared in the past few years. He was an old correspondent of Dr. Murray, the President of the English Philological Society, and other leading philologists.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

FEBRUARY, 1885.

Agriculture, Field Experiments in. H. P. Armsby. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
America Before Columbus. Alexander Winchell. *Dial.*
Ancient Art, the Quest for. William Shields Lincumb. *Atlantic.*
André's Landing at Haverstraw. Prof. Wilson. *Mag. Am. Hist.*
Arnold, B., March Through Maine. Wm. H. Mills. *Mag. Am. Hist.*
Art Student in Ecouen, an. Cornelia W. Conant. *Harper's.*
Birds, Guardian. John R. Coryell. *Harper's.*
Birds, Why They Sing. Dr. B. Placzek. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Brewster, Sir David. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Calculating-Machines. M. Edouard Lucas. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Canada as a Winter Resort. W. George Beers. *Century.*
Cholera. Dr. Max Von Pettenkofer. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Clergymen as Politicians. Van Dyke and Beecher. *No. Am. Rev.*
Cookery, Chemistry of. W. Mattieu Williams. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Doniphan, Colonel. T. L. Sneed. *Mag. Am. History.*
Dutch Portraiture. W. J. Stillman. *Century.*
Education, New Departures in. G. Stanley Hall. *No. Am. Review.*
Emerson, Holmes's Life of. George Bancroft. *No. Am. Review.*
— George P. Upton. *Dial.*
Endless Punishment, Certainty of. *No. Am. Review.*
Evolution and Destiny of Man. W. D. Leseueur. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Federal Union, the. John Fiske. *Harper's.*
Florentine Mosaic, a. Wm. D. Howells. *Century.*
Food and Feeding. Grant Allen. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Hatfield House and Marquis of Salisbury. H. W. Lucy. *Harper's.*
Hawthorne and his Wife. *Atlantic.*
Holmes, Oliver Wendell. E. C. Stedman. *Century.*
Jackson, Andrew. Charles Gayarré. *Mag. Am. History.*
Johnston, A. S., and Shiloh Campaign. W. P. Johnston. *Century.*
Johnson, the Mohawk Chief. Horatio Hale. *Mag. Am. History.*
Lee, Vernon. Harriet W. Preston. *Atlantic.*
Lick Observatory of California, the. Simon Newcomb. *Harper's.*
Lincoln, Arnold's Life of. W. F. Poole. *Dial.*
Madame Mohl. Kathleen O'Meara. *Atlantic.*
Montgomery, Richard. Louise L. Hunt. *Harper's.*
New Portfolio, the. Oliver Wendell Holmes. *Atlantic.*
Oriental Religions. Simeon Gilbert. *Dial.*
Pepps, Samuel. R. H. Stoddard. *Dial.*

Physical Training of Girls. Lucy M. Hall. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Poetry, Recent Books of. William Morton Payne. *Dial.*
Post-Office in New York, Early. Dr. Vermilye. *Mag. Am. History.*
Presidential Elections. F. A. P. Barnard. *No. Am. Review.*
Pullman; A Social Study. Richard T. Ely. *Harper's.*
Scientific Education. J. W. Powell. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Sea-Water, Properties of. M. Antoine de Saporta. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Shakespeare's Predecessors. Melville B. Anderson. *Dial.*
Shiloh; Notes of a Confederate Officer. Thos. Jordan. *Century.*
Shiloh, the Battle of. U. S. Grant. *Century.*
Sick-Rates and Death-Rates. C. T. Campbell. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Sierras, in the. C. W. Stoddard. *Century.*
Sight of Railway Employees. William Thomson. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Sulphur and Its Extraction. C. G. W. Lock. *Pop. Sci. Monthly.*
Sun's Corona, the. Prof. C. A. Young. *No. Am. Review.*
Virginia Claims in Pennsylvania. T. J. Chapman. *Mag. Am. Hist.*
Winter Birds About Boston. Bradford Torrey. *Atlantic.*
Yucatan. Alice D. Le Plongeon. *Harper's.*

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following List includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during the month of January by MESSRS. JANESEN, McClurg & Co., Chicago.]

BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D., and the Journal of his Tour to the Hebrides. By James Boswell. Edited by Henry Morley. Illustrated with portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds. Five vols., large 8vo. Edition limited to 500 copies, numbered. Vol. I. now ready. London. Per vol., net, \$3.50.
The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Together with the Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. By James Boswell, Esq. New editions, with notes and appendices by A. Napier, M.A. 5 vols., and Johnsoniana, edited by Robina Napier, 1 vol. In all 6 vols. Bohn's Standard Library. London. Per vol., net, \$1.
Personal Traits of British Authors. Edited by E. T. Mason. With portraits. 2 vols. ready. Per vol., \$1.50.
Edgar Allan Poe. By G. E. Woodberry. "American Men of Letters." Pp. 354. Gilt top. Portrait. \$1.25.
Richelieu. By Gustave Masson. Pp. 350. Net, \$1.05.
Egypt and Babylon. From Sacred and Profane Sources. By George Rawlinson. M.A. Pp. 329. \$1.50.
Reminiscences of Army Life under Napoleon Bonaparte. By A. J. Dolsey DeVillargennes. Pp. 98. \$1.

TRAVEL AND SPORTING.

The Cruise of the Montauk to Bermuda, the West Indies, and Florida. By J. McQuade. Illustrated. 8vo., pp. 441. Gilt edges. \$3.
Appleton's Illustrated Hand-Book of American Winter Resorts. For Tourists and Invalids. 1884-5. Pp. 153. Paper. 50 cents.
Marquis' Hand-Book of Chicago. A Complete History, Reference Book, and Guide to the City. Illustrated. Pp. 336. \$1.50.
An Amateur Angler's Days in Dore Dale; or, How I Spent my three weeks' Holiday. London. Net, 55 cents.

POETRY.

The Buntling Ball. A Græco-American Play. Being a Poetical Satire on New York Society. Illustrated. Pp. 154. Gilt edges. \$1.50.
Melodies of the Heart, Songs of Freedom, and other Poems. By W. H. Venable. Pp. 132. \$1.50.

REFERENCE—EDUCATIONAL.

Dictionary of National Biography. Edited by Leslie Stephen. 8vo., gilt top. Vol. I.—Abbadie—Anne. London. \$3.50.
Thirty Thousand Thoughts. Being extracts covering a comprehensive circle of Religious and allied Topics, etc. Edited by Rev. Canon H. D. M. Spence, M.A., Rev. J. S. Exell, M.A., and Rev. C. Neil, M.A. Vol. III. 8vo, pp. 520. \$3.50.
The Encyclopædic Dictionary. A New and Original Work of Reference to all the words in the English Language, with a full account of their Origin, Meaning, Pronunciation, and use. With numerous illustrations. Vol. 3, parts 1 and 2. Vol. 4, part 1. 8vo. Per part, \$3.
The Preacher's Promptuary of Anecdote. Stories, new and old, arranged, indexed, and classified, for the use of Preachers, Teachers and Catechists. By Rev. W. F. Shaw, M.A. Pp. 120. London. \$1.
An Almanack for 1885. By J. Whitaker, F.S.A. Paper. London. 50 cents.
Methods of Teaching History. By A. D. White, W. F. Allan, C. K. Adams, J. W. Burgess, J. R. Seeley and others. Second edition, entirely recast and rewritten. "Pedagogical Library." Edited by G. S. Hall. Pp. 386. \$1.50.

- Education** in its Relation to Manual Industry. By A. MacArthur. Pp. 393. \$1.50.
Elements of Geometry. By E. T. Tappan, LL.D. Pp. 253. \$1.10.
Book Keeping. By Single and Double Entry. For the use of Schools and of Private Learners. By R. A. Manning. Pp. 100. 60 cents.
Primer and First Reader. By E. A. Turner. Introductory to "Classics for Children." Pp. 118. Boards, 24 cents.
The Lady of the Lake. By Sir Walter Scott. Edited by E. Ginn. "Classics for Children." Pp. 219. Boards, 40 cents.
The Heroes; or, Greek Fairy Tales for My Children. By Charles Kingsley. Edited for the use of schools by J. Tellow. Pp. 162. Boards, 40 cents.

POLITICS—ECONOMICS.

- Congressional Government.** A Study in American Politics. By W. Wilson. Pp. 333. \$1.25.
The Works of O. A. Brownson. Collected and Arranged by H. F. Brownson. Vol. XV.—containing the first part of the political writings. 8vo., pp. 584. Net, \$3.
The Independents of Massachusetts in 1884. By R. L. Bridgman. Paper, 25 cents.
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Land Laws of Mining Districts. By C. H. Shinn, A.B. "Johns Hopkins University Studies." Paper, 50 cents.
Maryland's Influence upon Land Cessions to the United States, etc. By H. B. Adams, Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University Studies. Paper, 50 cents.
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Christmas at Greycastle. Pp. 88. 75 cents.
Winning Winds. By W. G. Emerson. Pp. 393. \$1.50.
Deldee. The Ward of Waringham. By F. Warden. Pp. 379. Paper, 25 cents.
A Good Boy's Diary. By the Author of "A Bad Boy's Diary," etc. Pp. 295. Paper, 50 cents.
The Elevator. A Farce. By W. D. Howells. 50 cents.

FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY.

- Madam.** By Mrs. Oliphant. 25 cents.
From Post to Finish. By H. Smart. 25 cents.
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The Wearing of the Green. By Basil. 20 cents.
The Crime of Christmas Day. By the Author of "My Daughters and My Daughter." 10 cents.
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RELIGIOUS—PHILOSOPHICAL.

- William Tyndale's Five Books of Moses;** called The Pentateuch. Being a Verbatim Reprint of the Edition of 1530. Compared with Tyndale's Genesis of 1534, and the Pentateuch in the Vulgate, Luther, and Matthew's Bible, with various Collations and Prolegomena. By the Rev. J. I. Mombert, D.D. First Edition Limited to 500 Large Paper Copies, Numbered. 8vo., pp. 635. Net, \$6.50.
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The Elements of Moral Science. Theoretical and Practical. By Noah Porter, D.D., LL.D. 8vo., pp. 374. \$3.

The Religious Aspect of Philosophy. A Critique of the Bases of Conduct and of Faith. By J. Royce, Ph.D. Pp. 484. Gilt top. \$2.

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Edwin Arnold; as Ietizer and as Paganizer. Containing an examination of the "Light of Asia," for its Literature and its Buddhism. By W. C. Wilkinson. "Standard Library." Pp. 177. Paper. 15 cents.

Keshab Chandra Sen, and the Brahma Samaj; Being a brief Review of Indian Theism from 1830 to 1884. Together with selections from M. Sen's works. By T. E. Slater. London. Net, \$1.40.

A Short History of the Episcopal Church in the United States. By the Rev. W. Benham, B.D., F.S.A. With a Portrait of Bishop Seabury. Pp. 148. \$1.

Critical and Exegetical Hand-book to the Gospels of Mark and Luke. From the German of H. A. W. Meyer, Th.D. 8vo., pp. 598. \$3.

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MEDICAL—HYGIENE.

A Manual of Dissection of the Human Body. By Luther Holden. Fifth Edition, revised and edited by John Langton. 8vo., pp. 886. \$5.

Elements of Practical Medicine. By A. H. Carter, M.D., Lond. Third Edition, Revised. Pp. 447. \$3.

Women, Plumbers, and Doctors; or, Household Sanitation. By Mrs. H. M. Plunkett. Illustrated. Pp. 248. \$1.25.

The Sydenham Society's Reports on the Progress of Medicine, etc. Edited by Drs. Power, Anstie, Holmes, Barnes, Windsor and Fagge. Being a reprint of the Biennial Retrospect of the new Sydenham Society for 1887. 8vo., pp. 522. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

Reports of Medical and Surgical Cases and Operations Performed at the Pennsylvania Hospital. Vol. I. 1868. New Edition. 8vo., pp. 420. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

Chloroform: Its Action and Administration. By A. E. Sansom, M.B., Lond. New Edition. Pp. 279. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

On Chronic Bronchitis, Especially as Connected with Gout, Emphysema, and Diseases of the Heart. By E. H. Greenhow, M.D. New Edition. Pp. 236. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25.

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In Case of Accident. By Dr. D. A. Sargent. Pp. 127. 60 cents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Eve's Daughters; or, Common-Sense for Maid, Wife and Mother. By Marion Harland. New edition. Pp. 454. \$1.50.

Electric Illumination. By J. Dredge, Dr. M. F. O'Reilly, and H. Vivarez. Edited by J. Dredge. With Abstracts of Specifications having reference to Electric Lighting prepared by W. L. Wise. Vol. II. Quarto, pp. 455, and appendices pp. cccxcix. Illustrated. \$7.50.

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The Architect's and Builder's Pocket-Book. By F. E. Kidder, C.E. Pp. 586. Leather, tuck. \$3.50.

History of the Illinois National Guard, from the Organization of the First Regiment to the Enactment of the Military Code. By H. O. Collins. Paper. \$1.

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CONTENTS.

GEORGE ELIOT'S LIFE. <i>Rosseter Johnson</i>	289
OUR WORKING CONSTITUTION. <i>Albert Shaw</i>	291
PRESIDENT PORTER'S MORAL SCIENCE. <i>John Bascom</i>	294
AN AMERICAN PATRIOT. <i>Wm. Henry Smith</i>	296
DICKENS'S READING TOURS	299
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	301
De Candolle's <i>The Origin of Cultivated Plants</i> .—The Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science.—Kuortz's <i>Representative German Poets, Ballad and Lyrical</i> .—Marion Harland's <i>Eve's Daughters</i> .—Woodberry's <i>Biography of Poe</i> .—Masson's <i>Life of Richelieu</i> .—Bancroft's <i>History of the United States, Revised Edition, Volume VI</i> .—Comstock's <i>Manual of the Civil Service of the United States</i> .—Davidson's <i>New Book of Kings</i> .—Young's <i>History of the Netherlands</i> .—Duval's <i>Artistic Anatomy</i> .—Mrs. Lynch-Botta's <i>Handbook of Universal Literature, Revised Edition</i> .—Price's <i>Energy and Motion</i> .—Little Arthur's <i>History of France</i> .—Tayler's <i>Studies in Animal Painting</i> .	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	304
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS FOR MARCH	307
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	307

GEORGE ELIOT'S LIFE.*

The first thing that strikes one on opening these volumes is the remarkable skill displayed in what may be called the typographical editing. A book made up of letters and extracts from journals is usually a dreary thing for the eye to encounter, whatever pleasure it may be capable of giving to the ear and the understanding. Mr. Cross has caused the entire body of his book to be printed in type of one size. He has boldly struck off all the dates, formal addresses, and signatures of the letters. He has taken as much or as little of each as was proper for publication, and, while apparently leaving out family affairs as a rule, has exercised a wise discrimination in retaining numerous bits of such when they serve to complete the portraiture of the character set forth. He has placed these extracts in chronological order, without any tangle of quotation-marks, indicating the exact date and origin of each by unobtrusive side-notes in small type. Wherever it becomes necessary to insert a paragraph of his own writing, to make the narrative continuous, he uses the same type, simply making

*GEORGE ELIOT'S LIFE, AS RELATED IN HER LETTERS AND JOURNALS. Arranged and edited by her husband, J. W. Cross. With Illustrations. In three volumes. New York: Harper & Brothers. (The same, cheap edition, Franklin Square Library.)

the lines half an inch shorter. Wherever the book is opened, we have, at the heads of the pages, the year and the place of residence or sojourn at the time, while the running titles tell, as nearly as possible, what the page treats of. A summary of each chapter is placed, not at its beginning, but at its end. All this sounds very obvious and mechanical. But so was Columbus's breaking of the egg. It is to be hoped that if any more letters and journals are to be published, the compilers will make them readable by taking Mr. Cross's work as a model. These remarks, however, do not apply to the cheap edition, in which the dates and side-notes are omitted.

George Eliot's whole life was an admirable preparation for the works by which she has been known to the reading world for twenty-five years. She was born in 1819, on a farm in Warwickshire, where her father, Robert Evans, was a surveyor and farm manager. It is said that some of the notable traits in her "Adam Bede" and "Caleb Garth" are drawn from his character. Mary Ann Evans spent the first twenty-one years of her life there in the heart of rural England, learning thoroughly the nicest arts of the housekeeper, reading enormously, becoming proficient in music, and studying diligently, especially in languages. She was brought up in the established church, and was devoutly religious, but at about the age of twenty began to question the absolute truth of the orthodox faith, and in the course of a year or two was so far astray from it—by way of doubt, if not of actual disbelief—that a partial estrangement from her father resulted. But, after a year or two, she resumed attendance at church. Whatever may have been her intellectual belief in after years, it seems plain that her early religious life had an enormous influence on her character. In 1843, a friend of hers, a young lady, who had undertaken to translate Strauss's *Life of Jesus* into English, was married, and the work was turned over to Miss Evans, who completed it. The translation was published in London in 1846, and marked the beginning of her literary career. The state of her opinions at this period—if not for the rest of her life—seems to be shown in a passage from a letter written in the autumn of 1843, while she was at work upon the translation. She says:

"The first impulse of a young and ingenuous mind is to withhold the slightest sanction from all that contains even a mixture of supposed error. When the soul is just liberated from the wretched giant's bed of dogmas on which it has been racked and stretched ever since it began to think, there is a feeling of exultation and strong hope. We think we shall run well when we

have the full use of our limbs and the bracing air of independence, and we believe that we shall soon obtain something positive, which will not only more than compensate us for what we have renounced, but will be so well worth offering to others that we may venture to proselytize as fast as our zeal for truth may prompt us. But a year or two of reflection, and the experience of our own miserable weakness, which will ill afford to part even with the crutch of superstition, must, I think, effect a change. Speculative truth begins to appear but a shadow of individual minds. Agreement between intellects seems unattainable, and we turn to the truth of feeling as the only universal bond of union. We find that the intellectual errors which we once fancied were a mere incrustation, have grown into the living body, and that we cannot, in the majority of cases, wrench them away without destroying vitality. We begin to find that with individuals, as with nations, the only safe revolution is one arising out of the wants which their own progress has generated. It is the quackery of infidelity to suppose that it has a nostrum for all mankind, and to say to all and singular: 'Swallow my opinions, and you shall be whole.'

An extract from a letter written by Mrs. Cash, of Coventry, to Mr. Cross, gives the view of this turning-point in her life as it appeared to her intimate friends at the time:

"Miss Franklin dwelt with much pride on Miss Evans's mental power, on her skill in music, etc.; but the great recommendation to my mother's interest was the zeal for others which had marked her earnest piety at school, where she had induced the girls to come together for prayer, and which had led her to visit the poor most diligently in the cottages round her own home. Many years after, an old nurse of mine told me that these poor people had said, after her removal: 'We shall never have another Mary Ann Evans.' * * * It was not until the winter of 1841, or early in 1842, that my mother first received the information that a total change had taken place in this gifted woman's mind, with respect to the evangelical religion, which she had evidently believed in up to the time of her coming to Coventry, and for which she once told me, she had at one time sacrificed the cultivation of her intellect and a proper regard to personal appearance. * * * On one occasion, at Mr. Bray's house at Rosehill, roused by a remark of his on the beneficial influence exercised by evangelical beliefs on the moral feelings, she said, energetically: 'I say it now, and I say it once for all, that I am influenced in my own conduct at the present time by far higher considerations, and by a nobler idea of duty, than I ever was while I held the evangelical beliefs.'"

Her father, whom she had attended closely during his last, lingering illness, died in 1849, after which she travelled with friends on the Continent, and spent some time in Geneva. Her poverty at this time is indicated in numerous passages in her letters, as when she writes: "Do you think anyone would buy my Encyclopædia Britannica at half price, and my globes?" On her return to England she wrote an article or two for the "Westminster Review," and made the acquaintance of the publisher, Mr. Chapman, and in the autumn of 1851 she became assistant editor of that periodical. She was taken into Mr. Chapman's house, where also Frederica Bremer was boarding, and rapidly made the acquaintance of Herbert

Spencer, George Combe, Robert Mackay, Carlyle, Miss Martineau, Charles Knight, W. R. Greg, George Henry Lewes, and other literary workers. Herbert Spencer seems to have been especially fond of her, and for a long time his attentions are so marked that if the book were a novel the reader would expect him to develop into its hero. But at the end of a year he brought Mr. Lewes to call on her, and this determined very nearly all her future. From this time she had a long stretch of hard editorial work, enlivened by frequent attendance at theatres and picture galleries and socio-literary receptions. The acquaintance with Lewes grew into intimacy—for in all their studying, writing, and thinking, they were in very close sympathy—and in 1854 (he being then thirty-seven years of age, and she thirty-four) they assumed the marriage relation. But they were obliged to forego the marriage ceremony, since a technicality of English law still bound him to his former wife, though he was abundantly entitled to a divorce.

In passing over this matter with few words, Mr. Cross makes what at first appears to be the one serious mistake in the book. Not that he should hasten to gratify an indelicate curiosity—which, in this case, is but a trivial consideration—but because George Eliot is now inseparably connected with English literature; her works are of such a nature that her life and character become an interesting study in connection with them; and if there is anything that requires explanation, the numberless readers who admire her and love her would like to see it treated frankly, fully, and authoritatively. Still, he says with great dignity, and perhaps with conclusive force: "In forming a judgment on so momentous a question, it is, above all things, necessary to understand what was actually undertaken, what was actually achieved; and, in my opinion, this can best be arrived at, not from any outside statement or arguments, but by consideration of the whole tenor of the life which follows, in the development of which Mr. Lewes's true character, as well as George Eliot's, will unfold itself." She speaks for herself on the subject, in a letter written to her intimate friend Mrs. Bray, a little more than a year later:

"If there is any one action or relation of my life which is, and always has been, profoundly serious, it is my relation to Mr. Lewes. * * * No one can be better aware than yourself that it is possible for two people to hold different opinions on momentous subjects with equal sincerity and an equally earnest conviction that their respective opinions are alone the truly moral ones. If we differ on the subject of the marriage laws, I, at least, can believe of you that you cleave to what you believe to be good; and I don't know of anything in the nature of your views that should prevent you from believing the same of me. * * * Light and easily broken ties are what I neither desire theoretically

nor could live for practically. Women who are satisfied with such ties do *not* act as I have done. That any unworldly, unsuperstitious person who is sufficiently acquainted with the realities of life can pronounce my relation to Mr. Lewes immoral, I can only understand by remembering how subtle and complex are the influences that mould opinion. * * * We are leading no life of self-indulgence, except, indeed, that, being happy in each other, we find everything easy. We are working hard to provide for others better than we provide for ourselves, and to fulfil every responsibility that lies upon us."

Lewes and she led a busy life, always hard at work, not only to support themselves, but to take care of his three boys and educate them, to do which they practiced a great deal of self-denial before fame came to George Eliot and gave her command of large pay for the product of her pen. Like Walter Scott, she did not write a novel till she had arrived at that maturity without which no really valuable novel is ever written. At the age of thirty-seven she contributed to "Blackwood's Magazine" the stories that bear the collective title "Scenes of Clerical Life." It is amusing to read the comments made upon them by numerous authors and critics, and the impressions as to the authorship. Dickens was the shrewdest guesser. He wrote: "I should have been strongly disposed, if I had been left to my own devices, to address the writer as a woman. I have observed what seemed to me such womanly touches in those moving fictions, that the assurance on the title-page is insufficient to satisfy me even now. If they originated with no woman, I believe that no man ever before had the art of making himself mentally so like a woman since the world began." The way to literary eminence was now open. Blackwood was eager for a full-sized novel. Not her genius only, but her studies, her life experience, and her editorial drill and skill, had prepared her for the production of a masterpiece; and this was forthcoming in "Adam Bede," published in 1850, which placed her in the front rank of novelists. With the succession of works that followed it, the reader is of course familiar. It is gratifying to know that they brought her wealth as well as fame, and that the career that began with weary translation and was continued through laborious editorial "washing" of manuscripts for a review, ended with a series of brilliant novels, the two longest of which returned their author a profit of forty thousand dollars each.

But if she had never written any novels, these volumes of her letters would still be intensely interesting. Besides exhibiting her own moral and intellectual development through life, they give us a great many glimpses, through her eyes, of famous people. Thus, on meeting Emerson for the first time, in 1848, she says: "I have seen Emerson—the first *man* I have ever seen." She does not more

than half appreciate "Jane Eyre," but goes into raptures over "Villette"; she detests Hannah More and all her works; she greatly admires Hawthorne and Mrs. Stowe; she begins by disliking Americans, and ends with deep interest in them and their country; she speaks well of "a Mr. Huxley," not then famous.

I have left myself no space to speak of George Eliot as a poet—which is just as well, since I do not consider that she was a poet. It is said that she was more interested in her versified works than in her novels: which is not improbable. Authors, like mothers, are often fondest of their least promising offspring. It is an amiable weakness, and if the poems add nothing to her achievements, neither can they subtract anything from the fame of the ablest and most gifted of all the women that have ever put pen to paper.

ROSSITER JOHNSON.

OUR WORKING CONSTITUTION.*

Even if Mr. Wilson's book were of indifferent merit as regards its accuracy, its manner, and the pertinence of its conclusions,—whereas in all these respects its excellence is noteworthy,—it would, nevertheless, mark an era in our political writing by reason of its method. It is the first critical analysis of the mechanism of our living and working Constitution that has been published. From 1787 to 1885, a period of ninety-eight years, those masterly papers which collectively we call "The Federalist" have stood unique and solitary, as the only extended work which dealt with the machinery of our political system as with a tangible objective fact. "The Federalist" does not concern itself with the expounding or interpreting of a document; it discusses with critical nicety a proposed system of government, its diverse parts, and the correlations of those parts. "The Federalist" is like an architect's drawing: a picture of a house before the house exists, a projection from plans and specifications. And yet "The Federalist" has remained in vogue even to our day, because no subsequent delineator has given us a picture drawn from the object itself. Even assuming that the builders had succeeded in erecting a house which in its entirety and in every particular was the counterpart of the architect's ideal sketches, is it reasonable to assume that after a century's use no parts have fallen into decay, no additions or subtractions have altered the symmetry of outline, and no changes in modes of living have so remodelled the interior parts that the archi-

* CONGRESSIONAL GOVERNMENT. A Study in American Politics. By Woodrow Wilson. Fellow in History, Johns Hopkins University. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company.

tect's drawings would no longer faithfully represent the building? The figure is a faulty one, because the real constitution of a country is a living and growing organism which is undergoing constant change by virtue of the vital forces inherent within it, and is not merely the passive subject of attritions and accretions, and of mutations wrought by the hand of time.

The first century of our constitutional literature will be a strange and puzzling subject for the political students of coming generations. It would not be in place here to discuss the curious conjunction of circumstances which led to the apotheosis of the written Constitution. It had become a fetish before Washington retired from the presidency. To question its sanctity and perfection was blasphemy; and the political parties were rival devotees. Its fundamental arrangements were deemed the very essence of political wisdom. Its division of power among three distinct agencies, executive, legislative, judiciary; its perfect and perpetual equipoise of federal and state government, "each sovereign in its respective sphere"; its elaborate system of "checks and balances," by which the equipoises and distributions should be automatically sustained;—all these arrangements constituted a system which was accepted as axiomatic in its universality and perfection. The blind worshippers of the paper instrument never thought of examining the every-day constitutional machine, to ascertain whether the plans and specifications had been carried out. No person doubted for a moment that the theoretical constitution was the actual constitution of the Government. The distinction was not perceptible. So long as this delusion should prevail, it is manifest that there could be no genuinely critical analytical account of our system of government as it was actually operating at any given period. Consequently, in all our voluminous constitutional literature we have had no book which was not based upon the paper instrument of 1787. We have scores of lesser commentaries, which are mere amplifications of the text, and contain the "literary theory" of the Constitution. In men like Marshall, Webster, Kent, and Story, we have a succession of great "expounders" and "interpreters" of the instrument, whose business it has been to develop it into a legal system and to apply it to the determination of specific problems. They deal only with the theories, conceptions, and fictions of law. But, above all, we have what may be called the casuists of the Constitution—the dialecticians, whose logical subtleties and whose refinements of theory and definition have no parallel except in the metaphysical theology of the schoolmen. It is undoubtedly true that up to the close of the late war a majority of our people were imbued

with the belief that the nature of the Union was a matter of doctrine, of metaphysics, of political ethics, of logical interpretation, and not, as it really was, simply a matter of fact. It need not seem strange that our constitutional literature has been totally incomprehensible to European minds, when we reflect that John C. Calhoun is its most characteristic representative, and that so practical and objective a matter as the status of the South after the fall of the Confederacy was dealt with in thick volumes as a subject for metaphysical hair-splitting. Dr. O. A. Brownson soars through clouds of transcendental reasoning in his "American Republic," and tells us that he has discovered and proved that we are a nation. John C. Hurd, in an octavo volume of 550 pages ("The Theory of Our National Existence"), which is a marvel of erudition and incomprehensibility, grapples the question: "How do we know our political existence to be a fact?" It is, indeed, a strange spell which has bound the writers on our Constitution. They have bewitched and bewildered their fellow-countrymen into the belief that our political system is something absolutely apart and not comparable with any other system, nor susceptible of study by the matter-of-fact "observational" methods which the modern political investigator is learning to use in common with the whole modern scientific world.

From the superstitions and legal subtleties of the jurists, and the metaphysical dissertations of the political mystics, it is indeed a relief and a refreshment to take up a book like this by Mr. Wilson, which deals altogether with objective facts, and ushers in the new and rational constitutional criticism. Waiving preconceived theories, and rejecting documentary advices as to what he ought to find, Mr. Wilson approaches the constitutional machine of to-day, prepared to examine the concrete thing and to describe its working parts from the disinterested standpoint of a scientific observer. This is the same service which the newer writers on the English Constitution, conspicuously Mr. Walter Bagehot, have rendered. Mr. Bagehot shows us that the literary theory of the British Constitution, if it ever agreed with the facts, is now obsolete. The central fact of the British Constitution is government by party, through the device of a responsible ministry which links together the legislative and executive departments. And yet the "literary theory" knows nothing of parties or ministerial responsibility to the Commons. Unhampered by rigid written documents, the British Constitution has been silently revolutionized within a century; and nobody fails to perceive that this is so, now that the facts have been pointed out.

But in a country whose constitution is

reduced to writing, and where the written instrument is most scrupulously and ostentatiously respected, it is less easy to perceive those subtle but constant and inevitable changes which, behind the documentary screen, are taking place in that developing organism which is the real constitution. Mr. Wilson's opening chapter deals with this contrast between the written and the actual constitution. It describes what, in the main, are the departures from the "literary theory," or from the system which the convention of 1787 intended, and which "The Federalist" describes. It discovers that the elaborate system of checks and balances has practically broken down. The theoretical equipoise between the federal and state governments has no objective reality. The central government, being sole judge of the extent of its own powers, has made steady inroads upon the residuary sovereignty and jurisdiction of the state governments. Again, Mr. Wilson finds that the alleged equality and independence of the three "coördinate" branches of the federal government is little more than a myth. He finds that Congress is supreme. Practically, though of course not theoretically, the legislative department pushes its authority into the uttermost detail of administration. The President and his Cabinet are in point of fact only the heads of the civil service, for Congress forces its own policy upon every bureau and branch of the administrative system. And even the judiciary, in the ultimate analysis, has no independence as a political department of the Government. The Supreme Court acquiesces, and not even makes ineffectual attempts to check the career of Congress. In a rapid but massive array of facts, Mr. Wilson illustrates and pretty soundly establishes the proposition that we are now living under a system which the title of his book fitly defines as "Congressional Government."

Our author next proceeds to analyze "Congressional Government," with a view to discovering all its wheels and cogs, and its precise *modus operandi*. Beginning in the House of Representatives, he devotes 135 pages to a careful study of that body. He finds that the House does nearly all its work through its forty-eight standing committees. These committees claim his most profound attention. In their private meetings all matters of legislation are digested, and each one works for and by itself without any sort of coöperation or general understanding with the rest. Mr. Wilson's elaborate discussion of this committee system, and of the extensive code of House rules under which the system is operated, is the most valuable and original part of his book. As the English Cabinet, which is simply a committee of Parliament, is the centre and pivot of the

actual British Constitution, although unknown to the theoretical Constitution, so the standing committees of the House, equally unknown to our "literary theory," are in Mr. Wilson's judgment the cardinal feature of our working constitution. These committees constitute so many "little legislatures," each having cognizance of a limited number of subjects; and they make possible that abnormal inquisitiveness which has given Congress ascendancy over the administrative departments. Some corresponding House committee overhauls and supervises the smallest details of every part of the executive service. And through the constant interference of the committees in the plans and conduct of the departments, Congress rules the President. The author's whole account of how Congress works is an exceedingly lucid and brilliant piece of descriptive and critical writing, and its value is much enhanced by the introduction of vivid parallel pictures of the House of Commons and the French Chamber. The contrast between the tangible and responsible operations of those single ministerial committees which have undisputed leadership in the English and French legislative bodies, and the hap-hazard, contradictory operations of our multiform committee system, is sharply drawn.

Mr. Wilson could not have chosen a better way to present the system concretely than by taking up the subjects of revenue and supply,—those ever-present topics in every legislative body,—and examining our mode of financial administration. There is certainly a painful contrast between the simple and efficient English way of making budgets, granting supplies, and devising ways and means, and our complex and wholly unbusiness-like methods. Twenty-four distinct committees of the two houses of Congress have charge of various branches of legislation pertaining to revenue, expenditure, and currency. By the time the original estimates of the departments have been whimsically mutilated by the standing committees of the two houses, having been further disfigured in running the gauntlet of the committees of the whole, and have gone to a conference committee for the hasty compromise of egregious differences between the two chambers, the session has generally drawn near its close, and the appropriation bills are finally passed without any knowledge of their contents and with slight reference to the exact needs of the departments.

A bicameral Congress is, of course, a part of our actual as it is of our theoretical Constitution, and it does not belong to Mr. Wilson's present undertaking to discuss the propriety of the arrangement. His chapter on the Senate deals chiefly with the relationship between

that body and the Executive. It points out the manner in which, by magnifying its functions of "ratification" and of "advice and consent," the Senate has made large encroachments upon the appointing and the treaty-making prerogatives of the President. "Senatorial courtesy," so-called, has practically obliged the President to permit Senators to name the federal appointees for their respective states. And the President's treaty-making power has come to be of very little account. If the administration is so audacious as to enter upon negotiations without having first received its cue from a Senate resolution or a suggestion emanating from the august Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, the chances for ratification are extremely hazardous. The failure of the Arthur-Frehlinghuysen foreign programme readily suggests itself as illustrating Mr. Wilson's argument.

The chapter which treats of the Executive, and the actual position of that department in our system of government, is a masterly discussion. After an analysis of that machinery of parties which has wholly superseded the theoretical arrangements for choosing a President, the author proceeds to study the Cabinet—another leading feature of our real Constitution which has no well-defined place in the theoretical system. He finds that the President's duties as an administrative officer practically end with the appointment of his Cabinet, upon the members of which devolve the duties and responsibilities of their various departments. These functionaries are selected from one party on the theory that they have something to do in the way of formulating a political policy; but this theory does not correspond closely with the facts. The cabinet officers perform simply ministerial duties, and they are the servants of Congress rather than of the President. The sort of clandestine and indeterminate relationship through which Congress holds the departments in subjection is provoking and unsatisfactory on both sides. There is no frank and agreed coöperation. The departments resent Congressional interference, yet are powerless to prevent it. And Congress grows infuriated at the devices which the Executive officers invent for the purpose of evading the legislative will, as witness the controversy over the treatment of the silver dollar by the Treasury department.

Mr. Wilson holds it to be the "radical defect in our federal system that it parcels out power and confuses responsibility as it does. * * * The 'literary theory' of checks and balances is simply a consistent account of what our constitution-makers tried to do; and those checks and balances have proved mischievous just to the extent to which they have succeeded in

establishing themselves as realities." Such divided responsibility admits of no governmental policy as the English or French understand that term, and renders it impossible that there should be much Congressional debating of a high order, for the reason that, as Mr. Wilson says, "there is no policy to be attacked or defended, but only a score or two of separate bills." And those bills have been reported from committees made up of both parties. There are no recognized leaders of policy, and none upon whom can be fixed any definite responsibility for things done or things neglected.

"Congressional Government" at once fixes its author's reputation as one of the foremost writers on American political institutions. He fairly deserves the credit of having inaugurated the concrete and scientific study of our political system. Thoughtful and learned essays in the reviews and magazines by Judge Cooley, Senator Hoar, and various others, have treated of the decadence of the presidential elector system, the failure of constitutional checks for the protection of state sovereignty, the subjection of the judiciary, and the complex committee system of Congress. But these articles have been written from the standpoint of the jurist, the legislator, or the practical politician. Neither singly nor collectively do they furnish a conspectus of that great objective reality, the working Constitution. Mr. Wilson is a relentless and unsparing critic, but he is an impartial and faithful witness. As the Forty-eighth Congress expires and the White House again changes occupants, it is scarcely possible for a reader of this book to take a retrospective view of the chaotic events of our recent legislative and administrative history without recognizing the accuracy of the picture drawn in "Congressional Government."

ALBERT SHAW.

PRESIDENT PORTER'S MORAL SCIENCE.*

"The Elements of Moral Science," by President Porter, is a companion volume to his work on "The Human Intellect." It is a book of 574 pages, inviting in appearance and admirable in all its accidents. The method and scope of it are much the same as those of the earlier work. The feelings and the will, which were not considered in "The Human Intellect," here occupy, in their discussion, the first 132 pages. The feelings, as incentives to action, are regarded as diverse in kind, and not

* THE ELEMENTS OF MORAL SCIENCE: Theoretical and Practical. By Noah Porter, D.D. LL.D. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

simply in degree. The author maintains the freedom of the will. This consideration of questions of psychology is followed by theoretical or speculative ethics, extending over 170 pages. The remainder of the volume is given to practical ethics. This portion of the discussion, though full, occupies a smaller space, relatively, than is usual in works on ethics intended for instruction. Says the author: "The treatise now offered to the public was written primarily for the use of college and university students in their preparation for the classroom." As a text-book, however, it stands so connected with "The Human Intellect," in the arrangement of topics, as hardly to be serviceable without it.

Those who are familiar with the earlier work will be likely to judge this book correctly in advance. It is the product of extensive reading, thorough scholarship, and patient thought. Dr. Porter's method is neither rapid nor incisive. His works are not the results of central truths clearly seen and boldly pushed. They are voluminous, and enter into the details of every topic. They are characterized by the faults and excellences of the school of philosophy to which they belong—that of Scotland. In proof, they make the same obscure and unsatisfactory appeals to consciousness. They hold fast the intuitions, while they are strangely reserved and inapt in their use. That school, first of all, should re-define what it means by consciousness; and should settle the directions, offices, and limits of the intuitions. Thus, in the book before us, liberty is proved by an appeal to consciousness; and the basis of morals is an obscure admixture of hedonism and intuitionism.

Having affirmed that "To the reality and distinctiveness of volition consciousness testifies as distinctly as to the reality of any other activity, and its testimony is legitimate and decisive" (p. 84), President Porter proceeds to say: "Any conception of consciousness is narrow which limits it to an observation of facts or phenomena, and denies to it the belief of a power or capacity to originate or produce phenomena or effects" (p. 86). It is not easy to create more confusion of thought in the same space than is likely to be the product of these two assertions. We should be surprised at this method in President Porter, did it not characterize the Scottish school. By consciousness we properly mean a knowledge of the phenomenal states of mind, simply because they are states of mind. What we know, therefore, as volition in consciousness is a simple activity of mind; and as a phenomenon no man denies it. Freedom is not the fact itself of volition, but a method of interpreting the fact. It turns on the relation of the mo-

tives to the action which follows them. The libertarian asserts one form of dependence, the necessitarian another. The connection itself is not phenomenal, and is not, therefore, touched by consciousness. The case is closely allied to causation. The cause and the effect may both be seen, but mere sight does not determine the dependence of the two. This dependence, in its existence and nature, is an assertion of the mind, and the truth of the assertion turns on the powers involved in it. Liberty is an interpretation of the connection of certain phenomena in consciousness, and must be decided, not by consciousness, but by the valid action of the powers which render this interpretation. To allow consciousness to stand for the obscure action of mental powers, and to appeal to it in this form for the confirmation of any doctrine, is to thrust analysis aside and confound all opinion. What skumble-skamble stuff is this whole discussion concerning liberty, if it simply touches the existence of a plain fact of consciousness! Respect for our calling would lead us to discard such a conclusion.

The law of morals President Porter seems to deduce from the impulses of pleasure; and yet in an obscure way he helps the law out by intuitional elements. "The sensibilities and their attendant desires differ in respect to the *quality or the kind of good, and respectively of the evil, which they condition or impart*" (p. 44). "*Moral good is the voluntary choice of the highest natural good possible to man, as known to himself and by himself, and interpreted as the end of his existence and activities*" (p. 144). So far, the law is one of hedonism. Duty is the choice of the highest pleasures. A moment's reflection, however, brings obscurity to this simple treatment. Pleasures, within themselves, as pleasures, differ in intensity. But the distinction of higher and lower cannot be found in the feeling itself. The words are figurative. We can say of a feeling, that it is high or low in reference only to some other feeling, both being considered in some common relation; for example, the well-being of the subject. We are thrown back, therefore, on a discussion of well-being before we can define pleasures as high or low. Here the whole question of morals must be reopened in a plane quite beyond hedonism.

The author, at times, seems to feel this difficulty, and strives to meet it with intuitional resources. He would define pleasures by their relation to the manifest design of the human constitution, and theistic considerations are thus introduced.

Just here is the true office of intuitionism. By an intuition of the senses we discern an agreement in form or a likeness in colors. By

an intuition of the reason we discern the harmony of a given action with the rational social conditions under which it arises. This agreement of an action or line of action with its rational conditions we express as right, and the right becomes to us the law of reason. The insight of reason gives rise to the sense of fitness; and this rational law carries with it, as an inseparable emotional factor, the feeling of obligation.

President Porter's explanation of obligation is an extraordinary example of a back-handed stroke. The moral action is "*enforced by the self-approval or self-reproach which is known will certainly follow*" (p. 155). The discernment of law gives instant rise to obligation, and obligation fulfilled is the ground of self-approval. We cannot reverse this relation.

We beg pardon for this fault-finding. One is always liable to be unjust to a book if he criticises it at all in a brief notice. This work has in full the merit that belongs to all the productions of President Porter, and will give much satisfaction to those whose line of thought is concurrent with it in general principles and methods.

JOHN BASCOM.

AN AMERICAN PATRIOT.*

A thoroughly honest work, is the judgment to which Mr. Morse's John Adams is entitled from the reading public. However admirable his life of the younger Adams, this surpasses it in interest and vigor, due in a measure to the more striking traits of character of the elder, but also in a measure to the conscientious labor and sympathy of the author. Mr. Morse is an American in a broad and intelligent sense, a notable exception in a section that has produced so much that is narrow and provincial in literature. While his John Adams is judicial in tone and accurate in statement, it yet exhibits a warmth of color found only in the writings of those who have a sympathetic appreciation of the motives and labors of men whose lives they describe. A man cannot write well of what concerns the soul, without this power: the power to take on the character, to feel, to know spiritually (begging the reader's pardon for this mere hint at metaphysical distinctions). In the book before us we have John Adams, the man and patriot, in all his rugged honesty, full of courage in great emergencies when others fell away, pugnacious, wise when his judgment was not clouded by passion, a statesman without tact, vain and conceited, yet always a patriot, possessing the traits found in most of the world's great heroes, yet not reaching the stature of a

*JOHN ADAMS. By John I. Morse, Jr. ("American Statesmen" Series.) Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

hero. It is a truthful portrait, and one that will endure in history, taking the place of the caricatures that have heretofore been given to the world as the real John Adams.

The "Atlas of independence," as he was called by an admiring contemporary, is a phrase the meaning of which can be understood only by those who are familiar with the events leading up to the war for independence. He was the conspicuous leader having the definite purpose in view of separation from the mother country. Others as patriotic as he hoped for accommodation, for a compromise that should secure the freedom of the citizen without the independence of the colonies. The far-seeing, unflinching leader would stop nothing short of revolution. "This," said he to his wife, in May, 1775, "this has been the source of all the disquietude of my life. It has lain down and risen up with me these twelve years. The thought that we might be driven to the sad necessity of breaking our connection with Great Britain, exclusive of the carnage and destruction which it was easy to see must attend the separation, always gave me a great deal of grief. And even now I would gladly retire from public life forever, renounce all chance for profits or honors from the public, nay, I would cheerfully contribute my little property, to obtain peace and liberty. But all these must go, and my life too, before I can surrender the right of my country to a free Constitution." And to that end he gave Congress no peace until the Declaration, July 2, 1776. Most hearts were heavy on that day, which Adams predicted would be "the most memorable epoch in the history of America." He rejoiced as one who wins a great victory for his country. Through all the gloom he could see the rays of ravishing light and glory. "I can see that the end is more than worth all the means, and that posterity will triumph in that day's transaction, even though we should rue it, which I trust in God we shall not."

It fell to the lot of John Adams to be eminently useful to his country in another great crisis in a field widely different from the one in which he had played the chief part, and in which in peaceful times he would have cut a sorry figure. We refer to his services in Holland in soliciting an extension of loans, and in the delicate negotiations preceding the signing of the treaty of peace. Historical writers have heretofore given too much attention to his quarrel with Dr. Franklin and the enmity of de Vergennes, and too little to the effects of his labors. A more truthful picture, one in harmony with the character of the man, is given by Mr. Morse in discussing the Franklin-de Vergennes difficulty and the peace negotiations. It would have been more striking if he

had mentioned the stubborn fight Mr. Adams made to secure to the colonies the territory northwest of the river Ohio, to-day the most productive section of the Union and centre of political power. Concession on this point, urged by Franklin but resisted by Adams, might have worked disastrous results a few years later and changed the whole course of events. The time came, when the patriot, as President, was sorely pressed by political enemies, that public reference to this great service was a solace gladly welcomed in the midst of general detraction. When at last an end had been made to British intrigue and savage warfare, these services found grateful recognition at the hands of Governor St. Clair and his territorial legislature. "To your firmness," said they, "we attribute the enjoyment of the rich country we now inhabit." These services and the political incident based thereon deserved mention in a life of John Adams.

These patriotic and very important labors in behalf of his country in times of peril merited honorable recognition—the spontaneous recognition without party division of a grateful people. That it did not come in this way to Adams as it did to Washington led to much bitterness.

"If past services only were to be rewarded, it is as certain that he deserved the second place as that Washington deserved the first. He received it, but not in such a handsome way as he had a right to anticipate. That first election, as compared with subsequent ones, was a very crude and clumsy piece of business from the politician's point of view. The Federalists, that is to say, the friends of the new Constitution, ought to have united upon Adams; but they had not time for crystallization. Their opponents, the enemies of the Constitution, were even less able to consolidate. Accordingly the votes for vice-president were disorganized and scattering to a degree which now seems singularly, even ludicrously, bungling. Personal and local predilections and enmities were expressed with a freedom never afterward possible. The result was, that out of sixty-nine votes Adams had only thirty-four, a trifle less than a majority, but enough to elect him. He had not been voted for specifically as vice-president, of course, such not being then the constitutional regulation; but this had not the less been the unquestioned meaning of the voting, since Washington's election was tacitly a unanimous understanding. Yet if it could have been explicitly stipulated that the second vote of each elector was given for a vice-president, there would undoubtedly have been a larger total for Adams. For several votes which in such case would have been cast for him were now turned from him, in order, as it was plausibly said, to avoid the danger of a unanimous and therefore equal vote for him and Washington. But this argument was disingenuous. There never was the slightest chance of a unanimous vote for Adams, and the withholding of votes from him was really designed only to curtail his personal prestige by keeping him conspicuously in a secondary position. It was the mind and hand of Alexander Hamilton which chiefly arranged and carried out this scheme, not wisely or generously, it must be confessed. It was done not with any hope or even wish to prevent Mr. Adams from alighting on the vice-presidential perch, but only to clip his wings as a precaution against too free subsequent flights. This was the first occasion upon which

these two men had been brought into any relationship with each other, and certainly it did not augur well for their future harmony. Unfortunately, the worst auspices which could be seen in it were fulfilled. A personal prejudice, improperly called distrust, on the part of Hamilton towards Adams, from this time forth led to doings which Adams, being human, could not but resent; mutual dislike grew into strong animosity, which in time ripened into bitter vindictiveness. The quarrel had such vitality that it survived to subsequent generations, so that later historians in each family have kept the warfare immortal."

Notwithstanding the meanness and treachery of Hamilton, Adams, while president of the Senate, stood loyally by the administration, and by his deciding vote frequently carried through those measures which were necessary to give form to the new government. The part played by the Vice-President in this constructive period was very offensive to the Anti-Federalists, or extreme Republicans, who were actuated, as Washington declared, by local views. They heaped upon him every form of detraction and falsely accused him of wishing to establish an aristocratic form of government. The reader is doubtless familiar with the incident that made John Randolph the enemy of the Adams family; but we are chiefly indebted to Senator Maclay for a republican and certainly graphic portraiture of the first Vice-President. Mr. Morse is silent as to Maclay, but no other man of that day left such a striking picture of the times. The government had to be formed under the new Constitution. There were no precedents, and in contriving proper forms much occurred that seems very amusing after nearly a century of experience.

The earliest question was, how should the President be received in the Senate chamber? Maclay avers that Mr. Adams put the question in the following form:

"GENTLEMEN: I do not know whether the framers of the constitution had in view the two kings of Sparta, or the two consuls of Rome, when they formed it—one to have *all* the power while he held it, and the other to be nothing. Nor do I know whether the architect that formed our room, and the wide chair in it (to hold two, I suppose), had the constitution before him. Gentlemen, I feel great difficulty how to act. I am possessed of two separate powers—the one *in esse*, the other *in posse*. I am *Vice-President*. In this I am nothing; but I may be everything. But I am President also of the Senate. When the President comes into the Senate what shall I be? I wish, gentlemen, to think what I shall be."

Maclay's comment may not be omitted:

"A solemn silence ensued. God forgive me, for it was involuntary, but the profane muscles of my face were in tune for laughter in spite of my indisposition."

The President was sworn in and made his speech, and the fact was duly recorded in the journal. "When we came to the minute of the speech," says Maclay, "it stood, *His most gracious speech*." This was more than the

plain republican could stand, and on his motion the words were erased. During the discussion it transpired that they were inserted by direction of the President of the Senate. Then came the contest over "titles," in which the Vice-President, as president of the Senate, contended, in his characteristic way, for such form of words as should assert the dignity of the executive head of the Government, and lectured the senators sharply whenever they displeased him.

"Ellsworth was enumerating how common the appellation of *President* was. The President put him in mind that there were presidents of fire companies and of a cricket club. Mr. Lee, at another time, was saying he believed that some of the states authorized titles by their constitution. The President, from the chair, told him that Connecticut did it. At sundry other times he interfered in a like manner."

But the committee reported a title—*His Highness the President of the United States of America and Protector of the Rights of the States*. "This whole silly business," exclaims the indignant senator, "is the work of Mr. Adams and Mr. Lee." Certainly Mr. Adams had this project much at heart. We are told that on another occasion he harangued the Senate as follows:

"Gentlemen, I must tell you that it is *you* and the *President* that have the making of titles. Suppose the President to have the appointment of Mr. Jefferson to the court of France. Mr. Jefferson is, in virtue of that appointment, the most illustrious, the most powerful, and what not? But the President must be something that includes all the dignities of the diplomatic corps, and something greater still. What, will the common people of foreign countries—what, will the sailors and soldiers—say, George Washington, President of the United States? They will despise him. This is all nonsense to the philosopher; but so is all government whatever."

As yet the Senate had no sergeant-at-arms, and when it was proposed to elect such an officer Mr. Adams made a speech in which, says Maclay, "he seemed to wish that the officer should be *usher of the Black Rod*. He described this office as appurtenant to the House of Lords, and concluded by telling us that Sir Francis Mollineux was the officer, and that *he had the honor of being introduced by him to the House of Lords*."

He could insist on his own rights as stoutly as for the rights of others. The question was raised as to the propriety of his signing bills as Vice-President of the United States, it being urged that he could sign only as President of the Senate, whereupon (having taken time to examine the Constitution) he said, "I am placed here by the people. To part with the style given me is a dereliction of my right. It is being false to my trust. *Vice-President* is my title, and it is a point I will insist upon," and he signed the bills as Vice-President of the United States and President of the Senate. He

also insisted on presiding when the Senate was in committee of the whole, to the disgust of the members of that body.

But these were mere foibles, detracting nothing from the patriotism of the man, and magnified into importance because there were then no settled forms. The Vice-Presidency has since become the insignificant office it was intended by the framers of the Constitution it should be, and the members of the Senate are your real autocrats.

There is extant the original draft of a letter from citizen James Monroe to President Thomas Jefferson, written soon after the latter's inauguration, congratulating him on his triumph and making suggestions as to the political policy of the new administration. It differs essentially from the letter as received by Jefferson, which is preserved in the State Department, and contains rather more than the usual number of misspelled words to the page. It is a fine specimen of bitter partisanship, and one is amazed at the intensity of feeling that gathers force as the writer proceeds, consigning

"To bottomless perdition, there to dwell
In adamant chains and penal fire,"

his political opponents, and wonders if this is the same man whose administration seventeen years later ushered in the "era of good feeling." Indeed, but for the date recalling the times of St. Thomas, one might suppose the letter to have emanated from the heated brain of a politician of 1885, so similar are the circumstances, so like the spirit then to the spirit now. Monroe declared that the party that had been in power for twelve years was "*guilty of great crimes*" and an enemy to republican principles. Its agents, who were corrupt, should be required to give an accounting. Citizen Necker had been required to do this, then why not the Federalists? None were righteous, none deserved to be spared; but policy might compel the new administration, indebted for success to the support of many Federalists, to move with cautious tread, lest their new friends should become alarmed at infractions of reform pledges and withdraw their support.

The "great crimes" of which the Federalists were guilty, in the opinion of citizen Monroe, are not set forth; and, as the party of St. Thomas builded upon the foundations laid with so great care and labor during the eight years of Washington and four of Adams, we are constrained to conclude that they either originated in the heated brain of the Virginian, or they were condoned by the Republicans who were content to enjoy the usufruct. Of political blunders John Adams was guilty, but never of a want of patriotism or faithful-

ness in the administration of a trust. The spirit of the John Adams of '76 was displayed in meeting the emergency of threatened war during his term as President, and this, despite alien and sedition laws, would have borne him into office a second time but for the treachery of Alexander Hamilton.

WM. HENRY SMITH.

DICKENS'S READING TOURS.*

It was a labor of love with Mr. George Dolby to rehearse the story of his association with Mr. Dickens, and he has executed the self-appointed work with creditable ability. During the last four years of the novelist's life, Mr. Dolby was brought into immediate contact with him as the manager of his public readings; and in this relation, which was one of mutual friendliness, he conceived, as all men did who came close to that rich and magnetic personality, a warm admiration for the great author. This feeling gives a pleasing color to his narrative, which is notable otherwise as an exact and business-like registry of particulars. In respect to fresh information concerning Mr. Dickens, the book is disappointing, and few, apart from his extreme admirers, would feel repaid for going through it by the small number of new items and anecdotes with which it illustrates his character.

It is not disagreeable, however, to be reminded anew of such minor traits and facts as Mr. Dickens's fondness for the circus, and his habit of attending a performance at every opportunity; of his preference among his own writings for "David Copperfield" and the "Christmas Carol," and of his having learned the latter so well, and read it so often, *that he couldn't remember it*, and used, as he said, "to go dodging about in the wildest manner to pick up lost pieces"; that the best photograph of him in existence was that taken by Mr. Gurney, of New York, on his last visit to America; and that he suffered severely from nervous fears while travelling by railroad.

Mr. Dickens was fifty-four years of age at the date (1866) of the first readings managed by Mr. Dolby, and early in their history there is inserted this interesting portrait of him:

"His figure was tall, upright, and sinewy; his face, adorned with a wiry moustache and grizzly beard, struck one at once; deep lined and bronzed, it was a philosopher's; the eyes, whose depths no man could fathom, were large and eloquent, and side by side lurked the iron will of a demon and the tender pity of an angel. His face had all the romance of the ancient Norseman, while his whole mien reminded one of nothing so much as a viking."

*CHARLES DICKENS AS I KNEW HIM. The story of the Reading Tours in Great Britain and America (1866-1870). By George Dolby. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The picture of life at Gad's Hill, the home of Dickens in his last years, which occurs in appropriate connection, and fills an entire chapter, is made of charming views of a delightful interior. One inviting scene is portrayed as follows:

"A peculiarity of the household was the fact that, except at table, no servant was ever seen about. This was because the requirements of life were always ready to hand, especially in the bedrooms. Each of these rooms contained the most comfortable of beds, a sofa, an easy-chair, cane-bottomed chairs—in which Mr. Dickens had a great belief, always preferring to use one himself—a large writing-table, profusely supplied with paper and envelopes of every conceivable size and description, and an almost daily change of new quill pens. There was a miniature library of books in each room, a comfortable fire in winter, with a shining copper kettle in each fireplace; and on a side-table, cups, saucers, tea-caddy, teapot, sugar and milk, so that this refreshing beverage was always attainable, without even the trouble of asking for it."

A prominent feature of the establishment was the bevy of dogs, of the mastiff or Newfoundland breed, kept in part as a protection from tramps, yet chiefly from the love their master bore to these noble brutes.

"These dogs were perfectly trained, and had the instinct never to forget a visitor to whom they were properly introduced, and who was accordingly allowed to go in and out of the yard as though the dogs had known him or her all their lives. So it was as much a duty on the part of the host to introduce his guests to the dogs as it was to introduce a stranger to his family and the other guests staying in the house."

Mr. Dickens's mirthful humor was one of his distinguished characteristics, and how he indulged its overflow in frolicsome sport and play is reported by Mr. Dolby on more than one occasion. On a journey from London to Aberdeen, for example, his party, occupying a "saloon carriage," were beguiled of their weariness by his droll antics. He excelled in the terpsichorean art, and especially in the performance of a "sailor's hornpipe." Room for the enjoyment of this favorite pastime was in the present case limited, but Mr. Dickens entered into the exercise of it with the utmost spirit. Mr. Dolby says:

"An unforeseen difficulty presented itself; for though I had used every endeavor to make my arrangements for the journey as complete as possible, such a thing as an orchestra had never suggested itself as indispensable to travel; but it was settled that Mr. Wells and myself should form the orchestra, so we supplied a whistling accompaniment while the dancer footed it merrily, in spite of the frequent collapses of the orchestra in explosive laughter at the absurdity of the situation, and the pretended indignation of the dancer at the indifference of the music. The sudden 'break-down' of the engine, through the bursting of a pipe, brought the 'entertainment' to a close, and we had a walk in the fields and woods a little north of Morpeth for nearly half an hour, until another locomotive could be found somewhere to take the train on to Berwick."

Another time, when Mr. Dickens was entertaining his manager on car-board by a song

and dance (the drinking song from "Der Freischütz"), with glass in hand, by a singular accident his sealskin cap went whisking out of the window. It was night, and the darkness profound, yet by a careful calculation of the time and place where the mishap occurred, and the institution of shrewd measures without delay, the missing article was ultimately recovered—a feat as remarkable on the part of Mr. Dolby as the dance by Mr. Dickens.

In describing his preliminary tour in the United States for the arrangement of Mr. Dickens's readings, Mr. Dolby gives a bewildering account of a car-ride from Boston to Nantucket, to visit Mr. Longfellow. Americans are not aware that the ocean has been bridged by a railroad between Massachusetts and this noted island, twenty-eight miles off the mainland. It is one of the funny errors which even travelled Englishmen fall into in dealing with the geography of the Western continent. For Nantucket Mr. Dolby should have named Nant.

When Mr. Dickens came to our shores on his second tour, his feeling toward us had not greatly altered since his frank expression in "Martin Chuzzlewit." Being disturbed by the pushing desire of certain persons at the hotel where he stopped to view the illustrious and beloved author, he exclaimed to his manager: "These people have not in the least changed during the last five-and-twenty years; they are doing now exactly what they were doing then"; and Mr. Dolby adds that the circumstance caused him "to regret that he had not adhered to his original determination never to visit America again." Long before his readings were concluded, however, we may believe that the irritation had given way to a genuine affection, and that he ever after regarded the American people with just appreciation.

Among our eminent men whom he now met for the first time, we are told he was specially pleased with Mr. Stanton, then Secretary of War, at Washington. Spending an evening with him at the house of Mr. Sumner, the novelist was delighted with the familiarity exhibited by Mr. Stanton with his writings. He could repeat chapter after chapter from any of the books of Mr. Dickens, "and, as the author confessed, knew more about his works than he himself did. This was accounted for by the fact that during the war, when Mr. Stanton was Commander-in-chief of the Northern forces [!], he never went to bed at night without first reading something from one of Mr. Dickens's books—a habit which engraved them in his memory."

It is curious how completely an author will sometimes forget his own works in the course of time. Mr. Dolby relates that once, being

requested to purchase a book for Mr. Dickens's amusement, he selected "The Old Curiosity Shop."

"Taking it to him myself, he was delighted that I had done this, for he had not read the book for years. On hearing this, I was naturally curious to see the effect of his own work on him when I should return to the hotel, and was greatly amused to find him laughing immoderately at certain incidents in the book, as if he had never seen it before. I was as much amused at this as he was with his book; and lest I might think he was vain of his own work, he explained to me he was not laughing at his own creations so much as at the recollection of the circumstances under which certain passages and incidents were written."

The severity of our American winters, the fatigues of travelling, and the great strain incurred in the expenditure of emotion in every Reading, told heavily on the strength of Mr. Dickens, and in the midst of his engagements his health became alarmingly impaired. Nothing save his great resoluteness carried him through. In the words of Mr. Dolby:

"But for my knowledge of him, and his power of coming up to time when time was called, I should often have despaired of his physical capacity. It was only by a most careful observation that anyone could form any idea of the extent of his sufferings."

The record of his heroic efforts to fulfil his appointments, and of the subsequent exhaustion and misery, is painful to read. He ate little and slept less, and days and nights were seasons of almost unintermitting anguish. The faithful manager watched over his charge with tender solicitude, doing all in his power to mitigate the wretchedness.

"I used to steal into his room at all hours of the night and early morning, to see if he were awake or in want of anything; always, though, to find him wide awake, and as cheerful and jovial as circumstances would admit, never in the least complaining, and only reproaching me for not taking my night's rest."

On his return to England, in the spring of 1868, Mr. Dickens revived in health and spirits; but he was never to be wholly well again. When resuming the Readings in the ensuing autumn, there was a recurrence of distressing symptoms—insomnia, nervous prostration, and their accompanying tortures. These were endured for weary months; but in April of 1869 the courage of Mr. Dickens gave way, and his medical attendant was summoned to give a final judgment on the possibility of continuing his labors. The verdict was declared in the following manner. At the end of a searching examination, Mr. Dickens and the physician joined the narrator.

"Shall I ring for dinner?" I asked.

"Wait until Beard has said what he has to say, and then do as you think best," was the chief's reply.

"All I have to say is this," answered the doctor; "if you insist on Dickens taking the platform to-night, I will not guarantee but that he goes through life dragging a foot after him."

"Big tears were now rolling down Dickens's face, and, crossing the room to me, he threw himself on my neck, saying:

"My poor boy! I am so sorry for all the trouble I am giving you! With all the tickets sold, and so late in the day, too! How will you manage with these people?"

"Then, turning to Beard, he said: 'Let me try it to-night. It will save so much trouble.'

"As you like," replied the doctor. 'I have told Dolby what I think. If you insist on reading to-night, I shall have only to stand by and watch the results.'

The Readings were abandoned for the time; but in January, 1870, a new course was begun with the doctor's permission. It was concluded successfully, but at the cost of terrible suffering, and probably of years of a valuable existence. The excitement of the Readings quickened Mr. Dickens's pulse until at times its rate was as high as 124. It was consuming the powers of life at a rapid pace. The last Reading occurred the 15th of March, and in three months more the speaker was resting in the stillness of death.

It was not avarice, Mr. Dolby asserts, that induced Mr. Dickens to persist in the work which fatally overtasked his strength. It was the desire to make a provision for his family which should ensure their future from pecuniary cares. The aim was generous, but the consequence most lamentable. The extraordinary popularity of the Readings was a great temptation to their continuance. The profits accruing to Mr. Dickens from the different series, comprising, in all, two hundred and forty-three, which were given under the management of Mr. Dolby, amounted to \$165,000. The seventy-six American Readings yielded nearly \$95,000. Of this last amount, all in paper, only three notes were forged—two of \$2 each and one of \$20; a compliment, as Mr. Dolby properly remarks, to Mr. Dickens and to the honesty of the American people.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE name of De Candolle upon the title-page of a botanical work is a sufficient guarantee of its excellence, and no further warrant is needed for its scientific accuracy or its authoritativeness. The name of the great Linnæus has hardly a higher place in the history of science than that which father and son together have achieved for this name. The present work on the "Origin of Cultivated Plants" was published in Paris a year or two ago, and now appears in the English edition of the "International Scientific Series" (Appleton & Co.). The contents of this book are the result of the thirty years' labor done by the writer subsequent to the publication of his work on geographical botany, and includes nearly double the number of species treated in that work, there being few plants cultivated, either on a large or a small scale, which are not exhaustively discussed. There are few questions presented to the

botanist which are more difficult of solution than those of the origin of even the most familiar species of cultivated plants—where they had their original home, what migrations they have made, from what forms now found in an uncultivated state they are to be regarded as having descended. In fact, the best known cultivated species present the greatest difficulties, on account of the great number of varieties to which cultivation has given rise, and on account of the remoteness of the time when they were first reclaimed from the state of nature. Then the number of erroneous notions current respecting the origin of cultivated species is very great, and these have to be carefully combated. De Candolle says: "I believe that three out of four of Linnæus' indications of the original home of cultivated plants are incomplete or incorrect. His statements have since been repeated, and in spite of what modern writers have proved touching several species, they are still repeated in periodicals and popular works. It is time that mistakes, which date in some cases from the Greeks and Romans, should be corrected." The task of correction which De Candolle has thus set himself has been an enormous one, but industry and scientific method have so far triumphed, that at the end he finds himself ready to say: "I have been able to determine the origin of almost all the species, sometimes with absolute certainty, and sometimes with a high degree of probability." How wide the resources and how painstaking the scholarship from which this result has been evolved, every page of the work will testify; and this publication of the fruits of a lifetime of labor marks an epoch in geographical botany. Aside from strictly botanical resources, all those of history and of travellers' reports, of archaeology and palæontology, and especially of philology, have been brought to bear upon each individual case, by a writer who uses with ease all these instruments of research. The investigations cover two hundred and forty-seven species, which are classified for convenience according to the parts for which they are cultivated, five categories being formed, and including respectively those plants which are cultivated for their subterranean parts, for their stems or leaves, for their flowers or enveloping organs, for their fruits, and for their seeds. Of these species, one hundred and ninety-three are now known to be wild at the present day, twenty-seven are classed as doubtful, and twenty-seven others are not found wild at all. Of these last, there are a few species which there is every reason to believe are absolutely extinct in the natural state. Seven such species are enumerated—or nearly three per cent. of the entire number. That something like three per cent. of the species of phænogamous plants have become extinct during the historical epoch, and this "not in small islands but on vast continents without any great modifications of climate," is perhaps the most important general result reached by this investigation.

THE third series of the "Johns Hopkins University Studies in Historical and Political Science" opens with a paper by Professor H. B. Adams, the editor, on "Maryland's Influence upon the Land Cessions to the United States," to be followed for a year by monthly monographs by different writers on topics relating to American institutions and economics.

The two volumes already completed, each of about 600 pages, make a most interesting and valuable series of papers upon a class of subjects upon which little has been written. The first series is already out of print, and the extra copies of the second series will soon be taken up. The price to subscribers, for each series, which makes a volume, is only three dollars. The entire set and its continuation should be in the library of every thoughtful student of American political history. Professor Adams, in the paper now before us, treats the general policy of the states in ceding the Western lands to the U. S. government; he discusses the Ordinance of 1787, the organization of the Northwestern Territory, George Washington's interest in the Western lands and the Potomac company, and his plan for a national university. The last paper of the second series was by Dr. Edward Channing, of Harvard College, on "Town and County Government in the English Colonies of North America," which took the Toppan prize for the year 1883. When M. de Tocqueville visited the United States for the purpose of studying its institutions, nothing so impressed him as the New England town and town meetings—simple, pure democracies, the model or counterpart of which he had found nowhere else. In the Massachusetts Bay Colony, these little republics had founded themselves before there was any action of the General Court on the subject. They exist to-day in their primitive form as the most popular and cherished institution of New England, and they are found nowhere else. Dr. Channing undertakes to explain the origin of the New England town, "(1) by the economic conditions of the Massachusetts colony; (2) by the experience in the management of local concerns which the founders brought from the mother country; and (3) by the form of church government and land system which they found expedient." This explanation does not explain the problem. The towns of Salem and Dorchester existed before there was any Colonial authority to authorize their existence; before the economic conditions of the colony were developed; and before any form of church government or land system had been decided upon. They started out from the very beginning as towns, and all their business was done by popular vote in open town-meeting. When the Colonial government was organized, these original towns were recognized as existing; and provision was made for organizing other towns on the same model, and land was voted to committees for that purpose to be distributed to actual settlers. The rights and privileges of the new towns were also defined. Out of towns, as the primordial cell, was developed the County, the State, and the Nation. Dr. Channing endeavors to show that the English parish was the model on which the New England town was formed, when in fact there was little or no analogy between them. The New England founders were not copyists; but, on the other hand, took pride in adopting customs and forming institutions to suit themselves, and as unlike those of the mother country as could well be. Marriage in England was a religious service; they made it a civil observance, and required it to be done by a magistrate. In arranging their ecclesiastical system, they made it as unlike that of the English church as they could. The simplest explanation of the origin of the New England town system is in the statement that it was a natural

development from the character and purposes of the original settlers. The system has proved so convenient and beneficial, it has been retained by their descendants to this day.

A RECENT publication for the use of the student is a volume of "Representative German Poems, Ballad and Lyrical" (Henry Holt & Co.). The work is edited with notes by Karl Knortz, and is made on the plan of Baskerville's "Poetry of Germany," the original texts and the translations facing each other on opposite pages. "In selecting translations, the first consideration has been literalness," the editor tells us; but in many cases he has been compelled to put up with very poor versions, for his aim seems to have been to include a certain selection of representative pieces, made with reference to their value as originals, and then do the best possible in the way of translation. That he has not been wholly uninfluenced by the presence or absence of good translations may be seen in the case of Uhland, who is represented by nearly as many pieces as Goethe, and by more than anyone else. The selection is a fairly good one, as far as the originals are concerned; but the translations afford another instance of the utter inadequacy of the English language to render German lyrics. In many cases they are so bad that it would have been better not to include the poems at all than to furnish them with such an accompaniment, while in others there are better versions to be had than those given. Surely something better might have been done for Gretchen's spinning-song than the parody written by the irrepressible G. H. Calvert:

"Where him I can't have,
There is my grave,
For me is all
Turned into gall."

Such a specimen as this should stand as a solemn warning to all would-be traducers of good poetry. It is difficult to see, on the whole, what such a book as this is good for, or to what class of readers or students it is addressed. Besides its literary shortcomings, the mechanical execution is bad in every respect, and the German text is full of misprints which even ordinary care might have avoided.

THE duties of women, when expounded by one of the sex who has experience, discernment, and the rare gift of common-sense, constitute an engaging theme at the present period. The subject has given rise to a voluminous literature within the last quarter of a century, and still has become neither exhausted nor wearisome. With the elevation and expansion of woman's aims and accomplishments, it assumes an ever new importance and warrants repeated discussion. Writings of the character of Marion Harland's recent work entitled "Eve's Daughters" (Scribner) cannot fail of an audience and an influence for good. The name of the author, which has become a familiar one in American households, invests the book with a peculiar interest at the outset. She handles the subject freely and fearlessly in all its phases and bearings,—bringing into her argument much that is significant and valuable, although the multiplicity of anecdote and illustration often strains and weakens rather than strengthens the effect. The writer has uttered her pleas and protests with unusual frankness, and yet with unflinching modesty and delicacy.

and speaks with courage on various points where a false shame has imposed too generally an habitual and injurious silence. In the chapter on "Reverence of Sex," she lays bare a fact which has not been as clearly exposed before—to wit, that the ill-health of the women of to-day is due less to voluntary sins of their own against hygiene than to the neglect of their mothers, from a mistaken modesty, to enlighten them with regard to facts essential for them to know. The chapter above named, with those on "Housekeeping and Home-keeping," "Prince Charming," and "Married," are among the most useful in the volume; yet they all abound in pertinent and forceful ideas and wholesome advice which every woman will find profit and comfort in, even if she be so wise as to have wrought them long ago into the texture of her daily life.

ONE of the most difficult pieces of work yet done in the series of "American Men of Letters" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), is the biography of Poe, by Mr. George E. Woodberry. About the subject of this work there has grown up a sort of legend, accepted by many as the correct account of Poe's career; and the conflicting views of his biographers have served to strengthen this popular misconception. From the scurrilous attack of Griswold to the eulogies of Gill and Ingram, we have had a succession of memoirs purporting to give the facts of Poe's life, and each one of these has been at variance with the others, not only as to the facts, but as to its estimate of the poet's character as well. The work of Mr. Woodberry for the first time places Poe in the true light, and provides an authentic account of his life. The pains which the biographer has taken to clear up the mystery, to decide between opposing statements and definitely to settle each disputed detail, is deserving of very high praise—which may be none the less fully given, even if he have failed to adequately present the inner life of the man and the literary and critical phase of his activity. These are not neglected, but seem to have been attended to in a perfunctory way, without the keen zest which has evidently been felt in ferreting out the facts and laying bare previous misconceptions. If this is not at every point a satisfactory life of Poe, it is at all events a work that had to be done before such a life should be possible; and it will, with its rich stores of material now for the first time made public, be the chief source of general information concerning its subject, as well as the chief authority for the future biographer.

THE "Society for the Diffusion of Christian Knowledge" has added a life of Richelieu, by Gustave Masson, to its excellent "Home Library" (New York, Young). The author is well known as a thorough student of French history—the editor of the French "Chronicles," published by the same society,—and the present work shows him to be a good writer of English, and to possess the power to present a great historical theme in a forcible and attractive manner. The events of Richelieu's "reign," as the author is almost disposed to call it, are arranged in chapters according to subjects, rather than in a chronological sequence. Heads of chapters are: "The Huguenots," "The Gallican Church,"

"The Aristocracy," "Foreign Policy," "Administration and Police," after which follow three chapters upon literature, art, etc. There are a number of illustrative notes in an appendix, some statistical tables, and an index. In a "General Summary," which ends the biography, the author defends his hero against the charge of having fostered despotism. "From the point of view of the nineteenth century, the accusation is not unfounded; but despotism means the stamping out of liberty, and we must remember that during the reign of Louis XIII liberty did not exist. * * Richelieu delivered the people from the petty tyranny of the aristocracy, inspired them with the sense of their real dignity, and made of them the sinews of the nation."

THE sixth volume of the revised edition of Bancroft's History (Appleton) appears at a very brief interval after the fifth. So short a time has passed since the original publication (1882) that the author has not found it necessary to make any material alterations in his work. The general division, into five Books, and the subdivision into chapters, are all the same; the title only of one chapter—we believe but one—is changed. It is interesting to compare this mature work of Mr. Bancroft with the recent brilliant sketch of the same period by Mr. McMaster. Neither view is quite complete. The vivid picture of society and of political history presented by the young historian forms a very desirable supplement to the more solid work before us. But for a vigorous and cogent working out of cause and effect in the years directly following the Revolution, Mr. Bancroft's volume stands without a rival as the history of a very important but very obscure and very much neglected period of our national life. Even he, however, bestows most attention reflexively upon the Constitutional Convention and the beginnings of the republican government. His analysis of the work of the convention is remarkably lucid and instructive; the very titles of the chapters are a history of the discussions, struggles, and compromises of the convention.

MR. JOHN M. COMSTOCK, who is Chairman of the United States Board of Examiners for the New York customs service, has prepared a Manual of the Civil Service for the use of those who contemplate applying for government positions, as well as for purposes of general reference. It is a catalogue of the odd hundred thousand non-elective positions in the service, with the manner of appointment and the salary attached to each. It keeps the classified service, which comes under the act of 1883, distinct from the unclassified service, which still remains subject to the conditions of the spoils system. It is a trustworthy compilation, based upon the most recent reports and other official documents. The civil service act and rules are given in full, and all the information an applicant may need, as well as a large selection of the papers set for examinations in the different departments. A full account is also given of the civil service system of the states of New York and Massachusetts, and the cities of Brooklyn and New York. It is proposed to revise the work from time to time, thus keeping it abreast of the changes which future legislative and administrative measures may bring about. (Henry Holt & Co.)

MR. J. MORRISON DAVIDSON'S "New Book of Kings" (Roberts) is a fierce attack upon royalty, both in the abstract and the concrete. It must be confessed, when one runs over the list of English sovereigns, which is examined in detail, that there is only here and there a monarch for whom one can have hearty respect, or say that the world is much better for his having lived. Mr. Davidson would say that there is not even one; and he fortifies his position by an array of facts which is really formidable. If only one could be sure that here are *all* the facts that bear upon the question! It is one of those books that irresistibly give the reader the feeling that they present one side only, and neglect the other. Respect for one's intellectual soundness requires a suspension of judgment, and sends one to Bagehot, Freeman, and others, to learn at least that there is another side. But no doubt the book will be wholesome reading for those dyspeptic Americans who are dazzled by the traditions of monarchy, and can see nothing but what is discreditable in their own history and institutions.

MR. ALEXANDER YOUNG'S "History of the Netherlands" (Estes & Lauriat) is every way a credit to its author, and a positive addition to our literature. Its only fault is a lack of proportion, inasmuch as it gives almost its entire space to the period covered by Mr. Motley's volumes. This is not because the author borrows from Motley; rather, he makes use of newly-discovered evidence to correct him in various points. Without extenuating the horrors of the inquisition and the tyranny of the Spanish government, he makes more evident than Mr. Motley did the faults and excesses of the insurgents, and thus makes more intelligible the causes of the partial failure of the revolution. There are numerous illustrations; some excellent, others not so good.

DUVAL'S treatise on "Artistic Anatomy" (Cassell) is a work of high authority. Its author has for many years filled the chair of plastic anatomy at the *Ecole des Beaux Arts* at Paris, while at the same time occupying other honorable positions in his special department of science. The treatise is intended for the use of artists who have in their studies made themselves familiar with the forms, attitudes, and movements of the human figure, and are prepared for a scientific knowledge of the framework of the body, of the bones, and the muscles whose action is visible on the surface, and of the laws which govern their motions and expressions. The text, which is clear although almost purely technical, is illustrated by an abundance of drawings.

MRS. LYNCH-BOTTA'S "Handbook of Universal Literature," published twenty-five years ago, has been revised by the author, brought down to the latest date, and issued in a new edition by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. It is a useful work for reference or study, being a condensed epitome of the literatures of ancient and modern nations, arranged in a systematic and convenient form. The mass of information it contains represents the labor of years and saves the reader a world of wide and often fruitless research. Such products of industrious toil are to be accepted gratefully by those for whom they are wrought.

A LITTLE book called "Energy and Motion" (Cassell & Company) is prepared by William Price, for the purpose, as he says, of leading "up to the laws of motion from simple notions, rather than beginning with those laws to deduce simple notions from them." The book is a very elementary treatise upon mechanics, adapted for high-school work. Practical applications of principles are well provided for by a large number of carefully chosen exercises and problems. The traditional simple machines are explained and discussed, but rather on account of their illustrative value than because their treatment is demanded in such a book.

THE "Little Arthur's History of France" (T. Y. Crowell & Co.) is constructed upon the same plan as "Little Arthur's History of England," which has been a popular book with English children for many years; but the authorship of the present volume is withheld. Whoever may claim the credit of the work, it is admirably done. The language is the purest Saxon, and the command of diction is matched by a command of historical facts which are woven into a narrative that rivals in attraction the liveliest fairy tale. If all history were made as enticing as this, it would never be set before old or young as a task, but would be devoured like a romance.

THERE are some useful suggestions to be gained, by those who attempt to use the brush and palette without the aid of a teacher, from such works as Frederick Tayler's "Studies in Animal Painting" (Cassell). The plates convey an idea of the right form and coloring which the pupil is to seek, while the directions in the letter-press afford still further assistance. In the book above mentioned, there are eighteen colored drawings of domestic animals, showing a variety of natural and interesting attitudes, but in many instances poorly reproduced by the printing process.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

A VOLUME of Swinburne's prose essays is to be published this spring.

A new portrait of Abraham Lincoln will appear in "Harper's Magazine" for April.

A COPY of Vedder's "Omar Khayyám" has been ordered by cable for the Queen of Italy.

HOLMES'S "Life of Emerson," published only last December, is already in its eighth thousand.

DR. W. M. TAYLOR'S new "Life of John Knox" is to be issued shortly by A. C. Armstrong & Son.

MARK TWAIN, who appears to be a favorite in England, will visit that country in May and give readings from his works.

THE sale in England of George Eliot's *Life* has been so large that the presses have with difficulty kept up with orders.

GEORGE EBERS' latest romance, "Serapis," translated from the German by Clara Bell, is published by W. S. Gottsberger, New York.

PUTNAM'S SONS announce a new work on socialistic theories of land-tenure, entitled "Man's Birthright, or the Higher Law of Property," by E. H. G. Clark.

MACMILLAN & Co. have just issued "The Patriarchal Theory," a study of primitive institutions, by Mr. McLennan, an English writer.

PROF. THOROLD ROGERS, the well known author of economic works, is preparing a book on the progress of the privileges of British citizenship.

MISS LITCHFIELD'S "Century" story, "The Knight of the Black Forest," will be published in book form by G. P. Putnam's Sons, with the original illustrations.

THE series of war papers in "The Century" has given the circulation of that magazine an extraordinary impetus. Of the May number, containing the contribution of Gen. McClellan, it is said the first edition will be 250,000.

HENRY HOLT & Co. have published "The Rise of Intellectual Liberty from Thales to Copernicus," by Frederick May Holland, author of "Reign of the Stoics," etc. He hopes to continue the work to the time of the French Revolution.

MR. H. F. KEENAN, the putative author of "The Money-Makers," is announced as the author of a novel called "Trajan," which Cassell & Co. will publish shortly. Portions of "Trajan" appeared in that now defunct magazine "The Manhattan."

A NEW novel by the author of "Phyllis" and "Molly Bawn," is just published, with the title "In Durance Vile," by J. B. Lippincott & Co.; also, by the same firm, "Robert Ord's Atonement," by Rosa N. Carey, author of "Not Like Other Girls."

PRAED'S complete poems, in a new and revised one-volume edition, with etched vignette of the author, are published by White, Stokes & Allen. The same firm issues also "Fifty Salads," by Thomas J. Murray, a companion volume to his "Fifty Soups"; and a number of attractive illustrated volumes for Easter.

AN excellent project is Ginn, Heath & Co's "Educational Classics," a series of translations and reprints of books that have especially contributed to the solution of educational problems. The first volume in the series is "Extracts from Rousseau's Emile," and the second an abridged translation of Pestalozzi's remarkable work, "Leonard and Gertrude."

EDWIN ARNOLD'S new volume, soon to be issued by Roberts Brothers, is called "The Secret of Death," and contains a version of the "Katha Upanishad," from the Sanskrit, with some collected poems. A new volume by the author of "A Little Pilgrim" and "Old Lady Mary" is announced by the same firm; it will contain two stories, "The Open Door" and "The Portrait."

A DICTIONARY of literary disguises, entitled "Initials and Pseudonyms," prepared by the Rev. Wm. Cushing, is announced by T. Y. Crowell & Co. It will contain an alphabetical index to about 10,000 initials and pseudonyms, and some 6,500 names of authors to whom they refer, with brief biographical particulars; forming a volume of between five hundred and six hundred pages.

JOSEPH THOMPSON'S "Through Masai Land," the latest work on African exploration, and regarded in England as the most entertaining since Stanley's "Through the Dark Continent," will be republished by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The same firm will issue shortly "Pilot Fortune," a story of Nova

Scotian life, by Miss M. C. L. Reeves and Emily Read; and a new society novel called "A Carpet Knight," by the author of "Cupid and the Sphinx."

A NEW work by Anna Harriette Leonowens, author of "The English Governess at the Siamese Court," is announced by Porter & Coates. It is called "Life and Travel in India," and treats chiefly of the sights, scenes, daily life, manners, customs, religious rites, and observances of the many differing races in Hindostan. The same firm will publish early in March a fine illustrated edition (limited to 450 copies) of the "Ingoldsby Legends," by Richard Harris Barham.

STORMONTH'S English Dictionary, a work that has before been spoken of in these columns, has completed its allotted course as numbers (twenty-three in all) in the Franklin Square Library, and now appears as a handsome volume of 1248 imperial octavo pages. Its publishers, Harper & Brothers, may reasonably hope that the substantial merits of the work, together with its low price (\$6 in cloth binding), will give it a leading place as a popular English dictionary.

THE "Pall Mall Gazette" gives an interview with Dr. Richard Garnett, the superintendent of the British Museum reading-room, who said that the number of readers at the Museum has recently largely increased. This increase he attributed to the publication of valuable works of reference, which gave readers increased facilities of access to the sources of information. Among the three works of reference mentioned, was "Poole's Index to Periodical Literature."

THE third volume in Scribner's attractive series of "Personal Traits of British Authors" has appeared, and will be followed promptly by volume four, completing the series. The subjects of the volumes are: I—Byron, Shelley, Moore, Rogers, Keats, Southey, Landor; II—Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Hazlitt, Hunt, Proctor; III—Scott, Hogg, Campbell, Chalmers, Wilson, De Quincey, Jeffrey; IV—Hood, Macaulay, Sidney Smith, Jerrold, Thackeray, Dickens, and Charlotte Bronte.

THE latest instalment of Mr. Howells's "Century" story, "The Rise of Silas Lapham," introduces several episodes of uncommon moment—a call by Mr. Corey at Col. Lapham's place of business; an invitation to Mr. Corey to ride behind the Colonel's fast mare, declined; and a resolve by the Coreys to invite the Laphams to dinner. Such prodigality of incident will, we fear, surprise the admirers of Mr. Howells, who would be sorry to see him acquiring the habits of a literary spendthrift.

D. APPLETON & Co's latest publications include "Greece in the Times of Homer," by T. T. Timayenes; "A Popular Exposition of Electricity," with sketches of some of its discoverers, by Martin S. Brennan; the sixth and concluding volume of "Bancroft's History of the United States," revised; and three new novels—"Roslyn's Fortune," by Christian Reid; "The Crime of Christmas Day," by the author of "My Ducats and My Daughter," and "Addie's Husband," anonymous.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & Co. have just published a new volume of Poems by Mrs. Piatt, written during a residence in Ireland, with the title "An Irish

Garland"; also, a biography of John Marshall, by A. B. Magruder, the twelfth volume of the "American Statesmen" Series; a new chapter of Virginian chronicles, by John Esten Cooke, under the title of "My Lady Pokahontas"; a volume of short stories by P. Deming, "Tompkins, and Other Folks"; and several volumes in the new popular edition of Mrs. Stowe's novels.

THE first number of "Mind in Nature," a monthly "journal of psychical, medical, and scientific information," is to appear in Chicago in March. One of its chief aims, according to the prospectus, will be to gather information on the subject of "Telepathy," and to collate notable cases of mind cure, and faith or prayer cure, which latter are to be presented "in a reverent as well as a scientific spirit." It will be a 16-page paper, at \$1 per year, published by Mr. J. E. Woodhead, 171 West Washington street, Chicago.

SEVERAL important works are just published by Cassell & Co., among them the new "Dictionary of English History," a large octavo volume of 1120 pages, edited by S. J. Low, B.A., and F. S. Pulling, M.A.; "Italy from the Fall of Napoleon I, in 1815, to the death of Victor Emanuel, in 1878," by Mr. J. W. Probyn, a resident of Italy for ten years; a memoir of Dr. Humphry Sandwith, by Thomas Humphrey Ward; a work on "Popular Gardening," with illustrations; and volume two of "Greater London," by Edward Walford.

HARPER & BROTHERS' latest publications include: "A Popular Manual of English Literature," containing outlines of the literature of France, Germany, Italy, Spain, and the United States, with historical, scientific, and art notes, diagrams, etc.; the "Life and Letters of George Eliot," in three volumes, cloth, also in Franklin Square Library; "Life and Times of the Rev. Sydney Smith," by Stuart J. Reid; Books IV and V of Merriam's Herodotus; and the "Friendly Edition" of Shakespeare, complete in twenty volumes 16mo.

THE trustees of the Boston Public Library about a year ago offered \$10,000, in four premiums of \$4,000, \$3,000, \$2,000, and \$1,000, for plans for its new library building. Some ten or more competitors presented plans, and the four premiums have been awarded; but the trustees have rejected them all as unsuitable for their purpose. They say the money has been judiciously expended, as the experience they now have is valuable to them. As the trustees furnished the competitors with specific plans on which to work, there are practical people who think that this is an expensive way of educating a board of trustees in the mysteries of library architecture.

DR. CHARLES DENISON, of Denver, Colo., a leading member of the medical profession, who published a book on "Rocky Mountain Health Resorts" some years ago, has lately prepared a series of "Climatic Maps of the United States," for the purpose of presenting graphically the results of such meteorological statistics as those of cloudiness, temperature, rainfall, winds, humidity, etc. The series includes a map representing the averages for the entire year, and four seasonal maps for the separate treatment of the divisions of the year. The maps are also provided with tables in which such statistics as do not readily admit of graphic treatment are summarized,

thus making the whole a very useful work of reference for everything relating to the climatic conditions of the different sections of this country.

MR. MATTHEW ARNOLD's article in the "Nineteenth Century," called "A Word More About America," will contain a surprise for those who suppose he can think and say nothing good about America. It has no empty complimentary phrases—for Mr. Arnold never deals in such—but its general drift and meaning are complimentary. He treats mainly of our political institutions; and these he finds to fit our people perfectly, sitting close where they should be close and easy where freedom is needed: indeed, he knows no country where the institutions are so entirely suited to the citizens. How well he appreciates these institutions will be seen not so much in the praises he bestows upon them as in the fact that his whole article leads up to the conclusion, which he does not hesitate to state, that England's best way out of the many difficulties which now beset her would be found in more closely modelling her own government upon that of the United States. He is clearly of opinion not only that the House of Lords must go, but that it should go; and he would substitute for it an elective senate like the American. He would even divide the United Kingdom into states, of which Ireland, for instance, should furnish three or four; and these should have their own local governments and legislatures holding the same relations to the government at London that our states hold to the government at Washington. The most ardent American could scarcely ask for higher praise than this; and the wonder is that our daily press has had so little of comment and so little of quotation from the article. As usual, his observations are clothed in English which it is a delight to read.

GORDON.

Great soul, that scorned ignoble ease,
Still lit with faith's undying flame,
And genius ever prompt to seize
War's swift occasions as they came,—

We hoped he could not fail to save;
We hoped, . . . but under alien skies,
Far off, within his bloody grave,
Struck by the traitor steel, he lies.

Is this the end? Forbid the thought!
The servant follows still the Lord;
For each hath death the victory wrought—
With Him the cross, with thee the sword.

The Savior dies, betrayed, alone,
His Israel unredeemed; but still
Grows to a mightier world-wide throne
The felon Cross on Calvary's hill.

Nor thou, great soul, was spent in vain,
Though noblest of our latest days;
While from the tropic Nile-washed plain
The echo of thy deathless praise

Shall bring across each petty strife,
And base desire, and meaner aim,
The vision of a holier life,
A loftier purpose, purer fame.

(Alfred Church, in *London Spectator*.)

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

MARCH, 1885.

Adams, John, Life of. Wm. Henry Smith. *Dial*.
 Astoria, the Story of. P. Koch. *Mag. Am. History*.
 Astronomy, the New. S. P. Langley. *Century*.
 Barry, William. Daniel Goodwin. *Mag. Am. History*.
 Bellingham, Governor. E. H. Goss. *Mag. Am. History*.
 Brain of Man, the. A. L. Ranney. *Harper's*.
 Buddhist Charity. F. M. Müller. *No. Am. Rev.*
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THE DIAL

Vol. V. APRIL, 1885. No. 60.

CONTENTS.

THE CHANCELLOR BISMARCK. N. M. Wheeler	315
THE POCAHONTAS STORY. W. F. Poole	318
A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH HISTORY. Herbert B. Adams	323
RUDIMENTARY GOVERNMENT. James O. Pierce	325
RECENT FICTION. William Morton Payne	326
HAMERTON'S LANDSCAPE. Horatio N. Powers	331
BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS	333
Obiter Dicta.—Mrs. Oliver's Biography of Dean Stanley.—Mrs. Fenwick Miller's Life of Harriet Martineau.—Ward's Memoir of Humphry Sandwith.—Mason's Personal Traits of British Authors.—Mrs. Leonowen's Life and Travels in India.—Probyn's Italy, from the Fall of Napoleon I. in 1815 to the Death of Victor Emmanuel in 1878.—Walford's Greater London, Vol. II.—Timayenis's Greece in the Time of Homer.—Gildersleeve's The Olympian and Pythian Odes of Pindar.—Merriam's Herodotus.—Mrs. Ewing's Daddy Darwin's Dovecot.—Hare's Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia.—Discriminate.	
LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS	337
TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS FOR APRIL	338
BOOKS OF THE MONTH	338

THE CHANCELLOR BISMARCK.* (Ætat 70.)

On the first day of this month of April, Prince Bismarck, and the German people with him, celebrate the seventieth anniversary of the great Chancellor's birth. It is an event of much more than local or family interest, and may well invite to a fresh survey of that remarkable life, now just passing the normal limit. For even if Bismarck is not, as many think him, "the leading citizen and present governing power of the world," his career stands already among the dozen or so that make the sum of modern history. Hitherto the materials for a fair comprehension of the man have not been easily accessible. Of recent books there was scarcely anything better than Herbert Tuttle's "German Leaders," dating from 1876,—for Towle's very slight sketch is not really worth mentioning,—and the main dependence of the inquirer was the abundant but elusive literature of the periodicals. But last summer the semi-official biography of Herr Busch appeared in English dress, and supplied abundant materials for the study of certain phases of the Chancellor's career. This is not

really a "life" nor a "study"; it is a sketch for a portrait, drawn by an admirer. Its value is in the fact that it consists mainly of extracts from Bismarck's letters, speeches, and private conversations. The good Herr Busch is a new kind of Boswell.

Otto Eduard Leopold von Bismarck-Schönhausen was the fourth child of his parents—a family of the oldest and starkest Brandenburg nobility,—born on the family estates near Stendal, about sixty miles west of Berlin. He was a boy tender and fond of home, a young man bold, wild, and vigorous; the best boxer, fencer, drinker, and rider of his university, a complete "Junker" in both body and mind. His Göttingen reputation was that of one who never studied—one professor averring that he never saw Bismarck in his lecture room; and it seems he maintained this standard pretty well afterward at Berlin, and then at Greifswalde, though at the former place he passed—it has been alleged, with difficulty—his *Staats-Examen*, and became *Auscultator*—the first step in the German advocate's career; and at the latter he began those studies in the science of husbandry, especially in forestry, in which he is now an expert. During this period, however, he is credited with a taste for history—in maturer years his chief study—especially the history of the Fatherland; and it is curious to note that at Göttingen John Lothrop Motley was among his student friends. He has had the grace and sense to repent of these early days—his *Wanderjahre*,—for at thirty-six he wrote to his wife: "If only it would please God to fill up with clear strong wine the vessel in which at twenty-one the muddy champagne of youth frothed up to so little purpose!" That was after he had begun his public career. He had been living on the family estates in Pomerania since 1839—having previously been on Government service a short time at Aix la Chapelle, and served his year of military duty at Potsdam,—managing the extensive lands of the Bismarck family with his brother, when in 1845 the father died, and the estates were divided, Schönhausen falling to Otto. Two years after, he married, and about the same time was chosen by his fellow land-owners of Prussian Saxony to the "Assembly of the Estates" of Prussia, in 1847. This may be taken as marking the beginning of the second stage of Bismarck's life.

At that time no one would have seen the statesman and the diplomat in the big burly Pomeranian, known the country over as "*der tolle Junker*"—the Mad Squire, who alternately harried the neighbors with wild pranks,

*OUR CHANCELLOR. SKETCHES FOR A HISTORICAL PICTURE. By Moritz Busch. Translated by Beatty-Kingston. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

and shut himself up to long hard reading of hard books in history and jurisprudence. At Göttingen he had been a follower of Spinoza; then a pessimist; it was only natural, therefore, that he should now fall in love with and marry a most demure pietist, or "Quakeress," and himself settle down into a solid sort of conservative orthodoxy, which seems to take no great account of creeds and forms but to be immovable as to all that he deems fundamental. We will confine our view to his political career. He was a member of the "National Assembly" of 1848, and of the "preliminary parliaments" of Erfurt and Frankfurt. What part he played in those wonderful years of enthusiasm and disappointment may easily be guessed. He was still the *Junker*; and he was nothing else. He gloried in it. He was mediæval in his conservatism; so extreme an advocate of absolute royalty that he injured his own cause, though he secured recognition and promotion for his terrific zeal and energy. As late even as 1854 he "would knock the Revolution on the head." When the defunct Diet of the German Empire, scared to death in 1848, was revived in 1851, Bismarck was in the Prussian legation to the Diet, at Frankfurt, and was friendly to Austria. Three months later, he was the plenipotentiary, guiding Prussian policy there, and now hostile to Austria. Here is really the turning-point, rather the beginning, of his career. Before, he seems to have had no more notion of a great policy than Prince Rupert at the head of his cavaliers. After that, he was a Strafford. What wrought the change was contact with facts. Frankfurt was then "a watch-tower in Central Europe." Thence one *might* see the marshalling array of coming events. And Bismarck saw.

In 1855-7 he was on Government service in Paris, and travelling in Holland, Belgium, Denmark, and Sweden. In 1859, by favor of Prince William, then Regent, he was Minister at St. Petersburg; in 1861, Minister at Paris. His great mission suddenly opened. In 1860, King William had entered on his favorite scheme of army reorganization. The Landtag was hostile. Overcome by finesse, not to say falsehood, a small majority had voted the supplies. Two years later, the new Landtag came up with a solid and wrathful majority against the Government, and was promptly dissolved. It came back as promptly from the new election with a larger majority. By 273 votes to 68, it voted down the Government budget. There have not been many such crises in the history of parliamentary governments. The strain was no greater in England in 1640. The ministry could not stand before such determination. Was there a man that could? Some one whispered his name to the baffled

but determined King. Within twenty-four hours a telegram went to Paris. Before forty-eight hours had passed, Bismarck stood before his sovereign to receive his commands as Minister President of Prussia.

From that day the world knows his career. He has maintained himself in that office, with slight breaks of voluntary resignation, now nigh twenty-three years. The struggle with Prussia's representatives went on. King William was bent on creating a powerful army and ruling with a strong, albeit a kindly, hand. Bismarck earnestly supported him. He had a nobler, a more distant and difficult, end in view. And he had something for that army to do that could not yet be told aloud. He had resolved to cast Austria out of the German communion as a necessary antecedent to the solid basing of German unity. And he had already declared, in 1859, that this was "a disease that could be healed only *ferro et igni*." The unity of Germany had grown to be his great passion. His conception of Prussian monarchy, so hateful to the Constitutionals, was his means to that end. He saw no other. It was while trying to persuade the committee of the stubborn Landtag, at the beginning of the struggle, that he used the famous words: "The battles of this generation must be fought out with blood and iron." The Landtag did not give way; but they were outgeneralled and overcome, against law.

Meanwhile, from 1863 onward, the Schleswig-Holstein affair unfolded its slow and tortuous length. Prussia and Austria conquered luckless, though not blameless, Denmark, in 1864; and Bismarck's hand, gathering in the fruits for Prussia, provoked Austria to the war for which the man of "blood and iron" had been preparing since, in 1856, looking from the watch-tower in Frankfurt toward Vienna, he had declared: "Germany is not big enough for us both." June 14, 1866, that war began; July 3 was the day of Sadowa; July 26, there was peace again, and Austria was forever out of Germany. Prussia counted among her gains Hanover, Hesse-Cassel, Nassau, Frankfurt, and Schleswig-Holstein; and, in her maternal wisdom constraining the unwilling little States, formed herself and them into the North German Confederation of 1867. And Bismarck became Count. Four prodigiously active years followed. Count Bismarck—as never before or since—was the head of the popular party. The new-born Germany was nurtured into strength. The remaining Southern States, severed from Austria, were wooed and woven into sympathy with their Northern brethren. Diplomacy, with Zollvereins and secret treaties, did what it could. War was to do more. War has still some wonderful uses.

Bismarck has three times made its wild forces build the structure of a lasting peace and unity. To Virchow in debate he once said: "I must make war, but solely with the object of obtaining peace." In his hands war has played its noblest part. In the chemistry of national politics, it has been the electric flash that drives mutually repellant elements into quick and lasting union. Never so truly so as in 1870. July 15, France declared war; the bloody days of August followed swiftly; September 1st saw the Emperor Napoleon and his 80,000 men prisoners at Sedan. That memorable fall, the South German States, comrades and compatriots now, formed with the old the new German Confederation; January 18, 1871, at Versailles, King William of Prussia was crowned Emperor of united Germany; ten days later, Paris fell; and May 6, the Peace of Frankfurt closed the record of the most marvellous year since the first Napoleon's great campaign in Italy. The man who had done it all was now the Prince von Bismarck, Chancellor of the German Empire.

There have followed efforts even greater, struggles more bitter—and some triumphs as great. There was a foe at home, to Bismarck's prescient eye as dangerous to the new Germany as Austria or France—the power and influence of the Papal church. In the full tide of recent victory, he assailed this, too. The *Kultur-Kampf* began in earnest with the "Falk Laws" of May, 1872. By 1874, it convulsed all Germany. After nine years of struggle, and at times apparent victory, his political exigencies compelled Bismarck to give way, and the "Church Bill" of 1883 was enacted,—pronounced by its opponents, in the hasty bitterness of defeat, "the greatest triumph of the Papacy in this century." The great economical questions of this period are still in the arena of debate. Bismarck's singular "State Socialism" seems on the whole to be achieving a triumph; temporary, perhaps, but it will last while he lasts. One great and unquestionable achievement was reached in 1879, when twenty-five years of diplomacy culminated in a friendly alliance between the new Germany and the new Austria,—an event which to Lord Salisbury seemed "a crowning mercy to the world." France remembers Sedan, but Austro-Hungary has already forgotten Sadowa; her eyes have turned away from Central Europe, so long the Hapsburg appanage; they follow the downward current of the Danube, to rest with dreams of empire in them on the Black Sea and the Golden Horn. And Bismarck is at the bottom of this and all real movements of European diplomacy. At the Three Emperors' Meeting, a year ago, his ideas ruled the august trio. His word outweighs

any man's in Constantinople, and determines peace or war in Cairo and in Herat. The great colonial movement of Germany is in his hand. It may bear him on to the end of his career, as the swelling pride of German hearts bore him up from 1866 to 1872. At home, the grim old fighter keeps up his tremendous warfare with the Titans he himself has invoked from the soil of Fatherland, with unabating vigor. Defeats do not hurt him. Victory does not dazzle him. The German people see that he is ugly, but they know that he is great. "Few love him, for few understand him. But they who do love him, love him above all the world." So says Herr Busch.

It is a great career. Therefore there is more than one opinion about it. One thing must be settled first of all: it is not a "consistent" career. That must be granted at once to the great horde of small critics. Bismarck's own attitude in reply to this most obvious of accusations is precisely that of Wendell Phillips' famous saying: "Inconsistent, gentlemen? Why, inconsistency is progress." Contact with hard facts, he insists again and again, is the one secret of his mental operations. Doctrinairism he detests with vigor. "I wish to save Germany from the professors," he said to Disraeli. And that he has learned something from facts, he never hesitates to acknowledge. Consistency in politics, he said to the Frenchmen in 1871, is obstinacy and self-will. And that is what all really virile minds feel in the presence of a great crisis.

The one constant and guiding principle of his public life is his opposition to parliamentary government. From Junkerdom he has advanced into a really liberal attitude; from Pro-Austrianism he rapidly became an extreme Prussian and the chosen vessel of German unity; he has been aggressively Protestant or passively Ultramontane, as political exigencies pressed him on this side or that. But he has never varied from his first conception of government, and, like Czar Nicholas, a change would probably kill him. He becomes, therefore, a curious and instructive subject to the political student. Bismarckism is a perfect example of "survival" in politics. His constitutional structure is distinctly of the Tudor-Stuart order. His king is a real king—not, as Mr. Bagehot describes Queen Victoria, the head of the "dignified parts" of government merely. He both reigns and governs. It is his personal will to which Prussia must bow. His ministers are his servants; and Kaiser Wilhelm, as Bismarck himself has declared, is "the real Minister-President of Prussia." That is Bismarck's theory of constitutional kingship and ministerial responsibility. What is barely theoretical, but practically obsolete,

in the kingship of England, is still actual in the kingship of Prussia. With us, he defiantly declared, in 1882, it is the king who reigns. His ministers, therefore, do not resign when confronted by hostile majorities. And this doctrine the party of progress, the coming leaders of Germany, cannot endure. Hence the great struggle which fills the last third of Bismarck's life. The intelligent English or American observer must sympathize with them, and be vexed with Bismarck's invincible mediævalism. But it is folly to ignore historical perspective. There are regions of earth now in the Stone Age. To Prussia, Bismarckism is as distinctly an advance on the rule of Frederick the Great as to Englishmen the government of William III. was on that of Henry VIII. It must be remembered, too, if we grow impatient over the fact that Prussia must still, while Bismarck lives, remain in her William of Orange phase, that it is only the present reign that has made possible the perfect type of parliamentary government in England, and that a vigorous successor to Queen Victoria might even yet attempt the reversion from Gladstone to Bismarck. To the Liberals of Germany, Bismarck is invaluable as a foe. He is disciplining them for their swift-coming triumph. It is Englishmen's boast that they won their dearest rights from the starkest of their kings. So it will be with Germany.

The grim Chancellor's best defense against his parliamentary foes is to remind them, as he often does, that the logic of events proved them wrong in 1862-6, and proved him right in overruling their obstinate shortsightedness. "For four years the progressist majority in the Prussian House of Deputies had shouted that Bismarck was leading Prussia to destruction; and he had answered with a united Fatherland." That is his great achievement. One may easily fail to see all its greatness. What nobler conception could inspire a statesman? The unification of a race! Such work is given to few. German hearts have broken for it, from Walter von der Vogelweide down. To this rugged champion it was given to do this work. "From the very commencement of my career," he said in 1881, "my sole guiding star has been, how to unite Germany." For that he has dared much and sinned much; and for that Germany will forgive him much.

Bismarck has done for Germany what free institutions could never have done; and now free institutions can do for Germany what Bismarck can never do. The greatest good he can now confer upon his country is to die. Not at once, nor soon. Long may he endure, honored and loved in the fatherland, better known and better judged abroad. But the next

great step in Germany's progress waits to be taken past his monument. There is no fear that his mantle will fall upon anyone. Men of the Cromwell and Bismarck type never have successors. Their work, too, immense as it is in itself, is in its nature mainly temporary; temporary, but necessary. There are times when the passage of a great nation from one stage of its development to another is about to take place. In old communities, heaped everywhere with the *débris* of ancient forms of thought and organization, such passage can never be peaceful. Then there is need of a Bismarck, with rude and masterful hand to gather up the forces of the struggling nation—careless then of any forms—and determine their action on some fixed and positive goal. That done, the new stage of progress begins. It is much more for a nation's future that it should be thus carried through quickly to a fixed point, and held firmly there, than that the new point of departure be very far in advance. It is better that it should not be far in advance. There is only one safe method of national progress,—that is, growth. And all normal growth is slow and is continuous. A break, a skip, in it, means a scar.

But the Strong One—the hero who has brought his nation through her time of storm and stress and set her at the beginning point of her new career—he can rarely let her pass from his hand to enter upon it. To him, *that* is ultimate. His eye has been fixed upon that point in the struggle. His straining footsteps have gained it at last, and his plans thereafter revolve around it. Then it is time for him to depart, with his meed of glory.

Bismarck's fame is secure. No arbitrary act of his remaining days can really dim it. To the German heart he will be, always, the founder of German Unity: a title that will gather more sacred associations around itself as years increase. And if he shall not be called also the founder of free representative government in Germany, he will be recognized as having made free government possible for Germany.

N. M. WHEELER.

THE POCAHONTAS STORY.*

If it were the province of *THE DIAL* to notice only such books as can be commended, "My Lady Pocahontas" would be passed by in respectful silence. A book may, however, have an amount of brazen pretension and historical untruthfulness which entitles it to mention and comment; and this one seems to

*MY LADY POCAHONTAS: A True Relation of Virginia, writ by Anas Todkill, Puritan and Pilgrim. With Notes by John Esten Cooke. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

come within that description. It purports to be a "True Relation of Virginia, writ by Anas Todkill, Puritan and Pilgrim," and the typography, spelling, preface, and notes, are designed to confirm the statement. One who is familiar with the history and writings of the period will instantly see that the claim is a fraud; but many readers, attracted by the subject, will buy the book to discover that Anas Todkill was both an ass and insufferable bore; and they will wonder what could be the motive in reviving such a medley of antique stupidity in our day.

Anas Todkill was a real person, and deserved no such treatment as this. He was a common soldier, and accompanied Captain John Smith to Virginia in 1607. His name appears as the writer of several chapters in Smith's books on Virginia, in which he modestly and in appropriate language described what occurred on expeditions in which he took part. That he was the intimate friend and boon companion of Smith, and shared his secrets, nowhere appears in Smith's writings, which contain all that we know about Todkill. That he was a Puritan, there is no evidence. His companions were stanch Church-of-England men, and his religion, if he had any, was probably of that quality. Whatever might have been his religion, it is safe to assume that he was not a congenital liar, as his alleged "True Relation" would prove him to be. "As to the writer's [Todkill's] personality," says the preface, "the present MS. leaves nothing in doubt; and as to the credibility of his historic statements, the notes will show that these are often minutely corroborated by the great original authority, the 'Generall Historie of Virginia' [by John Smith, 1624]." These are some of the notes: "Smith makes the same statement in the same words in the dedication of his 'True Travels' to the Earl of Pembroke" (p. 7): "This account agrees exactly with that of George Percy in his 'Discourse on the Plantations of Virginia'" (p. 19). The statements were very recently copied verbatim from those books, and hence the accounts would be likely to agree. The trouble with the "MS." is that it is crammed with fictitious and imaginary historical statements for which there is no authority, and which are contrary to all the authorities. The notes are designed to keep up the illusion that the narrative is a "True Relation." On page 15 is this note: "Unfortunately the sheets of Master Todkill's relation, describing his interview with King James I., have been lost. The paging indicates that the relation was elaborate." The occasion of inserting such a note as this was as follows:

The "MS." states that while Smith and Todkill were in London, in 1607, waiting to

take passage to Virginia, they improved their time in visiting the clubs and calling upon notable persons, one of whom was "sweet Will Shakspeare," as the "MS." calls him. Shakspeare was, of course, delighted to see them, and put himself into the most intimate and confidential relations with them, invited them out to Stratford-on-Avon—a courtesy they were compelled to decline—and told them about a play he was writing, called "The Tempest," the scene of which was in the Bermudas, or Isles of Devils. This play, by the way, was not written till 1611; yet the "godly Puritan" was so fortunate as to remember a quotation from it—"the still-*vexed Bermoothes*, as Master Shakspeare called them." When so little is known of the personal and social life of the great dramatist, this interview would be of great interest to Shakspearean scholars, except for the fact that his conversation as reported was exquisitely stupid and inconsequential. It reads like the interviews of modern spiritualists with the shades of B. Franklin and G. Washington. It was necessary to cut short the interview with Shakspeare, as they had an appointment to visit King James I. To continue conversation with a player, "sure," says Todkill, "that were a shame while his Majesty waits." The modesty of this common soldier is superb. "So at last this sweet Will Shakspeare takes leave of us with close pressure of hands," and they are ushered into the presence of his Majesty. "His Majesty speaks to me in his sweet Scottish accent. But this great and exceeding honour deserveth more relation, and now I see how ill a thing it had been to waste time on Master Shakspeare." The omission of the conversation held during the interview with King James I. is explained in the note already quoted. It is gratifying to know that the loss of the manuscript is no loss to the reader.

It seems hardly necessary to state, in view of this partial examination of the claim of the "MS." to be a "True Relation," that "My Lady Pokahontas" is wholly a fiction and romance, invented by the person who prepared the notes. Mr. John Esten Cooke, who is a Virginian, has some reputation as a novelist; and how, from a literary point of view, he could have written so weak and foolish a book as this, is a mystery. It was rash in him to attempt to imitate the English style of the early part of the seventeenth century, when he has no conception of the vocabulary and style of the period. He uses words which were then as obsolete as they are to-day, and words which first came into use during the past century. An inverted structure of sentences, bad spelling, and bad grammar, make up his idea of "English as she is spoke" in the early

Virginia Colony. If he had made a study of John Smith's books, or even of the chapters written by Anas Todkill, he would have known something about the old English style of that period.

The story of Pocahontas saving the life of Captain John Smith is the only romantic incident in the dark and disgraceful record of early Virginia; and yet modern historical criticism has shown it to be a myth. Virginians, however, shut their eyes to all evidence on the subject, and perpetuate in fiction and art, as well as in sober history, this most precious incident in the annals of their State. It may be seen sculptured in marble by Capellano, over one of the doors of the Capitol at Washington.

Mr. Cooke, in the autumn of 1883, published a popular history of Virginia, in which he developed the Pocahontas story in all its primitive proportions. The book was readable, and, in the main, meritorious; but the part relating to the story of Pocahontas was unbecoming a writer of history.

"My Lady Pokahontas," although a light craft, comes to us as a tender to the former publication, bringing, in the form of a contemporary MS., but really a modern fictitious narrative, the facts and incidents which are needed to justify the Pocahontas story. One of the arguments used in challenging the truthfulness of the old story, is that Smith, who was one of the most loquacious and boastful of persons, did not tell the story until sixteen years after it was alleged to have taken place; and that during those sixteen years he had written many books on Virginia, and had told many times in print the story of his capture by the Indians, without mentioning the fact that his life, on January 5, 1608, was saved by Pocahontas. Nobody in Jamestown had heard of it, for none of the relations and letters which went back to England mentioned the incident. The book now at hand supplies the missing link; for it appears that on January 8, 1608, the day Smith returned from his captivity to the settlement, he told the story to Anas Todkill, walking on the shore at sunset; and at the same time he confessed that he was deeply in love with the Indian maiden. Thus history is substantiated by fiction.

There are some obstacles to accepting the statements of the "Todkill MS." Smith wrote his "True Relation" in 1608, which was printed the same year in London. In it he told the story of his capture and detention, and the incidents were then fresh in his mind. He amused his captors by showing his compass, explaining, as best he could, its use, and discoursing on the roundness of the earth and movements of the sun, moon, and stars. The

narrative precludes the idea that his life was in danger at any time after he was brought into the presence of Powhatan, the stern father of Pocahontas. He was cordially received and feasted, and, in a most friendly manner, sent back to Jamestown with four guides. No mention is made of Pocahontas in the transaction. He mentions her in the same book as "a child of tenne yeares old," sent to Jamestown by Powhatan in charge of a trusty messenger, in May, 1608, to make inquiry why certain Indians were detained as prisoners. In the "Todkill MS." she is described, four months earlier than the above date, as being twelve or thirteen years old, and appearing like a maiden of seventeen. It would be absurd to confess that a man of eight and twenty fell in love with "a child of tenne yeares old."

Smith's first account of his capture and release was doubtless the true one. In October, 1609, he returned to England, and never went back to Virginia. He kept on, however, writing books about Virginia. In 1612 appeared his "Map of Virginia"; in 1616 his "Description of New England"; in 1620 his "New England Trials," a second part of which appeared in 1622. In these books he told his old stories over again, and there was a good deal of repetition; but the Pocahontas story had not yet appeared. In 1624 his "Generall Historie" was published, which was a summary of his earlier books *with some additions*, among which was the Pocahontas story, as follows:

"Having feasted him after their best barbarous manner they could, a long consultation was held, but the conclusion was, two great stones were brought before Powhatan: then as many as could layd hands on him, dragged him to them, and thereon laid his head, and being ready with their clubs to beate out his brains, Pocahontas the Kings dearest daughter, when no intreaty could prevail, got his head in her armes, and laid her owne upon his to save him from death: whereat the Emperour was contented he should live to make him hatchets, and her bells, beads and copper; for they thought him aswell of all occupations as themselves."

Smith made hatchets, bells, beads, and copper, for the space of two days, and then was sent back to Jamestown with an escort of twelve guides. Smith's "True Relation," of 1608, has none of this tragic and sentimental fiction. His first meeting with Powhatan ran thus: "Hee kindly welcomed me with good wordes, and great platters of sundrie victuals, assuring mee his friendship, and my libertie within foure days." Of his departure, he says: "And thus having with all the kindnes hee could devise sought to content me, hee sent me home with four men: one that usually carried my gowne and knapsacke after me, two other loded with bread, and one to accompanie me."

In his later account he not only increased the number of his guides three-fold, but he amplified his eight guards in his captors' camp to "thirty or forty tall fellows," and the food placed before him from "enough for ten men" to "enough for twenty persons."

Smith was not the only person who wrote about his adventure with Powhatan. Edward Maria Wingfield, the first President of the Colony, described it in his "Discourse of Virginia," 1608. He states how Smith was captured by the Indians while on an expedition up the Chickahominy river, for corn; that two of his companions were killed, and that his life was saved by a guide. "At last he [his guide] brought him to the great Powhatan (of whom before we had no knowledge) who sent him home to our town on the 7th of January." No mention is made of Pocahontas, or of Smith's life being in danger while he was with Powhatan. If anything, such as he described in 1624, had occurred in 1608, is it possible to suppose that one so boastful as he was, and especially of female conquests, would not have told this precious morsel of sentimental romance to his companions when he returned to the settlement? He was nothing if not a gallant. His "Generall Historie" of 1624 he dedicated to the Duchess of Richmond and Lenox, and in the dedication he says:

"Yet my comfort is, that heretofore honorable and vertuous Ladies, and comparable but amongst themselves, have offered me rescue and protection in my greatest dangers: Even in forraine parts, I have felt reliefe from that sex. The beauteous Lady Tragabigzanda, when I was a slave to the Turkes, did all she could to secure me. When I overcame the Bashaw of Nalbrits in Tartaria, the charitable Lady Callamata supplied my necessities. In the utmost of many extremities, that blessed Pokahontas, the great Kings daughter of Virginia, oft saved my life. When I escaped the crueltie of Pirats and most furious stormes, a long time alone in a small boat at sea and driven ashore in France, the good lady Madam Chanoyes bountifully assisted me."

As if the Pocahontas story was not sufficiently amplified in the text, he further expands it in the dedication by stating that she "oft saved my life." But it may be asked: "Did not Smith, in substantially the same form as it appears in the 'Generall Historie,' tell the story to Queen Anne in a letter he wrote to her in 1616?" Such a letter appears in the "Generall Historie" (p. 121); but its authenticity stands on the same footing as that of the story itself. Was it a genuine letter, written in 1616, and to the person named? There is no evidence that anybody saw the letter till it was printed in 1624. If not genuine, Queen Anne was not in a position to affirm or deny its authenticity, for she died in 1619. Smith was safe if the letter was not genuine, and it helped out the credibility of his Pocahontas story.

Pocahontas, like Anas Todkill, was a real person, and the accounts which other writers, who are trustworthy, give of her, dissipate all the popular romance of the chief incident with which her name is associated. William Strachey, Secretary of the Colony, arrived in Virginia in 1610, and his book, "The Historie of Travaile into Virginia Britannia," is one of the Hakluyt Society's publications. He says of the Indians:

"Both men, women and children have their severall names; at first according to the several humour of their parents: and so the great King Powhatan called a young daughter of his, whome he loved well, Pochahuntas, which may signifie *little wanton*, howbeyt she was rightly called Amonate at more ripe years."

Again he states:

"Their younger women goe not shadowed amongst their owne companie until they be nigh eleaven or twelve years old; nor are they much ashamed thereof, and therefore would the before remembered Pochahuntas, a well-featured but wanton young girl, Powhatans daughter, sometymes resorting to our fort, then of 11 or 12 yeares, get the boyes forth with her into the market place," etc. [describing frolics not becoming to print]; but being once twelve yeares, they put on a semecinctum lethern apron, and are very shame-fac't to be seen bare." (P. 65.)

Strachey's statement that Pocahontas was eleven or twelve years of age in 1610, confirms Smith's original account that she was ten in 1608. The "Anas Todkill MS.," describing how she appeared in January, 1608, gives a different picture:

"Never in any of her plays or antics was there any freedom or immodesty. She was decently clad in her robe of birds' feathers, and wore a girdle from the waist below the knees. On her feet were beaded moccasins, as these people call their shoes, and I never saw the maid's shoulders, which she kept wrapped to the chin in her soft robe."

Ralph Hamor, who was a Secretary of the Colony, published in 1615 a "True Discourse of Virginia," in which he had a good deal to say about Pocahontas, of her capture by Captain Argal, who held her as a hostage for the good conduct of her father, and of her marriage to Master Rolfe; but no mention did he make of her having saved the life of Captain John Smith, as he certainly would have done if the fact had been known in Virginia. He had never heard of the fervent love passages between Smith and Pocahontas, which form the staple of the "Todkill MS.," and, what is more to be regretted, that poor Todkill himself was pining from unrequited and unspoken love of the dusky maiden.

Captain John Smith was the most interesting and picturesque character who appeared in the early annals of the American colonies. He had many qualities to be commended, and few to be censured. He was brave, self-reliant, energetic, full of expedients, and practical—the only person among the original Virginia

Colonists who had these qualities; and but for him the Colony would have perished in its incipency. His writings contain the substance of all we know of its early years, and are, in the main, truthful. Other contemporary writers do little more than explain and confirm Smith's statements. It is well that Virginia holds his name in especial honor. He was also rash, impetuous, and headstrong; but, for one who was always in trouble with his superiors, there is a singular lack of personal bitterness in his writings. He speaks well, or is silent, concerning men who abused him; and he does not perpetuate his many quarrels in his books. He had a taste for natural history, and gave his countrymen intelligent information as to the New World, its geography, productions, resources, and its native tribes. He explored and mapped out the northern coast of America, and gave names to localities which they retain to this day. Why it was that a man of his ability and zeal in American colonization did not, in some capacity, return to the country after 1609, is not yet satisfactorily explained.

In saying that Smith's writings, in the main, were truthful, I mean truthful according to the lax standard of veracity common in those days, compared with that of modern times. It was then regarded as a venial error for the clergy to lie a little for the benefit of the church—the relations of the early missionaries to America are full of such instances; for statesmen to lie a good deal for the benefit of the King and their own projects; and for anybody to conceal, expand, or pervert the truth for his own benefit, provided no one else was seriously injured thereby. The Pocahontas story was as innocuous as one of Mother Goose's legends. It injured no one, and for nearly three centuries has been the occasion State pride and of perennial delight and refreshment to Virginians.

The weak spot in Smith's character was his personal vanity and boastfulness. He invented the Pocahontas story sixteen years after he alleged it to have occurred, in order to gratify his love of notoriety. Since he had left Virginia, Pocahontas had married John Rolfe, an Englishman. In 1616 she had visited England, and had been received at Court and in society as a royal princess. In the next book he wrote on Virginia, Smith could not resist the temptation to connect her name with his, and he would do it in a manner creditable to both. How could it better be done than by her saving his life in 1608? She was dead, and could not deny it. Other witnesses who might be questioned were dead or were inaccessible. The only trouble he had was that he had never told the story before. But this could be arranged. He would write a letter of similar tenor to Queen Anne (who was also dead),

giving it the date of 1616, and would print it with the story itself. The scheme was a success; for it has given the legend plausibility, and to minds like Mr. Cooke's, confirmation. Shall we censure the gallant Captain for indulging in this harmless way his personal vanity, and conforming to a custom of his day?

W. F. POOLE.

Since this paper was in type, I have seen Mr. Cooke's contribution to the April number of the "Magazine of American History," entitled: "Did Pocahontas really rescue Captain Smith?" This question he regards as "one of the puzzles of American history," although he himself seems to be the only person in sight who is puzzled by it. In the stately form of "Thirty-eight Articles"—the historic number of "Thirty-nine" should have been maintained—he makes an affirmative answer to his query. He asserts that Smith's account of 1624, and not that of 1608, is the true one; and that "Smith stated to his friends at Jamestown, on his return, that Pocahontas had saved his life." He forgets to give the names of those friends, or any evidence of the fact stated. Assuming that the letter to Queen Anne, of 1616, was genuine, he devotes about ten of his articles to an argument showing that Pocahontas, being then in England, must have heard of the letter and the story, "as she was daily visited by courtiers who were familiar with Court affairs"; and that, if Smith's last story had not been true, she would have denied it, and we should have heard of her denial. She was not the sort of person to tolerate a falsehood, even for her own benefit, for "she had renounced idolatry, had been baptized, and later made a religious and godly end." There is a blandness and childlike simplicity in this reasoning which is refreshing. But suppose that the Queen-Anne letter was not written till 1624—when it was needed, and when it was first printed—what then becomes of Mr. Cooke's argument? He says that, because of Smith's absence, Pocahontas did not visit Jamestown after his departure, the date of which was October 4, 1609,—from which we are to infer that they were lovers, and that she had saved his life at the time and in the manner described. Strachey, nevertheless, saw her a year later at the settlement, performing in a nude condition her queer antics on the public square. As a controversialist, Mr. Cooke's success is the same, whether he approaches the subject from the standpoint of history or fiction. His latest paper shows a strange lack of logical insight and acumen, and makes it evident that the question he propounds has ceased to be a puzzle to persons who have a conception of historical evidence.

W. F. P.

A DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH HISTORY.*

The world has seen a great variety of encyclopædic works, from the "Natural History" of Pliny and the "Bibliotheca Mundi" of Vincent of Beauvais, down to the latest revisions of the "Conversations Lexica" of Brockhaus and Meyer, and the new edition of the "Encyclopædia Britannica." But through all the great encyclopædic works of antiquity, the middle ages, and of modern times, runs the evident desire to grasp universal knowledge. The editors were as ambitious as Doctor Faustus, or Albertus Magnus, *doctor universalis*, who made all knowledge their province, as did Lord Bacon. In recent years, a new tendency has arisen in encyclopædic work. There is a manifest drift toward specialization. This is most apparent in Germany, where Meyer's "Hand-Lexikon des Allgemeinen Wissens in einem Band," which is by far the most useful and convenient handbook of general information, has given rise to over forty so-called "Fach Lexika," or professional dictionaries, devoted to such special topics as Government, Political Economy, Trade, Industries, Arts, Antiquities, Ancient History, German History, and the like. In our own country we have seen a practical development of the same idea in Lalor's "Cyclopædia of Political Science, Political Economy, and the Political History of the United States," a work which was perhaps suggested by the "Deutsches Staatswoerterbuch," edited by the late Dr. Bluntschli, of Heidelberg.

The latest application of the encyclopædic method to a special field of study is "The Dictionary of English History," edited by Sidney J. Low, recently a scholar of Balliol College, Oxford, and now lecturer on modern history in King's College, London, and by F. S. Pulling, M.A., late professor of history in Yorkshire College, Leeds. These editors have associated with themselves in their special work an able corps of contributors, comprising some of the best historical writers of the younger English generation. We note such names as Oscar Browning, Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and University lecturer on history, a man who at this moment is actively engaged in shaping the historico-political tripos at Cambridge. We note also Mandel Creighton, M.A., professor of ecclesiastical history in the same university, and author of a new and valuable work on the Papacy during the Reformation. We further note among the contributors, J. F. Bass Mullinger, M.A., lecturer and librarian of St. John's College, Cambridge, author of that suggestive monograph on "The Schools of Charles the

Great," and the associate of Professor Samuel Rawson Gardiner in the excellent "Introduction to the Study of English History," published in London in 1881, and republished in the United States. To that work, which is now almost indispensable to the modern student of English history, Mr. Mullinger contributed Part II, relating to original authorities for the various periods; and we have no hesitation in saying that one of the most important contributions to the present Dictionary of English History is Mr. Mullinger's sketch of "Authorities," in six compact pages, comprising a revision and résumé of his larger work of nearly two hundred pages. Besides Mullinger, Creighton, and Browning, we note such contributors as Charles F. Keary, F.S.A., and R. L. Poole, Ph.D. (Leipzig), both of whom have been officially connected with the British Museum. Thorold Rogers, M.A., M.P., perhaps the leading representative of historical economics in England, contributes various economic articles to this Dictionary. Although we fail to find the names of Edward A. Freeman and of Samuel R. Gardiner, who are respectively the best exponents of mediæval and modern English history, in the new edition of the "Britannica," we observe with interest the name of Mrs. S. R. Gardiner, and of other female contributors who constitute the better half of history.

The alphabetical arrangement of the subject-matter which forms the great volume of a nation's history is a method at once so simple, so practical, so eminently sane and scientific, that the only wonder is that this convenient Dictionary was not compiled years ago. Here, within a space of something over a thousand royal octavo pages, each printed in double columns like the ordinary encyclopædia, are compressed the vital facts, events, and characters of English history. The work is not a chronology or a bare skeleton of dates and names, arranged like an old-fashioned library catalogue, solely with alphabetical titles and meaningless press-marks; rather is it a new-fashioned manual, like that of Historical Literature, by Professor C. K. Adams, of the University of Michigan; a work consisting not merely of titles, but chiefly of intelligent comments. If a student of modern English politics wishes to know the principle facts concerning the public careers of Canning and Castlereagh, he will find in this new Dictionary something more than names and dates; he will find a clear and concise account of what these political rivals did, the one as an opponent, the other as a supporter of the reactionary policy of Metternich. The student will find, moreover, at the end of each article, a short bibliography containing references to original sources of information and to more detailed works. If

* THE DICTIONARY OF ENGLISH HISTORY. Edited by Sidney J. Low, B.A., and F. S. Pulling, M.A. New York: Cassell & Company.

the student of mediæval institutions wishes to learn something of the nature of the *hundred*, he will discover the main points in half a page of pithy English, followed by a bibliography in seven lines containing references to Stubbs, Waitz, Gneist, Schmidt, and to the places where the original laws regulating the *hundred* can be found. A student came to the writer of this review, a few moments after he had received the volume now under consideration, and asked for some good authority on the English Peerage. We tested the new Dictionary at once, and found an article of one page containing the essential facts and several references to standard works, such as Nicolas's "Historic Peerage," May's "Practical Treatises," Hallam, Stubbs, etc. It is an old truth that next in importance to knowing a thing yourself is to know where you can find it.

The strong points of this Dictionary of English History are the numerous and suggestive articles on English institutions, English politics, foreign relations, etc., and the rapid summaries of great epochs of English history, such as the Norman Conquest and the Protestant Reformation. The latter is written by Mr. Creighton; the former, by James Rowley, M.A., Professor of English Literature and History in University College, Bristol. While a student may be tempted to criticise the exceeding brevity in the treatment of some of the more important subjects, yet one is inclined to forgive much for the sake of such excellent bibliographies; for example, that under the head of "Guilds." Moreover, it must be remembered that brevity and compactness of statement were prerequisites in the composition of a Dictionary of English History in one volume of convenient size. On the whole, we must concede to the editors and their contributors a just sense of literary proportion and a sound judgment as to what was important to include and to exclude from a popular Dictionary of English History. Their aim was "to produce a book which should give, as concisely as possible, just the information, biographical, bibliographical, chronological and constitutional, that the reader of English history is likely to want." That aim is, in our judgment, likely to be fulfilled. A busy man cannot often find time to read through a monograph of one hundred pages, more or less, in the new "Encyclopædia Britannica"; but he can find time to consult such a dictionary as this. It is the first work in English which at all approximates in pithy excellence to Meyer's "Hand-Lexikon" of about 2,000 duodecimo pages, which is in the hands of almost every German student of history. As indicative of the completeness of the English work, we note, in the appendix, brief biographies of Reinhold Pauli, the Ger-

man historian of England, of John Richard Green, and also of Generals Gordon and Wolseley, with mention of the relief expedition to Khartoum. At the end of the volume there is an index to a great variety of subjects which are treated only incidentally under more comprehensive heads, to which the reader is specifically referred, not only by the catchword, but by page and column, so that the labor of reference is reduced to a minimum. Throughout the entire volume cross-references abound. The catchwords of all articles are in bold-faced type; the remaining part (if any) of the title is in small capitals, so that the headings easily catch the eye; this is important, for there are sometimes six or more short articles on a single page.

Of making histories of England and of the world at large there will probably be no end. The national and the universal are undoubtedly more important than the individual and the particular; but it may be seriously questioned whether it is always necessary to approach the larger idea in the largest way. Universal truth may appear in very small facts. *Universalis in rebus*. All roads lead to national and universal history, as all roads lead to Rome. Even the apparent by-paths of local and institutional history may guide us through obscure woods into the broad sunlight of general truth. It is general history, and the history of one's country or mother country, when written in a long series of volumes, that make the subject appear to the average reader like a vast, unknowable, trackless wilderness. There are thousands of intelligent people who would be as willing to investigate historical facts of special or personal interest as they would be to consult a dictionary of the English language upon proper occasion; but there are thousands and tens of thousands of good people who have not the slightest idea as to the proper method of procedure. To tell a man who wants to know about the Statute of Laborers, or the Corn Laws, or the Bank of England, or Trades Unions, or the Black Death, to read history, is like telling him to seek a definition or synonym for an English word by reading English literature instead of consulting a dictionary. The former process is like hunting a needle in a haystack; a sensible man gives up the task at once, and goes about some better business. But the process of consulting a dictionary for facts as well as for words is both rational and time-saving. The reader finds at once the point he wanted, and with the one needle of fact is able perhaps to make many points for some good cause.

History may be made more scientific than it is at present, by systematizing its results and by reducing facts to genera and species.

While it is very convenient for some purposes to have history written from national and local, from chronological and geographical, points of view, it is perhaps more truly scientific to ignore these limitations, at least in the treatment of subjects of cosmopolitan or universal interest. For instance, sociology, institutions of government and of religion, comparative politics and legislation, economic and industrial history, slavery, serfdom, liberty, equality, and democracy, are all subjects which gain immensely in practical interest when the horizon of inquiry becomes as broad as the world of human experience. There is no essential reason why the agrarian laws of the Roman republic should not be compared with the Irish land question or with the land laws of the United States; why the colonial occupation of Africa should not be likened to the colonial occupation of America; why federal government in the United States should be historically isolated from federal government in the United Netherlands, United Germany, the Swiss Confederation, the Old German Empire, and the Leagues of Old Greece. Such classifications as Agrarian Laws, Colonies, Confederations, etc., would lead to a different sort of history from that which now bears the name. We should have by and by a Dictionary of Universal History. It would differ from an encyclopædia of universal knowledge in many respects, chiefly in the fact of historical specialization and in the elimination of all irrelevant matter. Such works as the "Dictionary of English History," Lalor's "Encyclopædia," and Bluntschli's "Staatswoerterbuch," are scientific steps in the right direction, but, like all writing on history and politics, these works are fettered by national limitations. The time is coming when historical science will burst all local bonds, and go forth to possess the world by specialization, by methods of comparison and contrast, by coöperation of labor and final combination of results.

HERBERT B. ADAMS.

RUDIMENTARY GOVERNMENT.*

It is no longer an open question whether the history of peoples may be studied, profitably as well as agreeably, through the growth and development of their institutions. The present devotion of American investigators to this branch of study has been largely stimulated by the example of the Johns Hopkins University, in establishing a bureau for its prosecution; and the evidences of the value of this work

have been frequently referred to in the pages of THE DIAL. A further testimony is before us in the lively treatise of Mr. Shinn, whose essay on the "Land Laws of Mining Districts," published among the Johns Hopkins Studies" for 1884, has now been expanded into a book of three hundred pages. The *motif* of the work is an illustration of the development of the "American system of mining-law"; but the author has been so fascinated by his subject that his researches have comprehended all the ascertainable features of the growth and government of mining camps everywhere, beginning with the ancient systems. No dry reading will this be found; history, anecdote, and institutional study, are here happily blended, and the reader is entertained while he is instructed.

All mining camps have exhibited the phenomena of the gradual development, as from the necessities of the case, of forms of government which, if not perfect, were far better than anarchy, better even than the rule of might. It was reserved, however, for the mining-camps of America to evolve systems of local law, for the regulation of both persons and property, so democratic, so discreet, and so equitable, as to furnish complete protection in very turbulent times, and embody principles which should both deserve and secure perpetuity. "The mining-camp of California was a manifestation of the inherent capacity of the race for self-government." Organization by the people went hand-in-hand with exploration and occupation. Often the first intelligence of the opening of a new and rich "find" of gold would be the news that a new mining-district had been organized. Exceptions there were, of course, to the rule, but generally the majority of any group of miners appeared to have inherited the conviction that society and government were the natural portion of the scattered atoms now again gathering; and if organization was ever delayed until some offense against person or property had been actually committed, it was then delayed no longer. The rule of the majority governed; and its justice was ready to hear and determine, and quick to execute.

If space could be here afforded for extracts, it would be first given to Mr. Shinn's account of "How an Alcalde was once deposed," in which it will be seen how the sovereignty of the mining-camp asserted itself in a case where a corrupt court had denied justice; how it called its own constitutional convention, created a new appellate court, stood by while that court issued a *certiorari*, reviewed the case, and gave the relief which justice demanded; and how it then punished the venal judge,—and all without a day's delay.

In their inception, the rules of the camp

* MINING CAMPS: A STUDY IN AMERICAN FRONTIER GOVERNMENT. By Charles Howard Shinn. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

bear a close analogy to mere customs; indeed, in many instances it is evident that they are customs and nothing more. Throughout Mr. Shinn's pages, the student of "early law and custom" will find abundant proofs of the origin of rules of law in local customs. Led by the enthusiasm of his researches into forms of poetic expression, the author explains to his readers how ancient customs become "sealed forever in the translucent prison-walls" of the law, which he further compares to "the amber of the Baltic, making precious each bit of ancient life entrusted to its care."

Why should the primitive style of natural government evolved out of the gatherings of miners in the wilderness take the democratic form of popular sovereignty, in preference to any other? Mr. Shinn finds this principle most fully developed among miners of Teutonic origin, though not confined to them; as the Spaniards in Mexico, in the sixteenth century, organized mining-districts in substantially similar form. Is there something in the business of mining which evokes the democratic principle? This question is not within the scope of our author's researches: but the answer to it is not far away. Miners are individual toilers; manual labor is the fundamental condition; and all the property-values of the mining-camp are produced in the pristine manner common to all property—namely, by individual exertion. The situation itself is essentially democratic; caste, birth, wealth, and other similar accidents of life, are alike without use or value; it is the muscular power alone which makes a man in the camp; with that, even a boy may convert the free metals of nature into personal property. Doubtless it is felt intuitively, rather than discussed intelligently or adopted understandingly, that every one who can do this must have equal share of land on which to work, equal protection afforded by the common concurrence of miners, and equal right to own and control all the mineral wealth upon which he can so impress his personality as to make it property. Hence every worker, whether sixty years of age or only sixteen, counts one in the popular assembly. Again, it is doubtless felt, rather than believed, that "in union there is strength," and that, as a rule, every miner should have a "pardner." The conditions which suggest these rules are natural conditions; they are evolved regularly out of the situation and the environment. The admirable form in which these principles of democratic individuality and agreed partnership have been developed among Anglo-Saxon miners, so as to secure permanence in special codes of law, is for citizens of our United States a subject of national felicitation.

JAMES O. PIERCE.

RECENT FICTION.*

The historical romances of Dr. Georg Ebers are too well known and too justly appreciated to need any special commendation, and every reader will welcome the appearance of his latest work. It is a difficult task to combine the knowledge of the scholar with the imagination of the novel-writer, and few have succeeded in this so well as the famous Egyptologist. To attain the ideal balance between the two phases of all such work is next to impossible; Scott erred on the historical side, and Ebers errs on the side of romance. But if he is at times too erudite, and if he is only ponderous where he would be playful, he is successful to a rare degree in his revival of the human interest of remote times and places, and no class of subjects could well present greater difficulties in romantic treatment than those which he has chosen. "Serapis," as the title implies, is another Alexandrian tale, and is dated at the close of the fourth century of the Christian era. In it the rich life of that complex age, in many respects so like our own, is portrayed with great closeness and unusual power. The exact date of the narrative is 391 A.D., and its incidents are connected with the destruction of the Serapeum by the ruthless Christian mob. The conflict of the old faith with the new, which rose at that time to an unwonted intensity of passion, is made very real to us in this strong picture; and, unlike most works which deal with this class of subjects, "Serapis" is not too obviously a defense of the faith. The right is not too clearly

*SERAPIS. A Romance. By Georg Ebers. From the German, by Clara Bell. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

MISS BROWN. A Novel. By Vernon Lee. New York: Harper & Brothers.

TARANTELLA. A Romance. By Mathilde Blind. Boston: Roberts Brothers.

RAMONA. By Helen Jackson (H. H.). Boston: Roberts Brothers.

THE SHADOW OF JOHN WALLACE. By L. Clarkson. New York: White, Stokes & Allen.

IN WAR TIME. By S. Weir Mitchell. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

A CARPET KNIGHT. By Harford Fleming. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

DARK DAYS. By Hugh Conway. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

BOUND TOGETHER. By Hugh Conway. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

TRAJAN. A Novel. By Henry F. Keenan. New York: Cassell & Co.

THE MONEY MAKERS. A Social Parable. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

ALLAN DARE AND ROBERT LE DIABLE. A Romance. By Admiral Porter. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

NOBLE BLOOD. By Julian Hawthorne. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE CRIME OF CHRISTMAS DAY; A TALE OF THE LATIN QUARTER. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

OUR OWN SET. A Novel. By Onslip Schublin. From the German, by Clara Bell. New York: William S. Gottsberger.

LOVE AND MIRAGE; OR, THE WAITING ON AN ISLAND. New York: Harper & Brothers.

bound up with one of the opposing parties, the writer is not so plainly himself a partisan as to make the reader indignantly clamorous for fair play. Dr. Ebers is quick to recognize the good as well as the evil that there perished; the evil as well as the good that conquered. In the following words, found on the last page of this romance, we may find the sentiment of the entire work: "The old heathen cultus has completely vanished from the Greek capital. * * * With it died the splendor and the power of the second city in the world; and of all the glories of the city of Serapis nothing now remains but a mighty column towering to the skies, the last surviving fragment of the beautiful temple of the sovereign God whose fall marked so momentous an epoch in the life of the human race." And as we close the book there comes to the mind as a fitting refrain the passionate words which a great modern poet has placed upon the lips of a pagan mourning the lost worship:—

"Age on age thy mouth was mute, thy face was hidden,
And the lips and eyes that loved thee, blind and dumb;
Song forsook their tongues that held thy name forbidden,
Light their eyes that saw the strange God's kingdom come."

"Serapis" is a very impressive work to the serious reader who looks for something more than the story; perhaps the most impressive the author has yet produced.

Vernon Lee's first effort as a novel-writer will prove a considerable disappointment to the admirers of this talented woman. The faults of style which mar her critical work, even at its best, are also found here; and, so far from being in any way lessened, they become painfully exaggerated in this crude and carelessly-written romance. Those who know how varied are her mental resources and how abundant her abilities cannot but regret that she has made this ill-considered rush into imaginative literature. Not only does it exhibit no advance in power, but it is a distinct derogation from the high standard which the best of her serious work has established. "Miss Brown" is a satirical novel of the æsthetic or "Pre-Raphaelite" movement in English art. The heroine who bears this commonplace name is discovered by Walter Hamlin, poet and painter—who is represented as a leader among the Pre-Raphaelites, and in whom it is impossible not to discover a caricature of Dante Rossetti—in the position of a servant living with the family of an old artist friend near Florence. She is of humble extraction and uncultivated, but endowed with a strange beauty of face and of form, and with large emotional and intellectual capacities. She possesses an irresistible attraction for him, and, recognizing the possibilities of her nature, he wishes to provide for their

development, and to secure for her a social position befitting her gifts. Acting in the most chivalrous spirit, he offers to provide for her education and to settle upon her a portion of his fortune, asking nothing in return, but giving her to understand that when she shall have completed her education and have seen enough of the world to be able to judge and act intelligently, he will ask her to marry him; but that even then she shall be perfectly free to choose, and that, while he pledges himself to her, she shall remain entirely unpledged herself. This offer she gratefully accepts, although in so doing she acts contrary to the wishes of a cousin who is her guardian, and who is a type of the hard-working Englishman of the people, a man of sturdy common-sense and unimpeachable honor, but unrefined and incapable of appreciating the motives which actuate Hamlin in making this Quixotic offer. As the years pass on, these three persons change considerably. The finer qualities of the cousin's nature assert themselves; he is successful in business, and becomes prominent as a political leader of the laboring classes. Hamlin gets to be heartily tired of the artificial world which he has made for himself, but has not the strength to escape from it, and his life becomes more and more self-seeking and vain. Miss Brown more than fulfills his expectations concerning her, and as her character and intellect become developed her former love and admiration for her benefactor give place to pity and even contempt for the man whom she comes to view in his true light. But she still feels the obligation to make the only return she can for all that he has done for her, and in the fulfilment of this obligation she sacrifices the high and enduring love which she has come to entertain for her cousin. In taking the step which would once have meant supreme happiness she now immolates her best feelings, and in following the path of what she conceives to be her duty she takes leave forever of the ideals which her better nature would incline her to cherish. But she is a strong woman, and the extent of the sacrifice is unknown to any other than herself. Vernon Lee's treatment of the æsthetic school is decidedly unfair. Although she assumes to deal only with its crude and exaggerated types, her tone is such as to make the reader forget that the noblest developments of recent English poetry and painting are to be found in the work of that school. She is inclined to scrutinize art too eagerly in search of its moral purpose in the narrower sense, and too forgetful that those who are most intent upon finding such a purpose are the least likely to discern it. Much of the satire of the book is excellent, being suggestive of "The New Republic"; the work is also suggestive of the author of

that incomparable satire in still another way, and this we are compelled to say with extreme reluctance. It exhibits the same morbid quality of imagination, the same vulgarity of thought—to use a harsh but not unjust term and dismiss the matter at once. “When you see her [a family servant] you will want to do her picture, Mr. Hamlin, as Venus Mystica,” one of the women is made to say, “intimating that she knew a great deal about Venus Mystica, and her quest, doubtless, likewise.” The writer makes it evident that Venus Mystica and other kindred subjects occupy altogether too large a share of her own thoughts. This we say without any reference to the fact that the writer is a woman. In the effort to make her own story unquestionably moral, she has given it an unhealthy tone, worse than any evil she has endeavored to guard against.

Miss Mathilde Blind is another woman whose first novel will be read with great interest by those already familiar with the critical and miscellaneous work in which she has displayed such marked ability. “*Tarantella*” is a much better story than “*Miss Brown*,” although not without faults of style. This style is at times too pretentious, both for the subject and for the powers of the writer. In the case of individual words it is lacking in nicety of perception; in its construction it often exhibits a lapse into German idioms, which offends a fine sense of the harmonies of English speech. The story itself is interesting, but long-winded, thereby also betraying its Germanic affinities. Its chief value is psychological, it being a study of a curiously morbid if not apocryphal type of character—that of a Neapolitan woman of rudimentary moral development and of abnormally passionate nature, upon whom in early womanhood the bite of a tarantula produces the peculiar frenzy which tradition claims that it may produce in women of unusually excitable nature. She is roused to the exhibition of this frenzy by the music of a young violinist, whose interposition saves her from the fatal effects of the venom. To this musician she becomes passionately attached, and the attachment serves to blast his entire after-life. In its outcome the story is highly tragic for all the chief actors, and, although very uneven, it is not without real beauty and real strength in its finer passages.

Mrs. Helen Hunt Jackson’s story of “*Ramona*” has been somewhat unwisely heralded as the great American novel; apparently on the theory that this long-expected production must be a story about Indians. “*Ramona*” is in many ways a charming and delightfully written book; but it attempts the impossible when it tries to enlist on behalf of its Indian hero the same

sympathies which we would have for a man of civilized race occupying the same prominent position in the novel. We may have abundant sympathy for the Indian and his wrongs; but we cannot accept him as a satisfactory substitute for a full-blooded Caucasian for the purposes of romance. The time is past when it was possible to make a literary figure of the noble red man; since the time of Cooper and Longfellow we have come to know him and his ways too well to be deceived by any romantic glamour that may be cast about him; and when we now read of him in the pages of these men or of their successors, he arouses our fullest sympathies only in proportion as we forget for the moment his race. Of course the plea may be made that there are Indians and Indians. Cooper claimed for the Delawares a superiority much of which may be allowed, and the Indians of the Spanish portions of North America are an admirable type of the savage as he exists to-day; but we may still assert that the protagonist of the great American novel will not be an Indian of any tribe or description. Yet although unsatisfactory in its main aim, there is much admirable work in “*Ramona*.” The character of the señora is so firmly drawn as to deserve high praise, and the life and scenery of the country are depicted with a practiced hand and under the guidance of an observant eye. The contrast between the refined Spanish civilization of southern California and the insolent vulgarity of the American type which crushed it, is drawn in such a way as to make that questionable chapter of our history seem even more difficult than ever for patriotism to defend.

“*The Shadow of John Wallace*,” by L. Clarkson, is a novel of unusual power, although sure to be regarded with disfavor by the habitual novel-reader, who will enjoy the mystery which haunts the personality of the hero, but who will be left dissatisfied because it is not finally cleared up. To the judicious, the book will commend itself sufficiently to compensate the writer for the loss of popular favor. The real secret of the book is found in the dedication “to Robert Browning, whose matchless masterpiece, ‘*The Ring and the Book*,’ gave me courage to undertake the reading of this lesser riddle.” Great poems have frequently been the inspiration of novels, but perhaps never before has a great poem been so entirely and completely responsible for a work of fiction, or has so thoroughly been bound to it, as in the present case. The main idea of the story is that of “*The Ring and the Book*,” and it is furnished with a “key-note” and an “after-chord” from that poem, while long passages are given in the narrative, and the chapters are furnished with introductory quotations, all

from the same source. This story is in two parts; the first and longer of them being an account of the last years of John Wallace—a gentleman who, in middle life, for some reason not divulged, leaves his home in England and comes to a little village of Long Island, where he passes the rest of his days in quiet beneficence, becoming endeared to all who know him by his kindly nature, his disinterested efforts to do good to those about him, and, above all, by his being the embodiment of the rarest kind of culture, by his being a gentleman in the highest sense of the word. The reader of this simply told and beautiful chronicle has a feeling of personal loss at the death of the man with the shadow, and does not or should not care very much what the shadow is, so little does it obscure the real nature of the man and the greatness of his transparent soul. The second part of the story is very different. A young American novelist chances, a number of years after the death of John Wallace, to visit the Long Island village where the scene of the first part is laid, and, hearing something of the life of this man and of the rumored mystery attaching to him, thinks that he may here have found the material for a novel, and conceives the plan of unravelling the mystery. Having picked up what scanty information the place affords concerning John Wallace, he goes to England, where he obtains several slight clues which encourage him in his pursuit. As he follows up each of these in turn, he becomes each time convinced that he is on the way to a speedy solution of the problem, but is each time doomed to disappointment. As these convictions and disappointments are shared by the reader, it may be imagined how unsatisfactory he is likely to find a story which thus repeatedly misleads him, and leaves him at the end with no more knowledge than he started with. Ingenious as this second part of the story is, and necessary as it is to the parallel which is offered by "The Ring and the Book," we are almost tempted to advise that it be left unread. Unless the reader is fully prepared for what comes, he will be disappointed; while if he confine himself to the exquisite first part, his enjoyment will be great and unimpaired.

Dr. Mitchell's "In War Time," which has been running in the "Atlantic" until quite recently, while not exactly a medical novel, is quite too evidently the work of a medical man. There is enough of the shop in it to give a slight tinge of pedantry to a work in the main colorless, although written carefully, and, at times, well. It is a very matter-of-fact narrative of a few Philadelphia people during the years of the war and those closely following,—the principal interest attaching to a young girl left an orphan by the death of her Confederate

father, and cared for by kindly Northern hands. But the interest is at no time deep, and no touch of imagination redeems the work from being irretrievably commonplace. On the other hand, it may be said that the narrative evinces moderation and good taste in a somewhat unusual degree, and is not altogether discreditable to the literary judgment of the "Atlantic" editor.

Philadelphia seems to have literary aspirations in an unwonted degree just at present, for besides Dr. Mitchell's novel, we have one by Harford Flemming, entitled "A Carpet Knight." The fingers of one hand will not long suffice to count the literary characters of that staid municipality if this hitherto unheard-of productiveness is continued. "A Carpet Knight" is not a remarkable book in any sense, being simply what the advertisement states, "a good-humored description of the every-day life of cultivated people." In other words, it is irretrievably commonplace, not being redeemed by the least touch of invention, passion, or brilliancy of style. It would be insignificant were it not for one feature which marks it for distinct reprobation. We refer to the introduction, as a part of the machinery to be legitimately used in a novel of modern practical life, of one of the "phenomena" just now made popular by the learned "investigations" of the "Society for the Promotion of a Belief in Ghost Stories"—the self-styled "Society for Psychical Research." A young lady in the story sees the "apparition" of a beloved uncle struggling to save himself from drowning. He is rescued, returns home, and they compare notes, with the result, of course, that the time of the "apparition" coincides with the moment of actual distress. It is but natural that the "investigations" of the "society" above mentioned should cause the literature of fiction to be invaded by a host of "phenomena" of this type, and it is not the least deplorable result of the misdirected activity of those who are responsible for the prominence which has lately been given to these vagaries of the diseased imagination.

That ingenious story-teller known as Hugh Conway is busily engaged in working the vein which he struck in his first novel, and has published another quite as interesting, besides being occupied with the preparation of a serial for the "English Illustrated Magazine." He has also published, under the title of "Bound Together," a collection of fugitive pieces, to appease the sudden demand for work of the peculiar kind with whose production he has identified himself. "Dark Days" is a very ingenious narrative, without any infusion of the supernatural element. The story is that of a woman who is supposed by her lover, and who

afterward supposes herself, in a moment of mental alienation, to have committed a murder. Accepting the situation, he marries her; and before she learns what has been done on the night of the crime, he carries her to Spain, where they can live secure from English law. There the secret is accidentally revealed to her, and soon after they learn that a man in England is accused of the crime and awaits his trial. The mental struggle which follows is suggestive, at a great distance, of the struggle of Jean Valjean with his conscience, in Victor Hugo's immortal work; and the outcome is that they resolve upon a speedy return in order to save the accused man, should he be found guilty. The critical scene is laid in the English courtroom where the trial is in progress, and the woman who believes that she is the criminal is about to declare her performance of the deed, when the man accused pleads guilty. This *denouement* startles the reader by its unexpectedness, but it is soon made clear that the circumstantial evidence upon which her self-accusation is based was entirely misleading, and that her hands are after all free from any stain of blood. The ingenuity with which the story is managed is deserving of considerable praise, although in any other respect it is beneath serious criticism. Such a work lends itself easily to parody, and Mr. Andrew Lang has written a little burlesque entitled "Still Darker Days," which should be read as a companion-piece. "Bound Together" — a title to which, by the way, we think that Mr. Donald Mitchell has a prior claim — is a collection of ghost stories of the most approved sort, and is especially to be commended to the attention of the Society for Psychical Research, who may find in it much material for what they are pleased to call their scientific investigations.

Mr. Henry F. Keenan, author of "Trajan" and "The Money Makers," has evidently read his Thackeray with great diligence, to judge from the former of these two novels. "Trajan" is a rambling story of some Americans in Paris during the eventful year which closed with the fall of the Commune. Mr. Keenan is as garrulous as Thackeray, and as fatally given to moralizing. His long-winded tale just escapes being wearisome by its cleverness,—and, to complete the parallel, his heroine is another Becky Sharp, and even outdoes that interesting person in bright and attractive wickedness, while his good people are mostly milksops. To this, however, Trajan himself is an exception. This sentimental young man, who contemplates suicide in the first chapter and marriage in the last, is a really fine figure, and we take leave of him with some regret. But it must not be inferred from this that Mr. Keenan makes any other than a very bad Thackeray.

The life of an American journalist is not the best preparation for a novel-writer of the higher class, and the slipshod style of many parts of this novel would drag it down were its merits much greater than they are. The author has tried to use a larger vocabulary than he is master of; he allows himself to use such an expression as "jadedly lolling," and to grossly misapply such a term as "anti-typical." He even speaks of a thing as being "aggravating" in the sense of annoying or irritating, and talks of persons "demeaning" themselves without indicating the kind of demeanor. Mr. Keenan shows considerable familiarity with Paris, although the French expressions which he scatters so liberally over his pages are not always correct, and it is hard to take seriously such statements as that the industry of the fishermen along the banks of the Seine supplies the tables of the poorer classes. An "ingratiating epigraph" upon what the author calls the "frontispiece" dedicates the book to a Chicago gentleman of well-known literary proclivities.

In "The Money Makers" it is difficult to find anything at all to commend. It is a lurid picture of what is said to be American society, written in very extraordinary English with occasional passages of equally extraordinary French. It is the kind of novel which Ouida would have written upon such a subject without anything of the picturesque power or beauty of style that she would have given it. There is not a figure, a situation, or a motive in the book that is not absurdly overdrawn, and conceived in a spirit of sensational unreality. Of the taste which has prompted the introduction into these pages of poorly disguised portraits, taken both from public and from private life, the less said the better. The average journalist's idea of literature is that it is something to sell; and "The Money Makers" may be considered to be literature only in this degraded sense.

The ponderous "romance" which bears the name of Admiral Porter upon its title-page, and which has been considerably bestowed upon the public in a series of nine parts, is a very curious literary phenomenon. The author has evidently been devoting his old age to the perusal of a poor class of French novels, and has been fired with the unholy ambition to become the American Sue, Dumas, and Gaboriau, all in one. "Allan Dare and Robert le Diable" is a simple chronicle of such everyday things as murders and burglaries, of pirates and smugglers, of fiendish plots and hair-breadth escapes. The chief actors are two long-lost brothers, one of whom is a detective, whose exploits cast those of Vidocq into the shade, while the other is a pirate, com-

pared with whom Captain Kidd seems uninteresting; and both are men of such physical powers that Hercules would have been badly worsted had he chanced to fall in with either of them. The world in which these people move and these things occur is as unreal as that of the wildest fairy tale. It has no commonplace features whatever, and a murder or an abduction or the restoration of a long-lost relative causes no more surprise to those concerned than is occasioned by the most casual occurrence of ordinary life, and is recorded with the same placid tranquillity. The worst thing about it is that the writer complacently promises us a further deluge of the same sort; and, as the fountain of his invention seems inexhaustible, he is likely to keep the promise. The style and the language of the narrative are such as might be expected, and are admirably well fitted to the subject. The author doubtless considers the matter of grammatical correctness, as well as that of general literary quality, to be unworthy of his close attention, and will not allow himself to be trammelled by such merely technical considerations.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne's last novel, "Noble Blood," is a very slight thing, and somewhat more restrained than most of his romances. In the present case, that which the reader is chiefly called upon to accept is the character of a girl who is discovered by a strolling artist in Ireland, and who inhabits the forsaken tower of an ancient building. The reader is left in doubt for some time as to whether she is not a ghost; but she eventually turns out to be made of real flesh and blood, and the artist has the satisfaction of discovering, in a secret drawer of an antique cabinet conveniently placed there for the purpose, a manuscript which proves her at least to be the descendant of one of the first of the old Venetian families, which is almost as satisfactory a thing to be as a well-preserved spook. Having established the facts of her physical existence, the artist wishes to marry her. He wins her affection by making heroic display of a pistol on an occasion when there is no more necessity for one than there is for a monkey-wrench; and the tale ends happily. It is well written, as the name of the author would lead us to expect.

"The Crime of Christmas Day" is a novel, or rather a novelette, after the pattern of "Monsieur Lecocq," and the imitation of Gaboriau is evident upon every page. With the models before one, there is no difficulty in composing any number of these stories of crime and its detection, the only requisite being some considerable ingenuity in the construction of the plot. Of literary quality, such a tale as this has none, nor is any desired by the

class of readers to which these stories are addressed. The present example is strikingly French, not only in its mode of treatment, but in style; and reads like a translation, rather than like an original piece of work.

"Our Own Set" is the title of the translation of a little German novel written by a lady who assumes the name of Ossip Schubin, and which has attracted considerable attention in Germany. It is a confused and inconclusive story of the life of the Austrian colony in Rome, which it has depicted in an exceedingly unfavorable light, and in which the worst elements of European class-prejudice and social life appear as the most prominent features. It contains some amusing passages, but will hardly repay perusal.

"Love and Mirage" is a pretty enough title, but the reader of the story to which it is attached does not see exactly what it means. It is a book for young persons of romantic tastes, and contains, among other things, a mysterious island, a German potentate, a broken heart, a chivalrous Englishman, and several more or less faithful loves. It is incoherently and carelessly written, and is upon about the literary level of the sentimental schoolgirl.

WILLIAM MORTON PAYNE.

HAMERTON'S LANDSCAPE.*

This is a noble and sumptuous volume, and one can easily see that Mr. Hamerton enjoyed the labor of its production. A passionate love of nature, habits of close and sympathetic observation, adequate and well-digested scientific knowledge, long and severe training in the technique of art, a poet's feeling and imagination, an intimate and appreciative acquaintance with the masterpieces of landscape painting, great intellectual breadth, and sanity of judgment, which are well-known characteristics of the author, enable him to do ample justice to the fascinating subjects that are embraced in the plan of the work. His intention, he tells us, was not to produce a treatise on landscape art, either from the technical or æsthetic side, nor a treatise exclusively on landscape in nature. The dominant idea in writing the volume is the influence of landscape on man; and we have here the ripe fruits of the most careful study of the manifold aspects and features of nature as they impress the beholder and as they are related to what is permanently interesting in human life. We learn how nature appears to the writer, how poets have described

* LANDSCAPE. By Philip Gilbert Hamerton, author of "Etching and Etchers," "The Graphic Arts," etc. With Original Etchings, and many Illustrations from Pictures and Drawings. London: Seeley & Co. New York: Macmillan & Co.

it, how artists have interpreted it, how it is affected by architecture and the presence of living beings. As we are led along from page to page, we are constantly coming on instructive information, rich historic allusions, apt quotations, bits of suggestive experience, wise reflections, pictures of literary beauty, and descriptions of scenery, that enthrall us by their individual charm or by delightful reminiscences. Mr. Hamerton takes us into the choicest fields of literature and art, but we are at the same time face to face with nature in her serene, softest, wildest, most austere, and impressive moods and forms. There is no type of natural loveliness or grandeur with which he is not conversant; no secrets of the solitude, no splendors of the earth and sky, that have escaped his observation. Whatever makes a landscape attractive or repulsive, whatever in it reflects our feelings, whatever inspiration or consolation we derive from its varying sights and moods, all that it gets from association with man's life and work, has here ample portraiture—is delineated by a master-hand.

A statement of its topics and their arrangement will afford my readers the best view of the matter and scope of the treatise that I can give, in the limited space at my command. After a Preface which, in explanations and important information, is an admirable introduction to the whole work, the author prepares us for the better appreciation of the other subjects which he discusses, by these delightful chapters: "Illusions," "Our Feelings of Affection for Nature," "The Effects of our Physical Condition on the Love of Nature," "The Power of Nature over Us," "Landscape as a Reflection of the Moods of Man." Then come essays describing nature as portrayed in literature—a wide and varied field which is treated with profound sympathy and a familiarity with the best things that writers have said of it. These essays are: "The Art of Describing Landscape," "Land and Sea in the Odyssey," "The Virgilian Landscapes," "Landscapes of Ariosto, of Wordsworth, of Lamartine." After these follow chapters which are learned and beautiful studies of all varieties of natural scenery—a good deal of which is treated in relation to art, but treated in a manner so simple, so graceful, and with such graphic fidelity, that any intelligent reader is prepared for their enjoyment. The titles are: "Landscape in the Graphic Arts," "Scenery in Great Britain and France," "The Geography of Beauty and Art," "Mountains—For and Against," "Geology and Landscape," "Of High Places," "Moods of a Mountain," "On Scale in Lake Scenery," "Lake Shores, Lake Islands, Lake Surfaces," "Lake Scenery in Painting," "Rivulets," "Brooks," "Canoe Rivers," "Navigable

Rivers," "Rivers in Art," "Trees in Nature and under the Control of Man," "Trees in Art," "The Effects of Agriculture on Landscape," "Figures and Animals in Landscape," "Architecture in Landscape," "The Two Immensities." The chapters are never overdone, and yet our sense of what is essential in their treatment is always satisfied. With his rich fund of scientific, literary and artistic knowledge, Mr. Hamerton knows how to manage his ample resources, not only without pedantry, without dullness, without vagueness or exaggeration, but with the nicest discrimination, the strongest feeling for proportion, the keenest apprehension of what is suitable in carrying out the intention of the work. Readers of his books need not be told that the style of this composition has all the captivating charm of his best productions. There is hardly a page of this magnificent treatise but contains some gem of description, suggestion, reflection, or observation, that I would like to copy in this notice, if space allowed. Here is plenty to delight those who care more for literature than for nature, while those who are most in love with nature, most conversant with her features and phenomena, will take immense satisfaction in finding their deepest apprehensions and sympathies so admirably expressed.

Mr. Hamerton's critical taste and judgment are shown as well in the selection and adaptation of the illustrations of the volume as in the text. These, some fifty in number, consist of etchings, reproductions in photogravure and heliogravure, engravings in line and mezzotint, and a few pen-and-ink drawings explanatory of certain topographic points. Some of these illustrations are reproductions of famous pictures by such artists as Turner, and some are original etchings. There is not one of the fifty but has some obvious purpose in relation to the text, and which does not possess some characteristic excellence. Of the etchings, "Stag and Tree," by Heywood Hardy, "Venice from the Sea," by Joseph Pennell, "Bulls in the Roman Campagna," by A. Massé, "Chiselhurst Common," by E. P. Brandard, "Totnes" (a Turner), by A. Brunet-Debaines, "Near Coast at Cayeux-sur-Mer," by Edmond Yon, "LeBas Meudon on the Seine" and "Rouen," by Maxime Lalanne, and "On the Thames," by Stephen Parrish, have distinguished merits. The reproductions by what is called the "photographic processes"—a branch of art which is explained in the Preface—are full of interest, and some of them, as, for instance, Dujardin's photogravures of Corot's "Wood and Lake" and "Mantes La Jolie" and "Kirkstall Abbey," from Turner, are marvels of beauty.

Mr. Hamerton places us under renewed

obligations by this delightful and instructive contribution to a class of literature that is not overworked. To some readers, doubtless, this will be the favorite book of all the charming ones that he has already produced. It will certainly have peculiar attractions to persons whose mental constitution is strongly poetic, and who yet crave a literature that, while appealing to their æsthetic sensibilities, is interpretative of a sound and deep experience and is firmly grounded in scientific knowledge.

HORATIO N. POWERS.

BRIEFS ON NEW BOOKS.

THE reader, of appreciative mind, who chances on the small volume of essays entitled by its unnamed English author "Obiter Dicta" (Scribners), will congratulate himself upon a stroke of good fortune. The seven not long articles contained in the collection are gems of critical writing. Vigorous and racy in style, they are enriched with beautiful imagery and veined with delicious humor and irony, while their spirit is at once broad and penetrating, catholic and charitable, and their reflections fresh and independent. New and noble things are said in the first paper about the just now much belabored and berated author, Carlyle, which give comfort and support to the still great company of his admirers. Allowance is made for the frailties of his temper, the infirmities of his physical constitution, and the defects of his genius; and yet he is accorded a position among the greatest historians of all time—Thucydides, Tacitus, and Gibbon. Carlyle himself drew the distinction between the historical artist and the historical artisan, and our essayist declares that "England boasts of two such great artists," one of whom depicted the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," and the other the "French Revolution." He claims, moreover, for the latter a place amongst the prophets of humanity and the grandest of inspired poets—alluding to passages in "Sartor Resartus" and the "French Revolution" as the sublimest poetry of the century. His paper concludes with the pithy address to his readers: "Brother dunces, lend me your ears! not to crop, but that I may whisper into their furry depths: 'Do not quarrel with genius. We have none ourselves, and yet we are so constituted that we cannot live without it.'" The second essay, "On the alleged obscurity of Mr. Browning's poetry," is a fine analysis of the qualities which characterize this writer, and render him specially endeared to his disciples and a ready butt of ridicule to the yet unconverted. In estimating the purpose and power of any poet, the essayist remarks that we are first to ask if he has bettered us, if he has quickened any passion, lightened any burden, purified any taste. If he has done any of these things to a considerable extent, he cannot be charged with obscurity, and he can be credited with the performance of a vital mission to mankind. Dividing the works of Browning into two periods, separated by the year 1864, and ranging these in their proper classes, we have in the first period a series of eight

noble and intelligible plays, several of which have stood the test of actual representation; at least sixty dramatic pieces of splendid structure and pervaded by an intense human interest, and finally a multitude of lyric and narrative poems, many of which are unexcelled for beauty of melody and truth of sentiment, and others are bewildering if not to the last degree incomprehensible. Browning is not, on the whole, as easy reading as Mrs. Hemans, the essayist acknowledges. "Sordello," for example, is as difficult as "Endymion" or the "Revolt of Islam." There is a great deal of beautiful poetical writing extant, continues the essayist, but "it smells of mortality." When we take down Browning, on the contrary, "we cannot think of him and the 'wormy bed' together. He is so unmistakably and deliciously alive." Then, in a climax of enthusiasm, he exclaims, "Will Browning die? Yes; when Niagara stops." The article called "Truth-Hunting" has, besides numerous pungent and sagacious comments, a striking comparison between the traits of Coleridge and Lamb, in which a thrilling tribute is paid to the unselfish life of the last-named. Altogether, the "Obiter Dicta"—a felicitous appellation, as explained on the title-page—excite an interest unappeased by a first reading.

It is a singular circumstance that it should be left for an American to give to the world the first full biographical sketch of a man so distinguished as the author and theologian, Dean Stanley of Westminster. It is nearly four years since he passed from the scene of his busy and stirring labors, and no one of his friends or his countrymen, to whom the attempt should be a special duty or pride, has undertaken a history of his life and work. To supply the want of such a narrative, Mrs. Grace A. Oliver has produced, with characteristic fidelity and thoroughness, a sketch of Stanley (Cupples, Upham & Co.), which presents a fair portrait of the celebrated divine. It lacks the vividness of an account based upon a personal acquaintance with the subject, or of one written amid the scenes and in the atmosphere which surrounded and determined his character and attainments; yet it has been prepared with evident conscientiousness, and after a careful study of his writings and such other biographical material as was accessible to a diligent gleaner. Dean Stanley was favored by birth, education, and position, far beyond the lot of ordinary mortals. He was the descendant of an old and historic family which has gained fame by the deeds of successive generations. It was one of his ancestors, a leader on Flodden Field, whose name Scott put into the mouth of the dying Marmion, in the ringing line:

"Charge, Chester, charge! On, Stanley, on!"

which is familiar as a household word. Arthur Stanley was born in 1815 in the parish of Alderly, Cheshire, of which his father was rector until promoted to the bishopric of Norwich in 1839. Young Arthur was educated at Rugby, where he enjoyed the close supervision and friendship of Dr. Arnold, then newly installed head-master of the school. Stanley carried off all the prizes which Rugby had to offer, standing first among his comrades in conduct as in scholarship. He afterward passed through Oxford with high honor, and became a fellow of University College, at the same time entering holy

orders. His career as fellow and tutor at Oxford was terminated at the end of twelve years by his appointment to a canonry at Canterbury Cathedral. In 1858 he returned to Oxford as Professor of Ecclesiastical History, and in 1863 accepted the office of Dean of Westminster. In the latter year, at the age of forty-eight, the Dean married a lady of noble lineage, who had for a protracted period been an attendant of the Queen and was greatly beloved by the royal family. Her death preceded that of her husband by five years. These are a few of the incidents which form the chief stepping-stones in the life of Dean Stanley. He was a voluminous and versatile writer, but is most widely known in this character by his able biography of Dr. Arnold, a work which affects the reader as a powerful stimulant to right endeavor. Of his later works, those which have perhaps done most to extend a knowledge of him are his history of the Jewish Church and the picturesque record of travel in Sinai and Palestine. As a theologian, Dean Stanley's influence was thrown with the reformers of the Church of England. With Kingsley, Maurice, and other men of like liberal and fearless opinions, he strove to broaden the creed of the established church so as to admit within it the movement of progressive minds. His spirit was singularly pure, his life stainless, and his accomplishments those of a gifted and industrious man of letters.

THE estimable series of biographies of "Famous Women" (Roberts) has received one of its most valuable accessions, in the life of Harriet Martineau, by Mrs. F. Fenwick Miller. It is not often, indeed, that a memoir of whatever pretension so admirably meets the requirements from an analytical as well as historical point of view. The public has looked with satisfaction upon the autobiography of Miss Martineau, and the supplementary chapters by Mrs. Chapman, considering that it had in these two bulky volumes all the details needed for the formation of a just understanding of the personage they delineate; but Mrs. Miller shows that she has not undertaken a work of supererogation, and that her essay is an adjunct to the larger book which we could not afford to miss. While necessarily compressing into the smallest space the facts composing the life of Miss Martineau, she has allowed room for the indulgence of much discriminating and suggestive reflection upon the circumstances which environed her life, particularly in her early years, and which interfered so painfully with the free and healthful development of her remarkable individuality and with the conditions essential to her future happiness. Mrs. Miller has evinced great depth of insight into the spirit underlying the character of Miss Martineau, and an uncommon grasp of the motives moving undeviatingly through all her conduct and her work. By the light she lets in upon the inner experience of the author, upon the causes and extent of the gloom shrouding her girlhood, upon the sad ending of her hopes of wifehood, upon the miseries resulting from the loss of hearing—not to mention the privation of the senses of taste and of smell,—and from many years of severe invalidism, we realize with new vividness the stern trials which fate imposed upon her and the heroism with which she surmounted them. The exercise of indomitable energy and industry enabled

her to accomplish an enormous amount of work of a various and excellent quality; but had destiny been kindlier to her, how much more might she have done with her splendid abilities, and with how much more ease to herself and gracious effect in furthering the causes she desired to advance. Mrs. Miller has transfused her sketch of Miss Martineau with her own strong personality, which compels our recognition amid all the interest of her subject. She exhibits in the whole structure of the biography a vigorous intellect, warm sympathies, and trained powers of reasoning. Her tone occasionally has a shade of harshness and self-assurance, but as a rule her positive manner but ensures our respect. She has enjoyed the advantage, in completing her portraiture of Miss Martineau, of consulting friends who were inmates of her household or trusted companions for many years, and portions of her correspondence which have not been accessible to other biographers. She has consequently embodied considerable new information in her narrative, and, with her fresh mode of treatment, given it a stamp of originality.

MR. WARD's memoir of his uncle Humphry Sandwith (Cassell & Co.) is one of those stories of a brave, sincere, unselfish, and manly life, which do so much to ennoble our opinion of the human race. The sketch will introduce for the first time to most American readers the name even of its subject; but it will leave them with a profound respect for his worth of character and the value of his deeds. Dr. Sandwith, the son of an English surgeon, adopted his father's vocation. He was a student of London University, and it is noted that when he appeared with his class at Somerset House to undergo his first medical examination, "a dark-complexioned youth named Huxley," afterward the famous scientist, was one of the aspirants for the coveted award of merit. Not finding an opening suited to his mind in England, Dr. Sandwith went to Constantinople in quest of a more fortunate opportunity for the exercise of his talents. Here he joined the celebrated explorer Layard, in his second expedition to Nineveh, which was undertaken in the summer of 1849. Two years of faithful devotion to duty in this field of work, where severe and continuous hardships were endured, resulted in his prostration by fever and consequent return to Constantinople. In his extensive experience, during this time, with the diseases affecting the wild tribes of the desert, Dr. Sandwith made the important observation that with the exception of gout and scrofula he found most diseases common which we are apt to attribute exclusively to a high state of civilization. At the outbreak of the Crimean war, he obtained a position on the staff of Colonel Williams, and with that officer sustained the famous siege of Kars. His courage and efficiency during the ordeal commended him to the respect of all England, and he returned to his native land, after six years' absence, to find himself a hero. His account of "The Siege of Kars," published immediately after his return, spread his reputation widely. The government rewarded his services with a foreign appointment, and thenceforth he was a man of mark among enlightened Englishmen. By his residence in the East, Dr. Sandwith acquired a deep sympathy for the races enslaved by the Sultan and a great hatred of the character of the Turk. Several times, and

notably during the Franco-German war, he made extended tours through the provinces inhabited by the Christian subjects of the Porte, laboring to ameliorate the miserable condition of these oppressed peoples. It was for his humane efforts in this direction that his name is held in special regard in his own country as well as by those whom he labored to serve. His death, in 1881, was the result of exposure and privation incurred in the pursuance of this philanthropic work. The memoir by his nephew has been compiled from copious autobiographical notes left by Dr. Sandwith, which convey the impression that it would have been well to publish them with fewer omissions than the biographer has deemed best to subject them to.

THE plan of Mr. Edward T. Mason's series of volumes presenting "Personal Traits of British Authors" (Scribner) is clever and novel. He has not attempted to offer any new or original views of the traits, habits, and idiosyncrasies of the great men whom he brings afresh before our eyes, but by means of a rare selection from the multitudinous sketches already existing, and drawn from life by their contemporaries, their friends and companions, he has arranged a gallery of portraits which are remarkably vivid and engaging. There are twenty-seven authors in the entire collection, all belonging to the third great creative period in English literature: that beginning in the latter part of the eighteenth and extending to near the middle of the nineteenth century. The first volume contains matter relating to Byron, Shelley, Moore, Rogers, Keats, Southey, and Landor; the second shows us Wordsworth, Coleridge, Lamb, Hazlitt, Hunt, and Proctor; the third, a group of Scotch authors numbering Scott, Hogg, Campbell, Chalmers, Wilson, DeQuincey, and Jeffrey; and the fourth is devoted to Hood, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Jerrold, Thackeray, Charlotte Brontë, and Dickens. The volumes are skilfully edited. Each begins, after the preface, with a chronology of the births and deaths of the authors treated, following which are the successive sketches, with, in every case, an introductory note by the editor, ending with a convenient tabulated statement of the leading events in the life of the writer. The sketches themselves are composed of brief extracts gathered from a vast number of diverse sources, arranged topically, and so fitly put together that a continuous and complete characterization is the result. To further the reader's clearness of apprehension, side and foot notes are provided, and at the close of each volume is given a list of the works quoted and a full index. While appreciating the value of the various and often contrasting opinions and conclusions, which by their present juxtaposition heighten their mutual force, we are mindful of the immense labor in research and adjustment they have cost, and duly grateful to the editor for the information and enjoyment he has furnished.

MRS. LEONOWENS is qualified by a long residence in Hindostan and Siam to write entertainingly of those remote and wonderful countries in Southern Asia. The two volumes she has heretofore published, narrating experiences in these lands, have been of a peculiarly romantic and enticing character. When a young girl, fresh from school, she went out to

India to join her step-father, who was connected with the department of public works at the ancient city of Poonah. Marrying, a little later, an officer in the British army, she dwelt in Bombay for a number of years, meantime making visits of varying duration to different places of interest in the empire. She made herself familiar with Hindostanee and Sanscrit, and through books and daily observation learned intimately the history, the religion, and the customs of the principal races which inhabit that populous realm. From voluminous notes taken on the spot, or from the richer stores of memory, she has recently transcribed portions of her early "Life and Travels in India" (Porter & Coates) before the era of railroads, when primitive and tedious methods of transportation were the only ones in use outside of the cities occupied by the English. She has blended a great deal of history with these personal recollections, thereby furnishing a quite comprehensive view of the most striking peculiarities of the country and its mixture of ancient civilizations. The book is less exciting than her previous ones, being more in the didactic style; but it is replete with instruction. Mrs. Leonowens always uses her pen with grace and ease, and in the manner of a cultivated and amiable gentlewoman.

THE unification of Italy is one of the most significant events of the nineteenth century; the work at once of the revolutionary spirit which has characterized the last hundred years, and of the principle of nationality which has been active in the last generation. It is also an event of the most dramatic interest, associated with some of the most important military episodes and some of the greatest personages of the century. Metternich, the astute diplomatist; Mazzini, the radical thinker; Garibaldi, the popular hero; Manin, the champion of independence; Victor Emmanuel, the chivalrous king; Cavour, the far-seeing statesman,—all these are not only types, but in almost every case the best types, of their respective classes which the nineteenth century has produced. A history of this remarkable series of events, authentic and of moderate size, has been much needed; and in Mr. Probyn's "Italy, from the Fall of Napoleon I. in 1815 to the death of Victor Emmanuel in 1878" (Cassell & Co.) the want seems to have been met. It is well-written, abounding in incident, and inspired by a hearty sympathy for the heroic struggle which it commemorates. It is much to be desired that we could have similar compendious histories of other European nations during the same period, for there is no history so hard to get at as the history of recent events.

THE second volume of "Greater London," by Edward Walford, has been issued by Cassell & Company. The scope of this work includes a panoramic survey of the region lying immediately around the city of London, and embracing portions of Kent, Surrey, Middlesex, Hertfordshire, and Essex. Each village and parish in these suburbs of England's great metropolis is reviewed in turn, and the leading events in its history, the churches, mansions, and other noted structures of which it boasts, with interesting facts connected with the residents who have at one time or another given it distinction, are set forth for the benefit of the reader. The present

volume begins with an account of Woolwich, on the Thames, east of London, and embraces the entire tier of towns lying south of the river within the district designated. The narrative is copiously illustrated with woodcuts, and is crowded with valuable and various information. A large and excellent map accompanies the book, affording, in conjunction with the letterpress, a comprehensive and clear understanding of the topography and history of one of the most attractive areas in the circuits of the globe.

MR. T. T. TIMAYENIS'S "Greece in the Times of Homer" (Appleton) is a convenient popular handbook of Homeric antiquities, amply illustrated by extracts from Bryant's translation. Mr. Timayenis does not write for specialists, but treats in a simple intelligent way such themes as the Homeric house, the furniture, gardens, man, woman, love, marriage, children, clothing, baths, banquets, illness, death,—thereby, as he says, unfolding in a single volume of less than three hundred pages the entire Homeric life, from the birth of the hero to his death. A scholar is under some obligations, however, even when writing for the much-enduring "general reader," and the value of Mr. Timayenis's book is greatly impaired by the absence of an index, and still more by the fact that he has not afforded the reader the means of verifying a single one of his numerous citations. The reader who is enough of a specialist to care for a dissertation on Homeric locks may not unreasonably desire to know in what connection it is said that

"Every good man loves and cherishes his spouse."

Mr. Timayenis's style is perhaps a trifle sophomorical, especially in cases where, in speaking of the ancient Greeks, he appears stirred by a "fiery family feeling for a glory one with" his. A vivid imagination is required to "see the art-loving Hellenic mind not only resplendent through centuries, * * * but *nestling* even in the simplest house-furniture." In spite of some such trifling defects, however, the book will form a convenient companion for Bryant's Homer.

PROFESSOR GILDERSLEEVE'S edition of the "Olympian and Pythian Odes of Pindar" (Harper's Classical Series) will, it is to be hoped, stimulate the study of an author too much neglected in American colleges. The work is delightfully printed. The introduction of illustrations from Greek coins is a feature especially to be commended. The valuable introductory essay and the notes convey, in brief, pregnant, not to say epigrammatic, style, all the information necessary to the intelligent enjoyment of the most difficult of the Greek poets. The treatment of syntactical problems is especially instructive. Such questions are not solved by mechanical application of the rigid formulas of an ideal universal grammar generalized from the Latin, but are analyzed with constant reference to the actual historical development of the plastic resources of the Greek tongue. Professor Gildersleeve also possesses in a remarkable degree the art, so characteristic of the best recent English scholarship, of dismissing the unprofitable speculations of conjectural philology in brief suggestive phrases that show the writer's restraint to be voluntary, not enforced. These quali-

ties make his annotations, primarily intended for undergraduates, profitable reading for more advanced students.

PROFESSOR MERRIAM'S Herodotus (also in Harper's Classical Series) is a convenient school edition of the sixth and seventh books of the historian containing the history of the Persian wars from Marathon to Thermopylæ. The work is introduced by a life of Herodotus, a useful epitome of the contents of the nine books, and a brief but excellent summary of the Herodotean dialect. The annotations, which are mainly grammatical or briefly explanatory of the connection of thought in the text, are scholarly, but perhaps more copious than was necessary in the case of so easy an author as Herodotus.

ONE may be confident of a treat in any book bearing on its title-page the name of Mrs. Ewing. She is a strong, even, quiet writer, who never fails to win and hold the interest of her reader. Her stories have been chiefly of child-life and for the benefit of young people; but they are of a kind to entertain and instruct persons of every age. They are genuine transcripts of nature, full of truth, of feeling, of pathos, and of the experience which is real to every human heart. The unpretending tale of "Daddy Darwin's Dovecot" (Roberts) has all the qualities which distinguish her work. It is the story of a workhouse lad, whose simple honesty and fidelity point a moral which sinks deeply into the mind. Mrs. Ewing's stories are usually of humble life, and have for their motive the portrayal of some noble incidents or career.

MR. AUGUSTUS J. C. HARE'S "Sketches in Holland and Scandinavia" (Routledge) bear the stamp of a writer who is addicted to the production of guide-books. They are presented as pictures from a traveller's portfolio; but they resemble too closely the bald form of a catalogue of places and events. The tourist who seeks in them assistance in laying out a route through the countries they penetrate, may rely upon their plain and trustworthy statements. The portions relating to Norway and Sweden are more picturesque in description than the others—in consequence, perhaps, of the scenery being more novel and pleasing. The interest of the book is enhanced by agreeable illustrations.

THE little brochure entitled "Discriminate" (Appleton) is a companion to "Don't," and, like it, a useful book of reference to have at hand. Not all of its criticisms will be accepted without dispute, for in questions of syntax there are often contradictory decisions among the grammarians; but the awakening of inquiry in the matter is worth a good deal. It puts us on our guard in the use of our mother tongue, which should be kept pure by all who have respect for integrity in words or deeds.

HAMERTON'S "Landscape," reviewed elsewhere in this issue, is published in two forms: a large-paper edition at \$70, of which 150 copies are offered for sale in this country; and a "Columbier 8vo." edition, at \$35, of which 250 copies are offered in this country.

LITERARY NOTES AND NEWS.

HENRY JAMES, JR., will have in the May "Atlantic" a critical paper on George Eliot as portrayed in her diaries and correspondence.

A NEW novel of military life, by Alice King Hamilton, entitled "One of the Duanes," has just been published by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

CHARLES H. KERR, Chicago, will issue in May a volume of poems selected by him from the original verse that has appeared in the pages of "Unity."

MISS MURFREE'S (otherwise Mr. Craddock's) serial story of "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" is soon to be issued in book form, by Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Two important works on "The English School of Painting" and "The Flemish School of Painting," by Ernest Chesneau and Prof. A. J. Wauters, are just published, in an English translation, by Cassell & Co.

WILLIAMS'S "History of the Negro Race in America," published two years ago by Putnam's Sons, in two volumes, appears in a new edition in a single volume. The work was fully reviewed in THE DIAL, March, 1883.

DR. BAIRD'S long-delayed "History of the Huguenot Emigration to America" is just published by Dodd, Mead & Co.; together with Mrs. Barr's new novel, "Jan Vedder's Wife," a story of life in the Shetland Islands.

THE Easter cards of L. Prang & Co. are noticeable for beauty of design and rich artistic execution. Among the cards, which are of great variety, are representations of the work of Gibson, Satterlee, Miss Bridges, and other prominent artists.

THE portrait of Lincoln, in the April "Harper's," is one of the most interesting published. It is made from a picture taken just before he became President; and the deep rugged lines of the closely-shaven face are admirably rendered by the wood-engraver.

CUPPLES, UPHAM & Co. announce a new and improved edition of W. H. Whitmore's "Ancestral Tablets," a book of diagrams for pedigrees, so arranged that eight generations of the ancestors of any person may be recorded in a connected and simple form.

A TIMELY work on "Afghanistan and the Anglo-Russian Dispute," by Theo. F. Rodenbough, Bvt.-Brigadier-General U. S. A.,—an account of Russia's advance in the direction of British India, with a description of Afghanistan and its people—is announced for immediate publication by Putnam's Sons.

MR. WOODROW WILSON, whose excellent work on "Congressional Government" was reviewed in our last number, has been chosen Professor in History in the new Bryn Mawr College for Women, near Philadelphia. In the same institution, Mr. Paul Shorey, Ph.D. (Munich), a frequent contributor to THE DIAL, has been chosen Associate in Greek and Latin.

PROF. McELROY, of the University of Pennsylvania, has prepared in text-book form the lectures read before his students during the past eight years, and the work will soon be issued by A. C. Armstrong & Sons, with the title "The Structure of

English Prose, A Manual of Composition and Rhetoric." The work is designed for use in colleges and advanced classes in high schools and seminaries.

It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the composer Weber, at his native place Entin, on the centenary of his birth, Dec. 18, 1886. The project has the approval of the most distinguished musicians of Europe, and America is invited to participate. A sub-committee has been appointed for this country, of which the chairman is Dr. Ziegfeld, of the Musical College of Chicago, who will give further information, and receive subscriptions for the very commendable undertaking.

AUSTIN DOBSON'S new volume of poetry, "At the Sign of the Lyre," just published by Henry Holt & Co., is composed mainly of verses now collected for the first time. The volume is thus prettily dedicated to Mr. E. C. Stedman, who, five years ago, introduced Mr. Dobson to a wider circle of American readers:

"No need to-day that we commend
This pinnacle to your care, O friend!
You steered the bark that went before
Between the whirlpool and the shore;
So,—though we want no pilot now,—
We write your name upon the prow."

SELDOM are old literary acquaintances more welcome or agreeable than those presented in the beautiful "Riverside Aldine" dress by Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The volumes of this series are small 16-mos., a dollar each, and are models of simple elegance. Aldrich's "Marjorie Daw, and Other Stories" and Warner's "My Summer in a Garden" begin the series; and never did the quiet humor of these writers seem quite so delicate and refined as in these charming pages. Other volumes will contain Lowell's "Fire-side Travels," Harte's "Luck of Roaring Camp," Howells's "Venetian Days," and Burroughs's "Wake Robin."

LOUIS PASTEUR'S biography, by his son-in-law, with an introduction (for the English edition) by Prof. Tyndall, is at last issued by D. Appleton & Co.,—who also publish a new work by G. J. Romanes, "Jelly-Fish, Star-Fish, and Sea-Urchins"; Owen Meredith's new poem, "Glenaveril, or The Metamorphoses"; Oliver B. Bunce's novel, "The Adventures of Timias Terrystone"; a reprint of the magazine controversy between Herbert Spencer and Frederick Harrison, with the title, "The Nature and Reality of Religion"; and a little manual on language, called "Discriminate," a companion to "Don't."

THE new Arctic book of Commander Schly and Professor Soley, "The Rescue of Greely," has appeared from the press of Charles Scribner's Sons. It is a substantial volume, handsomely illustrated. The fourth and concluding volume of Mason's "Personal Traits of British Authors" is just issued by the same house; as also "Obiter Dicta," reprinted from the fifth London edition; Hoffmann's "Wierd Tales," newly translated from the German, in two volumes; "Mining Camps," a study in American frontier government, by Charles Howard Shinn; "Teaching of the Twelve Apostles," by Dr. Roswell Hitchcock and Professor Francis Brown; "Mediæval Christianity," by Dr. Philip Schaff; and new editions of Dr. Holland's works in fourteen volumes, and of Froude's Becket, in one volume.

An important series of historical studies, intended for younger readers, is announced by G. P. Putnam's Sons, with the general title "The Story of the Nations." The subjects of the different volumes will be planned to cover connecting and, as far as possible, consecutive epochs or periods. Among the writers already announced are: Prof. J. A. Harrison (Greece), Prof. J. R. Hosmer (The Jews), Arthur Gilman (Rome), Prof. H. H. Boyesen (Norway), E. E. Hale (Spain), and Sara O. Jewett (The Normans). The same firm have also published Theodore Roosevelt's "Hunting Trips of a Ranchman"; the first volume of the new edition of Hamilton's Works, edited by Henry Cabot Lodge, to make in all nine volumes; and "Man's Birthright, or the Higher Law of Property," by E. H. G. Clark.

The April number of the "Magazine of American History" has an excellent article of twenty pages on "Ancient Chicago," by Dr. William Barrows, the author of "Oregon: The Struggle for Possession." "Ancient Chicago, and yet," he says, "not fifty years old! The title of our paper must seem jocose to the foreigner. It is well for Layard and Rawlinson to write of 'Ancient Nineveh'; but, with the antiquary, this Chicago is an affair of last week—the growth of some stray seed from Jonah's gourd." He describes the origin and growth of the city, and uses material from the recent "History of Chicago" by Mr. Andreas, which he describes as "valuable, elaborate, and must have cost much patient, painful, and elaborate research." Dr. Barrows's summary of the history of Chicago is instructive and entertaining.

The American Historical Association, which was organized at Saratoga in September last, has issued two of its serial monographs, one being a "Report of the Organization and Proceedings of the Meeting at Saratoga," by the secretary, Prof. H. B. Adams, of Baltimore, and the other an "Address on Studies in General History and the History of Civilization," by President A. D. White, of Cornell University. These are to be followed by other papers, which will make one volume a year. To regular annual subscribers the price is \$4. Persons are elected to the society who are approved by the executive committee. The list of members, who pay an annual assessment of \$3, includes the principal historical writers in the country. Three of them, we notice, are residents of Chicago and contributors to THE DIAL. The publications of the association promise to be of great interest to historical students.

TOPICS IN LEADING PERIODICALS.

APRIL, 1885.

African Conference, The. *Andover Review*.
Agricultural Crisis in England, The. W. E. Bear. *No. Am. Rev.*
Apiculture. Allen Pringle. *Popular Science Monthly*.
Aristotle as a Zoologist. F. A. Fernald. *Popular Science Monthly*.
Army of the Discontented, The. T. V. Powderly. *No. Am. Rev.*
Bach and Handel. Prof. Blodgett. *Andover Review*.
Bellomont and Rastle in 1699. Dr. C. W. Parsons. *Mag. Am. Hist.*
Bismarck, Chancellor. N. M. Wheeler. *Dial*.
Chemistry of Cookery, The. W. M. Williams. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Chicago Ancient. William Barrows. *Mag. Am. History*.
Chinese Porcelains. R. Riordan. *Harper's*.
Cholera. Dr. M. von Pottenkofer. *Popular Science Monthly*.
Colonists at Home, The. Edward Eggleston. *Century*.
Constitution, Framers of the. Mrs. M. J. Lamb. *Mag. Am. Hist.*
Coöperative Creation. F. H. Johnson. *Andover Review*.
Cumberland Sound. Dr. Franz Boas. *Popular Science Monthly*.

Egypt, Ancient Deities of. L. Dickerman. *Andover Review*.
English Spelling, How to Reform. T. W. Hunt. *No. Am. Rev.*
Fiction, Recent. Wm. Morton Payne. *Dial*.
Fire Insurance. George Iles. *Popular Science Monthly*.
Florentine Mosaic, A. W. D. Howells. *Century*.
Fly-Fishing. H. P. Wells. *Harper's*.
Free Thought in America. Robert Buchanan. *No. Am. Review*.
Future Life, Recent Books on. Egbert Smyth. *Andover Review*.
Government, Rudimentary. James O. Pierce. *Dial*.
Hamerton's Landscape. Horatio N. Powers. *Dial*.
Handel, George Frederick. J. S. Dwight. *Atlantic*.
History, English, A Dictionary of. Herbert B. Adams. *Dial*.
Jefferson as a Naturalist. Frederic N. Luther. *Mag. Am. Hist.*
Labor, Claims of. Newman Smyth. *Andover Review*.
Law's Delay, The. T. F. Hargis. *North American Review*.
Liquor Legislation. G. D. Williams. *Popular Science Monthly*.
Lower Mississippi, Opening of. D. D. Porter. *Century*.
Madame Mohl. Kathleen O'Meara. *Atlantic*.
Nervous System, The. W. R. Benedict. *Popular Science Monthly*.
New Orleans Before the Capture. G. W. Cable. *Century*.
New Portfolio, The. O. W. Holmes. *Atlantic*.
Novel, Moral Purpose of the. C. F. Richardson. *Andover Rev.*
Organic Cell, The. Chas. Morris. *Popular Science Monthly*.
Orthodoxy, "Vagueness" of. *Andover Review*.
Persian Poetry. A. R. Spofford. *North American Review*.
Pocahontas Story, The. W. F. Poole. *Dial*.
Political Americanisms. C. L. Norton. *Mag. Am. History*.
Political Economy. J. L. Laughlin. *Popular Science Monthly*.
Political Economy and the Civil War. J. L. Laughlin. *Atlantic*.
Prince of Wales, The. W. H. Russell. *Harper's*.
Prison Management. Charles D. Warner. *North Am. Review*.
Puget Sound to the Upper Columbia. E. V. Smalley. *Century*.
Religious Value of the Unknown. Count D'Alviella. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Richmond Portraits. E. L. Didier. *Harper's*.
Rio Grande, Along the. Sylvester Baxter. *Harper's*.
Schools, Common, Crusade Against. *Andover Review*.
Shakespeare's Plays, Time in. H. A. Clapp. *Atlantic*.
Social Problems in the Pulpit. Prof. Tucker. *Andover Review*.
Sparrow, the. Olive T. Miller. *Atlantic*.
State Legislation, Phases of. Theo. Roosevelt. *Century*.
Town-House, Internal Arrangement of. R. W. Edis. *Pop. Sci. Mo.*
Wild-Goose Chase, A. F. D. Millet. *Harper's*.
Work as an Educating Power. C. H. Parkhurst. *Mag. Am. Hist.*

BOOKS OF THE MONTH.

[The following list includes all New Books, American and Foreign, received during March by MESSRS. JANSEN, McCLURG & CO., Chicago.]

TRAVEL AND ADVENTURE—SPORTING.

Boots and Saddles; or, Life in Dakota with General Custer. By Mrs. Elizabeth Custer. Pp. 312. \$1.50.
"One of those rare, exceptional bits of work that, coming from a full heart and a perfectly sincere mind, far surpass in attractiveness and worth any possible result of merely intellectual effort."—*Harper's Magazine*.
Through Masai Land. A Journey of Exploration among the Snowclad Volcanic Mountains and Strange Tribes of Eastern Equatorial Africa. Being the Narrative of the Royal Geographical Society's Expedition to Mount Kenia and Lake Victoria Nyanza, 1883-84. By Jos. Thomson, F.R.G.S. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 583. \$5.
"So far as novelty is concerned, we have had nothing from Africa to compare with the present volume since the publication of Mr. Stanley's 'Through the Dark Continent.'"—*London Times*.
The Rescue of Greely. By Commander W. S. Schley, U.S.N., and Prof. J. R. Soley, U.S.N. Illustrations and maps. 8vo, pp. 277. \$3.
"The authoritative story of the successful search for the lost 'Lady Franklin Bay Expedition' is now told for the first time by the commander of the relief party and Professor Soley, the custodian of the official records."—*Publisher's Announcement*.
Life and Travel in India. Being Recollections of a Journey Before the Days of Railroads. By Anna H. Leonowens. 8vo, pp. 325. \$2.50.
In the Himalayas, and on the Indian Plains. By C. F. G. Cumming. 8vo, pp. 608. Illustrated. London. Net, \$3.
Fly-Rods and Fly Tackle. Suggestions as to their Manufacture and Use. By H. P. Wells. Illustrated. Pp. 364. \$2.50.

BIOGRAPHY—HISTORY.

The Life of Samuel Johnson, LL.D. Together with the Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides. By James Boswell. Edited by Henry Morley. Illustrated with Portraits by Sir Joshua Reynolds. 5 vols. Large 8vo. Edition limited to 500 copies numbered. Vols. I and II now ready. London. Per vol., net, \$3.50.
Personal Traits of British Authors. Edited by E. T. Mason. Vol. IV (completing the series).—Hood, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Jerrold, Dickens, Charlotte Brontë, Thackeray. Pp. 334. Gilt top. \$1.50.
"Mr. Mason has rendered great service to the numerous readers of memoirs of English men of letters."—*N. Y. Sun*.

History of the Negro Race in America, from 1619 to 1880. Together with a Preliminary Consideration of the Unity of the Human Family, an Historical Sketch of Africa, and an Account of the Negro Governments of Sierra Leone and Liberia. *Popular Edition, two volumes in one.* 8vo. Portrait. \$4.

Lives of the Most Eminent Painters and Sculptors and Architects. Translated from the Italian of Giorgio Vasari. Vol. VI. — Commentary containing notes and emendations from the Italian edition of Milanesi and other sources. By J. P. Richter, Ph.D. *Bohn's Standard Library.* Pp. 305. London. Net, \$1.

John Knox. By W. M. Taylor, D.D., LL.D. Pp. 217. Gilt top. Portrait. \$1.25.

"A complete and vivid account of the great Scotch reformer." — *Literary World*, London.

Samuel Gobat, Bishop of Jerusalem. His Life and Work. A Biographical Sketch, drawn chiefly from his own journals. With a Preface by the Right Hon. The Earl of Shaftesbury. Pp. 401. \$2.

William E. Burton, Actor, Author, and Manager. A Sketch of his Career. With Recollections of his Performances. By W. L. Keese. Portraits and Illustrations. Pp. 230. Net, \$2.50.

Life of Fortuny. With his Works and Correspondence. From the French of Baron Davillier. Pp. 216. Gilt top. Net, \$1.50.

Harriet Martineau's Autobiography. Edited by Maria W. Chapman. *New and cheaper edition.* 2 vols. Gilt tops. \$4.

Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse, Princess of Great Britain and Ireland. Biographical Sketch and Letters. Pp. 407. Portrait. *Cheaper edition.* \$1.50.

"This memorial volume will be extensively read, and will be prized as a record of a singularly beautiful life." — *N. Y. Herald*.

Life and Times of Thomas Becket. By J. A. Froude, M.A. Pp. 150. Paper, 50 cents.

ESSAYS, BELLES-LETTRES, Etc.

The Complete Works of Alexander Hamilton. Including his Private Correspondence, with a number of letters that have not heretofore come into print, and the contributions to "The Federalist" of Hamilton, Jay, and Madison. Edited, with an Introduction and Notes, by H. C. Lodge. To be completed in 9 vols., 8vo. Vol. I now ready. Per vol., net, \$5.

"The edition (which will be the first complete one ever issued) will be limited to 500 copies." — *Publisher's Announcement*.

Shakespeare's Works. Edited by W. J. Bolfe, A.M. "The Friendly Edition." 20 vols. Square 16mo. Gilt tops. \$30.

"I incline to think that no edition is likely to be so useful for school and home reading as yours." — *Prof. Edward Dowden, LL.D., author of Shakespeare, his Mind and Art.*

The Writings of Dr. J. G. Holland. Illustrated edition. 14 vols. \$20.

The Works of Thomas Gray, in Prose and Verse. Edited by Edmund Gosse. 4 vols. Gilt tops. \$6.

"The whole body of the poet's work in verse and prose in the most attractive and complete form, elucidating it with scholarly and accurate notes." — *Christian Union*, N. Y.

The Complete Works of Hon. George P. Marsh. *New edition, with the author's latest additions and revisions.* 3 vols. 8vo. Per vol. \$3.50.

Letters of Jane Austen. Edited, with an Introduction and Critical Remarks, by Edward, Lord Bradbourne. 2 vols. Portrait. London. Net, \$8.40.

My Summer in a Garden. By C. D. Warner. "The Riverside Aldine Series." Pp. 194. \$1.

"It is the aim of the publishers of this American series to give the best which the printer's art in America can produce. * * * The books will carry no ornament, but rely for their beauty upon proportions and excellence of material." — *Publisher's Announcement*.

Obiter Dicta. Pp. 232. Gilt top. \$1.

"Open it where we may, we find something to entertain and stimulate, to invite meditation and provoke reflection." — *London Times*.

Reynard the Fox. An Old Story Retold. By Mme. De Sanctis. Illustrated. 8vo, pp. 168. London. Net, \$2.65.

The Book-Hunter, etc. By J. H. Burton. *New Edition.* Pp. 427. Half Roxburgh. Edinburgh. Net, \$2.65.

Who Spoils Our New English Books Asked and Answered by Henry Stevens, of Vermont. London. Net, \$1.50.

A very dainty little volume.

Kindly Light. Shed from Many Sources upon Every Day in the Year. Selected by F. T. and E. R. C. With an Introduction by Howard Crosby, D.D., LL.D. Pp. 133. Gilt edges. \$1.

One Hundred Choice Selections. No. 24. A Repository of Readings and Recitations. Pp. 216. Paper, 30 cents.

ART—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Landscape. By P. G. Hamerton. With Original Etchings and Many Illustrations from Pictures and Drawings. London. Cumber 8vo, half morocco. \$35. Large paper edition, with Proofs of the Engravings, bound in full vellum, \$70.

The large-paper edition is limited to 500 copies (of which but 150 are for sale in America), each copy numbered. The small-paper edition is limited to 1,250 copies (of which but 250 are for sale in America), not numbered.

History of Art in Phœnicia and its Dependencies. From the French of G. Perrot and C. Chipiez. Translated and edited by W. Armstrong, B.A., Oxon. Profusely illustrated. 2 vols., large 8vo. \$15.50.

The City of Rome. Its Vicissitudes and Monuments. From its Foundation to the end of the Middle Ages, with remarks on the recent excavations. By F. H. Dyer, LL.D. *Second edition, revised.* *Bohn's Illustrated Library.* Pp. 462. London. Net, \$1.50.

The English School of Painting. By Ernest Chesneau. Translated by C. N. Etherington. With a Preface by Prof. Ruskin. Illustrated. Pp. 339. Gilt top. \$2.

"The best, and indeed the only complete, handbook of the English school of painting." — *Pall Mall Gazette*, London.

The Flemish School of Painting. By Prof. A. J. Wauters. Translated by Mrs. H. Rossel. Illustrated. Pp. 423. Gilt top. \$2.

Practical Instruction in the Art of Letter-Engraving, etc. By G. F. Whelpley. Pp. 186. \$2.

RELIGIOUS AND METAPHYSICAL.

The Unity of the New Testament. A Synopsis of the First Three Gospels, and of the Epistles of St. James, St. Jude, St. Peter, and St. Paul. By Frederick D. Maurice, M.A. 2 vols. London. \$3.50.

The Religion of Philosophy; or, The Unification of Knowledge. A comparison of the chief philosophical and religious systems of the world, made with a view to reducing the categories of thought, or the most general terms of existence, to a single principle, thereby establishing a true conception of God. By R. S. Perrin. 8vo, pp. 566. \$4.

Evolution and Christianity; or, An Answer to the Development Infidelity of Modern Times. By B. F. Tefft, D.D., LL.D. Pp. 484. \$1.50.

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